THE
Chronology and Hiſtory
Of the World,

From the Creation to the Year of Christ, 1779.

Illuſtrated in LVI Tables;

Of which IV are Introductory & include the Centurys prior
To the I.st Olympiad;
And each of the remaining LII contain in one expanded View, 50 Years
Or Half a Century.

By the Rev.d John Blair L.L.D.

> Neque enim res humanæ, ita imperiis aut regionibus diviſæ ſunt,
> ut non habeant multa connexa; quare juvat certe, ſata alicui ſeculo
> aut ætati deſtinata, veluti una Tabula contenta & deſcripta intueri.
>
> Fra: De Verulamio, De Augmentis Scientiarum lib. II. cap. VIII.

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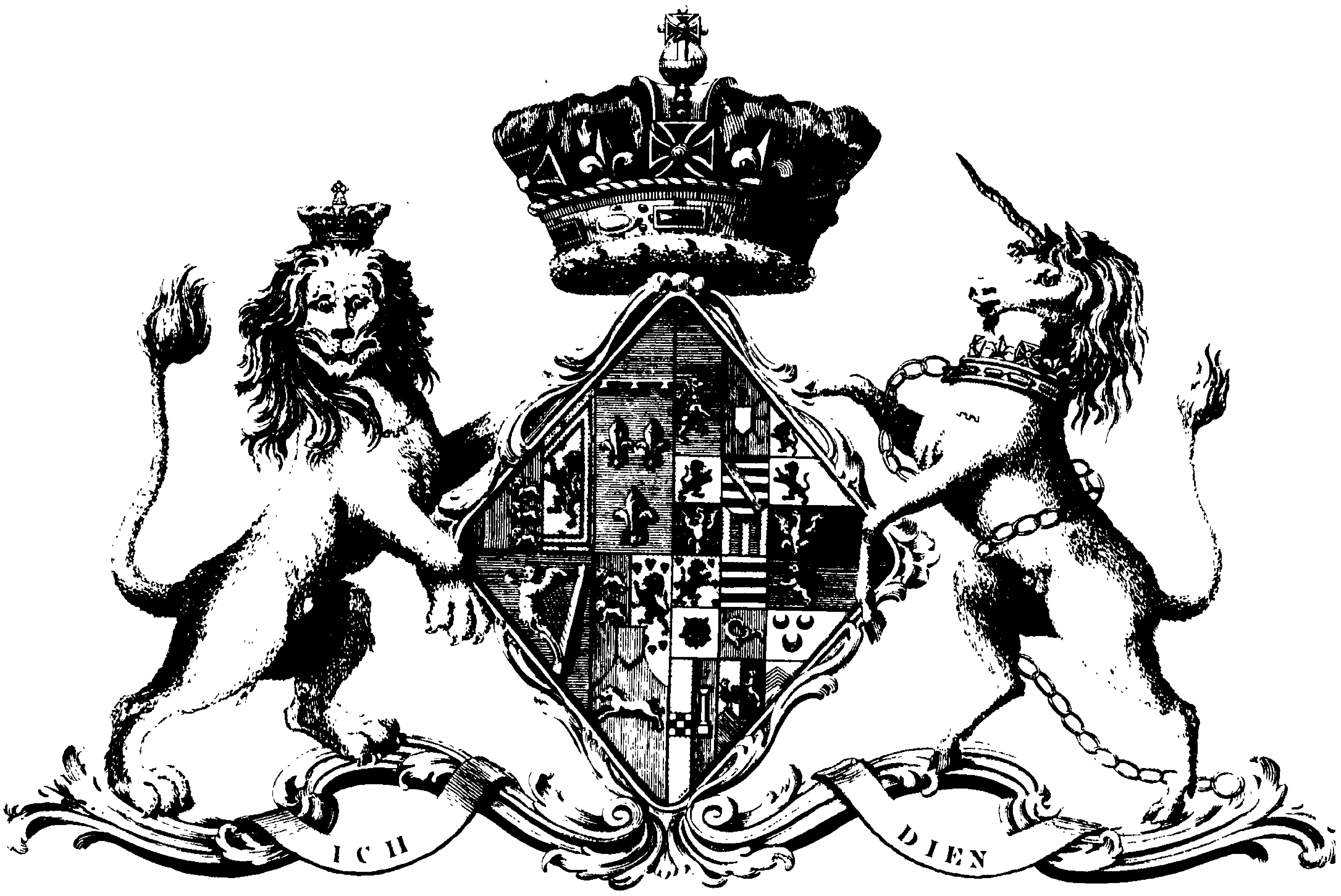

To Her Royal Highneſs
AUGUSTA
Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

The Early Approbation which Your Royal Highneſs was pleased to expreſs of these Tables of Chronology & History did them the greatest Honour. They are now considerably improved by the addition of many Articles, as well as illustrated by concomitant Maps of those Countries where the Scenes of Action were the most interesting, disposed in such a manner as to unite as near as poſsible those two eſsential Distributions of Time and Place so as to give a joint View of the two great Eyes of History.

It is therefore with the hopes of their being still more worthy of your attention that I have presumed to lay them at your Royal Highneſs's Feet in a more improved State than they were at their first Publication to be sheltered under the Patronage of a Princeſs whose great and Eminent Virtues have contributed so much to the lasting Glory and Happineſs of this Age and Country.

They are therefore inscribed with the highest Sense of Gratitude, Submiſsion and Respect by

Your Royal Highneſs's
most obliged most faithful and
most devoted humble Servant

John Blair

THE

PREFACE.

HISTORY is at preſent ſo generally eſteem'd, and its beſt Authors ſo much peruſed, that it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing of its Importance. For it opens, like a great Avenue, into ſo many of the Branches of Learning, and the different Provinces of Life, that every Man finds it uſeful, in that Part of Knowledge, to which he may give the Preference.

And yet, while the Books, of all Nations upon this Subject, enter into every Library, of which indeed, they generally occupy the largeſt Diviſion; while they are become the private Amuſement of ſo many, as well as a prevailing Topick of Converſation; it is ſurpriſing, that Chronology, ſhould have been hitherto ſo partially known; when it has ſo much higher Pretenſions, than that of a Siſter Art. For the Series of Time, according to its proper Periods; the Interval of Occurrences; and the Train and Coincidence of Events; muſt be drawn together into one Body, to make what is properly call'd, The Thread of History: without which, it is really nothing more, than a Bundle of detached Fragments.

But indeed, this Neglect of Chronological Knowledge, has ariſen from one of the vulgar Errors of the preſent Age, which has miſrepreſented the Nature of this Science, as if it were merely confined, to *the intricate Points of uncertain Hiſtory*; whereas its Province, is of a much larger Extent; and comprehends the whole Hiſtory of the World, according to the Diviſion of Kingdoms, as well as the Succeſſion of Ages; and is ſo much the more full, accurate, and uſeful, as the particular Ages and Centuries, are the better known.

It is not therefore, without good Reaſon, that Chronology, by Way of Proverb, has been call'd, The Eye of History; becauſe this Metaphor, expreſſes better than any other, how it opens a Light, upon the moſt dark, and complicated Revolutions of Mankind.

And we ſhall be the more confirm'd, in our Opinion, of the Neceſſity, of this Branch of Science; if we find, that the Generality of Readers, acquire their Hiſtorical Knowledge, by ſuch unconnected Parcels, as they are ſeldom able, clearly to put together. And of this, the following Articles, may ſerve for an Example, as they contain the Subſtance, of the ancient Greek and Roman Hiſtory, before the Birth of Chriſt; and every one may judge for himſelf, whether he has not peruſed many of them, in the common Method of reading, without any proper Attention, to their Chronological Order. Such as,

The Beginnings of ancient Rome, and its regal Government,
The History of the elder Cyrus,
The Expulsion of the Roman Kings, and the first Establishment of the Consular Government,
The Persian Invasion of Greece, under Darius, and under Xerxes,
The Peloponnesian War,
The Expedition of the younger Cyrus, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks,
The Expedition of Agesilaus,
The Victories of Epaminondas,
The Battles of Philip of Macedon,
The Conquests of Alexander,
The Quarrels of his Successors,
The Rise of the Achæan League,
The two Punick Wars,
The Conquest of Lacedemon, by the Macedonians and Achæans,
The Conquest of Macedon, by the Romans,
The Destruction of Carthage,
The Destruction of Corinth,
The Numantian War,
The Jugurthine War,
The Mithridatick War,
The Civil War, betwixt Marius and Sylla,
The Cataline Conspiracy,
The Iſt Triumvirate,
The Civil War, betwixt Cæsar and Pompey,
The IId Triumvirate,
Their War against Brutus and Cassius,
The War, betwixt Antony and Augustus.

Now all theſe, tho' they are curious in the Detail, and PLUTARCH has given us moſt of them with great Beauty of Deſcription, in the Lives of his different Heroes; yet they always appear, as if they were cover'd with a Cloud of Darkneſs, and make but an imperfect Impreſſion on the Memory, till the Lamp of Hiſtorical Chronology has enlighten'd them. For it is that, which fixes them, in their proper Order of Succeſſion; which fills up their different Intervals, according to the Series of Time; which gives the preciſe Month and Day of each Tranſaction; which accompanies them with other cotemporary Circumſtances; and which connects them altogether, with the Periods and eſtabliſh'd Æras of Chronology.

This Order and Connection will appear ſtill the more neceſſary, if we conſider the Abſurdities of ſome Authors of Reputation, in Matters of this Sort.

Servius, upon Virgil's IIId Eclogue, v. 40 and 41.

> *In medio duo ſigna, Conon : & quis fuit alter,*
> *Deſcripſit radio totum qui gentibus orbem ?*

has this remarkable Note, *Conon, Dux fuit, cujus nomen dicit, quia in omnium ore verſatur, nam philoſophi tacet.* And a little after, *ſignificat autem, aut Aratum, aut Ptolemæum, aut Eudoxum.*

Now the Conon, whom Virgil mentions, was not Conon the Athenian General, but Conon of Alexandria the Aſtronomer; who had given the Name of *Coma Berenices*, to one of the Conſtellations, and was an intimate Friend of Archimedes, who is generally thought to be the other Aſtronomer, whom Virgil had in his Eye; but when Servius ſuppos'd it might be Ptolemy, he gave us a ſtrange Contradiction in point of Time, for it may be ſhown that Ptolemy the Mathematician, according to his own Obſervations, did not flouriſh till above 130 Years after Chriſt; and we know, that Virgil died, 19 Years before the Chriſtian Æra; ſo that Ptolemy did not really make a Figure, till about 150 Years after the Death of Virgil.

Accurſius, the famous Author of the Gloſſes on the Civil Law, who flouriſh'd in the Beginning of the XIIIth Century, has obſerv'd in his Gloſs, *in legem* 5 D. *de ſer.* "that our Saviour, was not yet born, in the Days of Ulpian the Lawyer;" tho' we know, that Ulpian, was Prime Miniſter to Alexander Severus, the Roman Emperor, and that he died in the Year 226 after Chriſt. And others, in their Notes *ad novellam* XLVIII. *c.* 1. had concluded, "that the Emperor Juſtinian liv'd "before the Birth of Chriſt; becauſe no Mention is made of the Chriſtian Æra, either in the Codex, or the Digeſt of the "Law, publiſh'd by that Emperor;" tho' the Publication of the Codex is chronologically fix'd, to have been on April 16th, 529 Years after the Birth of Chriſt[a].

After theſe few Examples, and indeed there are many ſuch, there will be little Reaſon, to inſiſt any farther, upon the Uſefulneſs of this Science, in Matters of Learning. And therefore it may be ſufficient, to recommend the famous Inſcription, on the Portal of the Academies of Pythagoras and Plato, to be conſider'd and imitated, for it has a very univerſal Application.

ΜΗΔΕΙΣ ΑΓΕΩΜΕΤΡΗΤΟΣ ΕΙΣΙΤΩ

IF THOU ART IGNORANT OF GEOMETRY, PRESUME NOT TO ENTER HERE.

And the Propriety of this Excluſion, is very well illuſtrated, by a Saying of Xenocrates, the Diſciple of Plato, as it is related by Diogenes Laertius in his Life: "For when one, unacquainted with the firſt Principles, either of Harmony, of "Geometry, or of Aſtronomy, had deſired to frequent his School of Philoſophy, he made him this Anſwer,

"YOU MUST DEPART FROM THIS, FOR YOU HAVE NOT YET GOT THE HANDLES OF PHILOSOPHY."

Πρὸς δὲ τὸν, μήτε μουσικὴν, μήτε γεωμετρίαν, μήτε ἀστρονομίαν μεμαθηκότα, βουλόμενον δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν φοιτᾷν, Πορεύου, ἔφη, λαβὰς γὰρ οὐκ ἔχεις φιλοσοφίας".

In like Manner therefore, on the Title Page of every Hiſtorian, there ought to be this Inſcription in Capitals.

ΜΗΔΕΙΣ ΑΧΡΟΝΟΛΟΓΟΣ ΕΙΣΙΤΩ,
ΛΑΒΑΣ ΓΑΡ ΟΥΚ ΕΧΕΙΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ

"ENTER NOT HERE, IF THOU ART IGNORANT OF CHRONOLOGY, FOR THOU HAST NOT YET GOT THE HANDLES OF HISTORY."

Where, and about what Time, Chronology firſt roſe to be a regular Science, may be eaſily pointed out.

Polybius[c] is of Opinion that Ephorus of Cumæ the Hiſtorian, was the firſt who attempted it, under the Form of an Univerſal Hiſtory; and we know, that he flouriſh'd, in the Days of Philip of Macedon, about 350 Years before Chriſt; but nothing ſatisfactory upon this Subject, ſeems to have appear'd, till after the Days of his Son Alexander; and ſo late indeed, as towards the cloſe of the Reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about the Middle of the IIId Century before Chriſt: And the true Reaſon of it, ſeems to be this, That before the Conqueſts of Alexander, the Greeks had very ſcanty Materials for ſuch a Work; as their Knowledge was confined, to the Tranſactions of a narrow Tract of Country, and to the Annals of a ſhort Period of Time. For their Travellers, could not eaſily import the Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Countries thro' which they paſs'd; becauſe ſuch a Work would have required many Advantages, of which they were ſeldom Maſters. Such as, a thorough Knowledge of the Language of the Country, a free Acceſs to all their principal Records, and a Perſeverance in ſuch Application for a Series of Years. Now, general Wars among their fatal Calamities, often produce certain accidental good Conſequences, by the Opportunities they give to Numbers, of obſerving the Situation, Nature, and Improvements of other Nations; by which the Progreſs and Circulation, both of Learning and of other uſeful Arts, has been the more eaſily propagated into different Countries.

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[a] Brunquelli Hiſtoria Juris, Diſſert. Prælim. § XLII.

[b] Diogenes Laertius, lib. IV. § 10.

[c] Polybius, lib. V. § 33.

Strabo tells us, "that the Greeks received great Advantages even in their Knowledge of Geography, from the Conqueſts "of Alexander; for by his Means they became more perfectly acquainted, with the larger Tracts of Aſia, and all the Nor-"thern Parts of Europe, to the River Iſter;" and he might have mentioned too the whole Extent of Egypt; ſo that, at one and the ſame time, they came to the full Poſſeſſion of Babylon and Egypt, the two Great Fountains of Ancient Learning. "The Romans, ſays he, in like Manner, opened the ſame Light over the Weſtern Parts of Europe, up to "the River Elbe, which divided Germany into two Parts; and they went beyond the Iſter ev'n to the Tyra; and as for "the Countries round the Lake Mœotis, and the Sea-Coaſt to Colchis, they were undiſcover'd, till the Days of Mithri-"dates, ſirnamed Eupator, King of Pontus; and the Parthian Empire made Hyrcania, Bactria, and the Scythians that "lived beyond them, to be better known [d]."

We may therefore take it for granted, that no General Hiſtory could be properly compoſed, till the Geography of theſe Countries was ſufficiently known; in order to deſcribe the Strength of each particular Kingdom, the Number of its Inhabitants, the Progreſs of its Armies, or the Provinces that might be loſt or acquired, in its Quarrels with other Kingdoms. But whenever the Acceſs to all theſe Countries was laid open, by the Conqueſt of Alexander; when ſo many new Kingdoms were eſtabliſhed, under the Macedonian Government, into which the Citizens of all the Greek States were freely admitted; when it extended the Greek Tongue, as an Univerſal Language, over Aſia and Egypt; it gave the moſt favourable Opportunity, to ſeveral eminent Men, to write the Hiſtories of different Nations. BEROSUS compiled the Hiſtory of Chaldæa, from the Records of Babylon; and MANETHO that of Egypt, from the Records of Memphis, and of Thebes; and THE ARUNDELIAN MARBLES gave a compleat Series, of the Annals of Greece, from their earlieſt Times; all of which, were compos'd in that Age, by cotemporary Writers. And when we add to this, that the great Library of Alexandria was firſt form'd under Ptolemy Philadelphus, into which the Writings of all Nations were collected; we may ſafely conclude from ſo many united Particulars, that it was then, and not before, that Univerſal Chronology became a Science.

And the more narrowly we conſider the Situation of the World at this Time, we ſhall be the more fully convinced of this Opinion. For till there was a Collection of proper Materials, brought together, ſuch as the Manuſcripts of all Nations muſt contain, it was impoſſible to ſeparate the Truth of Hiſtory from the Rubbiſh of Fable; becauſe Facts are only to be canvaſſed, from a Multitude of Circumſtances, which combine together, to give Light to each other, while the Cotemporary Hiſtory of one Country, correſponds to the Cotemporary State of another.

And as a Library was neceſſary to furniſh the Materials for this Purpoſe, ſo we find, that the firſt great *Father of Chronology*, was ERATOSTHENES, the Librarian of Alexandria, who had the Command of all that Treaſure of Learning. For the Poſſeſſion of ſuch a Multitude of Hiſtorical Memoirs, both prompted and enabled him to determine the Dates of many diſtant Facts. And we are informed by Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus [e], that in the Execution of this Work, he had laid down to himſelf certain *Chronological Canons*, which that great Critick declares, he found to be accurate and uncorrupted, having examin'd them, in a Treatiſe wrote purpoſely upon that Subject, tho' to the great Misfortune of the Learned World, it is now loſt.

The Tables which are now publiſhed, are not built upon any New Syſtem of Chronology; for this is a Science which of all others, admits the leaſt of any Innovations; tho' it has not eſcaped the Faſhionable Diſtemper of the Preſent Age, which multiplies New Theories and New Opinions, upon every Branch of Learning. And indeed this Spirit of Novelty, which is rather the Childhood and Sport of Imagination, than the Maturity of Judgement, has become a more Deſpotick Tyrant, over the Underſtandings of Men, than all the Prejudices of Education put together. For tho' we may have juſtly rejected many of the Errors, or the Follies of our Forefathers; yet theſe can never juſtify an Attack, upon the Good Senſe, the Learning, the Religion, or the Experience of paſt Ages; which have, and which always will outlive, both the Viſions of Enthuſiaſm, and the Perplexities of Metaphyſicks.

The Ancient Chronology has been digeſted in the Tables, according to the Hebrew Text, and agreeable to the Syſtem of ARCHBISHOP USSHER; tho' it is proper to obſerve, that we don't aſſume the earlier Dates of Years, as if they could be demonſtrated Mathematically. For as we only prefer them, from their being more generally received than any other, amidſt a vaſt Uncertainty of no leſs than Three hundred different Opinions, about the exact Year of the Creation; we therefore chuſe to decline any Controverſy upon Points, where the Data are ſo few, and the Range of Hypotheſis ſo unlimited; where Authors boaſt of Demonſtrations, and yet give us nothing more, than the Play of a prolifick Imagination. And we may be the eaſier ſatisfyed upon this Head, if we conſider, that neither Religion, nor Hiſtory, are fundamentally concerned, in preciſely fixing the Times of ſuch Remote Antiquity.

But when we deſcend, into the ſucceeding Ages of the World, we hope the Periods that have been adopted in the Tables, and their collateral Events, will be found in general to be built, upon the beſt Authorities, without being ſervilely copied, from the Syſtem of any one particular Author.

It is unneceſſary to give a Detail of the Errors and Omiſſions of the other Tables of Chronology, by way of Apology for what are now publiſh'd. For the Complaint againſt them, is rather of a more general Nature, "That in them all, there "is either a Want of Clearneſs and Method, in their Plan; or a Want of Materials, in their Execution; that they are ſeldom

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[d] Strabo, lib. 1. p. 14. Ed. Caſaub. Paris, 1620.

[e] Dionyſius Halicar. lib. 1. §. 46. p. 60. Ed. Sylburg. Lipſiæ, 1691.

PREFACE.

“ found applicable, to the different Books of Hiſtory, either Ancient or Modern, which indeed ought, to be their principal
“ Point of View; and that they have rather wanted a Commentary themſelves, than helped to illuſtrate other Authors.” And of this, there cannot be given a clearer Evidence, than the Practice of many Hiſtorians of Reputation; who have found it neceſſary to add to their Writings certain Chronological Excerpts, under the Form of a Table, which, tho' generally very imperfect, are yet a plain Proof of their Sentiments with regard to the Inſufficiency of other Tables of Chronology.

For ſuch is the Table ſubjoined by *Dr. Prideaux*, to his Connexion of the Old and New Teſtament; ſuch likewiſe is the Table, added by *Mr. Stanley*, to his Lives of the Philoſophers; and ſuch alſo are the Chronological Tables which have been lately publiſh'd, by way of Supplement to the *Univerſal Hiſtory*: All of which were only intended by their Authors, as partial Illuſtrations of theſe particular Works.

The Tables of *Helvicus*, which were publiſh'd in 1629, are what approach the neareſt to the Plan of the preſent Work, and have been generally preferr'd by Men of Learning to all the reſt; becauſe they give a more united View of the Collateral Succeſſion of different Kingdoms. Whereas the more Modern Tables of *Talent*, *Marſhal*, *Freſnoy*, and thoſe compoſed by an Anonymous Author from *Petavius*, have all of them made one great and fundamental Miſtake. For their chief Aim ſeems to have been pointed, to the contracting Hiſtory, into as little Room as they could, by which they have loſt the true Connection and Union of its Parts, which can never be preſerved, without expanding them, according to *the Series of ſingle Years*; and we therefore venture to affirm, that this Principle is the moſt eſſential, in the Texture of a Chronological Table. For it is in Chronology as in Muſick, where the Harmony does not ariſe, from any ſingle Note, or from any Number of Notes, but from their being properly proportioned and tuned to each other; where, without the exact Diſpoſition of Time and Place, the true Uniſon of Concert is broken, and the beſt Muſick may become Diſcord.

The Improvements that are to be found in the Preſent Tables, and which are not contained in the Plan of *Helvicus*, may be reduced under different Heads.

And firſt, we have added to the Æras of Time, and to the Succeſſion of Kings, *the Principal Annals of Univerſal Hiſtory*. For theſe two firſt will be found to be Unintereſting and Dry, unleſs accompanied with the Great Stream of Remarkable Events. And the fixing of theſe Events to *the Preciſion of Months and Days*, wherever proper Authorities could enable us, will be found to be a very conſiderable Improvement upon the Original Plan. For it opens to many other collateral Circumſtances, which ſerve to impreſs them much deeper on the Memory; and it prevents that great Perplexity of confounding Time and Place, which therefore renders a Minuteneſs in theſe Articles, of a much greater Importance, than is generally obſerved.

The Column of Stateſmen and Warriors, is a Thing hitherto unattempted, in any Tables of Chronology, and will be found to give conſiderable Light, to the Column of Remarkable Events; becauſe they are the great Actors in the Publick Tranſactions of the World, and are therefore ſo diſpoſed in the Tables, as to be eaſily connected by the Eye, with thoſe Battles and Revolutions in which they were principally concerned. *Mons' le Preſident Henaut* ſeems to have underſtood the great Uſe of this Column, as appears, from his excellent *Chronological Abridgement of the Hiſtory of France*, where, at the Beginning of every Reign, he has given us a Liſt of ſuch as were the moſt Eminent, in that particular Kingdom.

In the Column of Men of Learning and Genius, as well as in that of the Stateſmen and Warriors, we have made one uſeful Improvement; and that is, *the adding to each Perſon, the Year of his Death and his Age*. For by theſe we may determine the Diſtance and Coincidence of a Multitude of other Circumſtances; and the more intimately converſant we are, with any Branch of Hiſtory or Learning, we ſhall be the more ſenſible of the Uſefulneſs and Importance of this Addition.

We have likewiſe added many *New Columns*, even in the Succeſſion of ſeveral Kingdoms, which will be diſcovered by a more particular Compariſon of them with thoſe of *Helvicus*, or of any other; and at preſent we ſhall only refer to the Plate, N° 29. where we have given a clear View of all the New Monarchies which ſprung from the Irruption of the Northern Nations. For this is a Part of Hiſtory which is of all others the moſt complicated, and has been hitherto the leaſt underſtood; becauſe the Riſe of New Kingdoms, occaſions that Peculiarity of Confuſion in Hiſtorical Matters, which nothing but a Chronological Table can properly clear up. And this ought to be conſidered too, as a more Critical point of Time, becauſe it is the True Source of all the conſiderable Monarchies now in Being; and is therefore the proper Æra of Connection betwixt what is called the Ancient and Modern Hiſtory.

The Engraving of the Tables, has enabled us, to render the Whole more diſtinct and uſeful, than could have been done, by common Printing; becauſe the *Fifty faint Hair Lines*, which run acroſs every Plate, contain each of them an united View, of the State of the World, for one Year; and lead the Eye, by a plain and clear Direction, from any particular Event, to the Year of the Reign of the different Kings, of particular Kingdoms; and ſo onwards, to the Year of the particular Æras, correſponding to that Event; or by Reverſe, from the Year of the Æra, and through the intermediate Columns, to the oppoſite Page, where the particular Event is regiſter'd.

There are alſo ſubjoined proper Indexes for the readier finding both the Perſons and the remarkable Events recorded in the Tables, which, we hope, will be found uſeful for many Purpoſes. The firſt, containing the alphabetical Liſt of the Perſons, has many additional Articles which could not be introduced into the Body of the Tables; ſuch as the Place of the Birth of the Men of Learning, and ſome Anecdotes of the Species of Learning for which they were each moſt eminent, which tends a little to illuſtrate the Literary Hiſtory of the particular Age in which they lived.

The two Indexes of Remarkable Events before and after the Birth of Chriſt, are ſo contrived as to collect all the Articles of the ſame Nature together, and renders it much eaſier, to make Compariſons and Concluſions, from particulars ſcattered in the Tables, at a great Diſtance from each other. It is therefore with this View, that we have added to each Article, not only the N° of the Plate in which it is to be found, but the particular Year whether before or after Chriſt; tho' that of the Plate would have been otherwiſe ſufficient, for the common Uſes of an Index. And we would for this Reaſon recommend a frequent Peruſal of theſe Indexes for the acquiring a more thorough Knowledge of the Tables, as it more effectually awakens our Curioſity, to examine the Events in the particular Plates; and then it fixes them, in our Minds, by many ſtrong and remarkable Connections, which is indeed the great Secret of a Local Memory.

For Example, under the Word BATTLE, we have collected all the different Battles, in their proper Order; and we have likewiſe added to moſt of them, the Names of the Victor, and of the Vanquiſhed; which the Brevity eſſential to Chronological Tables would not allow us to mention, in its proper Place. In the ſame Manner, we have given, a Liſt of all the different WARS, ranged according to the Series of Time; every Thing that regards Aſtronomy under ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS; every Thing that regards LAW, under that Title; and ſo on of many others.

And now we have little more to mention upon this Head, but only to ſhow the firſt and ſimpleſt Method of Entering the Tables, and acquiring a Knowledge of Chronology, for the Uſe of ſuch as are not accuſtomed to Works of this Sort.

Suppoſe we ſhould be reading any Part of the Roman Hiſtory, for Example, that of Cicero, and ſhould deſire to know the State of the World at that Time. We muſt therefore begin with conſulting the Index of Remarkable Events, before the Birth of Chriſt; and there we ſhall find his Name, accompanied with the following Articles,

Cicero, M. Tullius, born on the 3d of the Nones of Jan; 107 Years before Chriſt, and to be found in the 18th Plate.
———began to plead in the 26th Year of his Age; 81 Years before Chriſt, to be found in the 19th Plate.
———makes his Orations againſt Verres, when he was 36 Years old; 70 Years before Chriſt, and in the 19th Plate.
———detects the Cataline Conſpiracy, in Octo; 63 Years before Chriſt, and in the 19th Plate.
———baniſhed Rome, by Clodius, April 1st; and retires to Theſſalonica; 58 Years before Chriſt, and in the 19th Plate.
———is recalled, after a Baniſhment of a Year and five Months, in Septr; 57 Years before Chriſt, and in the 19th Plate.
———is put to Death by the IId Triumvirate, Decr 7th Æt. 64. being 43 Years before Chriſt, and in the 20th Plate.

Let us therefore begin with the firſt Article, and examine the State of the World, at the Birth of Cicero, which is put down, as having happened 107 Years before Chriſt, and to be found in the 18th Plate. We muſt therefore turn over the Plates, till we come to No 18. In the Title of which is inſcribed, THE II CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST, PART 2d, and under it, are the different Chronological Periods, JULIAN PERIOD—YEARS OF NABONASSAR—OLYMPIADS—YEARS OF ROME, and YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.

Next to theſe are the different Columns, of THE KINGS OF EGYPT—THE KINGS OF SYRIA—THE KINGS OF PERGAMUS—THE KINGS AND HIGH PRIESTS OF THE JEWS; MEN OF LEARNING OR GENIUS; REMARKABLE EVENTS; STATESMEN, WARRIORS, &c.

Now as that of the Years before Chriſt, is the Æra to which the Number 107 refers, we muſt go down that Column of Figures, beginning with 150, till we find 107, which lies in the laſt Diviſion, and 7 Places above the Bottom of the Page; and having once got this Number, we muſt run our Eye acroſs the Plate and along the Hair Line, to the Column of Remarkable Events, where we find this Article thus entered.

Cicero is born on the 3d of the Nones of January, which agreed with the Beginning of November according to the Julian Year.

But ſtill the Year of Rome, and that of the other Æras, might be deſired; to anſwer which, we muſt again carry back our Eye, to the Number 107 already found, being the Year before Chriſt, and on the ſame Line on the other ſide, we find theſe Numbers,

First 647, which is the Year of Rome, according to Varro;
Next 2, which ſhows it to have been, on the 2d Year, of the CLXVIIIth Olympiad, which is marked on the Line above;
Then 642, the correſponding Year of Nabonaſſar; and in the firſt Column of all, is
4607, the Year of the Julian Period, coinciding with theſe other Æras, and with the Year 107 before Chriſt.

We next come to inquire, about the State of the different Kingdoms, in that Year 107; firſt, in the Column of Egypt we find the Figure 10 marked on the Hair Line, which ſhows it to be the 10th Year of the Reign of Ptolemy Lathurus, King of Egypt, with his Mother Cleopatra, ſirnamed the Elder, whoſe Names, are marked a little higher, when they began to reign. In the Column of Kings of Syria, we find the figure 17 marked, which ſhows it to be the 17th Year of Antiochus VIII ſirnamed Grypus; and in the ſame Column, on the other ſide, tho' ſtill on the ſame Hair Line, is the Figure 6, as being the 6th Year of the Reign of Antiochus IX, ſirnamed Cyzicenus, King of Cœleſyria, which was Part of Syria, then erected into a ſeparate Kingdom; in the Column of Kings of Pergamus, we find nothing marked, becauſe by caſting our Eye upwards, we may obſerve that Kingdom had been bequeathed to the Romans, in the Year 133 before Chriſt. But ſtill along the Hair Line above mentioned, in the Column of High Prieſts, and Princes of the Jews, we find it was the 1st Year of Ariſtobulus, ſirnamed Philellen, who had juſt ſucceeded John Hyrcanus, and was himſelf ſucceeded, in the following Year, by Alexander Jannæus.

But we may enquire ſtill farther, what was the Situation of the Roman Republick at that Time? And in order to underſtand this, what we have already mentioned muſt be recollected, That each ſingle Line contains the Events of that ſingle Year, to which it correſponds, along the Hair Line, by which we may eaſily diſcover, that the Romans were at that Time engaged in two Great Wars, one againſt Jugurtha, and another againſt the Teutones and Cimbri; for the Line immediately below, tells us, that Jugurtha was delivered up to Marius, by Bocchus, in the following Year 106, which therefore concluded the five Years of the Jugurthine War; and on the ſecond Line below, which correſponds to the Year before Chriſt 105, Cæpio and Manilius were ignominiouſly defeated by the Teutones, on the Banks of the Rhone; where 80,000 Romans were killed; and by running our Eye upwards, along the Column of Remarkable Events, we may proceed to connect it in our Memory with a Multitude of other Particulars, ſuch as,

That 12 Years before this, Marius, when Tribune, had impriſoned Metellus the Conſul, for oppoſing a Law which he propoſed about the Bridges of Rome.
That 14 Years before this, Caius Gracchus was killed, in attempting an Agrarian Law.
That 26 Years before this, Numantia was deſtroyed, by P. C. Scipio, ſirnamed Africanus II; being the ſame Year in which Pergamus was bequeathed to the Romans; and in which Tiberius Gracchus was killed, in attempting his Agrarian Law.

That 39 Years before this, Carthage and Corinth were both deſtroyed, the firſt by Scipio, and the ſecond by Mummius.

If we deſire to know the State of Learning of that Age, we may find it, from the Column of Men of Learning, and Genius, for ſuch then were, Caſtor of Rhodes the Chronologer and Hiſtorian,

Menecrates, of Nyſa, the Grammarian[*],
Lucilius, the firſt Roman Satiriſt, who died in 103, Æt. 46,
Apollodorus, of Athens, the Chronologer and Grammarian,
Marcus Antonius ſen', the Roman Orator, who died in 87, Æt. 56,
Lucius Craſſus, the Roman Orator, who died in 91, Æt. 49,
Athenion, the Peripatetick Philoſopher, who died about 95,
Artemidorus, of Epheſus, the Geographer.

All of whom were alive and eminent about the Birth of Cicero, tho' they are placed according to the Times in which they principally flouriſhed, without being ſtrictly confined to a particular Year; for the Period of their flouriſhing is eaſily determined from the Year of their Death, and their Age, which is generally added, when it can be found. And the ſame Rule is obſerved, in diſpoſing the Column of Stateſmen and Warriors, tho', in general, they are more directly connected with thoſe Remarkable Events which they either occaſioned or conducted. For we find there the following Names,

Caius Marius, the Roman General, who died in 86,
L. Cæcilius Metellus, ſirnamed Dalmaticus,
Ptolemy Appion, King of Cyrené,
Alexander, King of Cyprus, and afterwards of Egypt, who died in 88,
Jugurtha, King of Numidia, who died in 106,
Bocchus, King of Mauritania,
Metellus ſirnamed Numidicus who was baniſhed Rome in 100,
Q. Servilius Cæpio, the Roman General, who died about 95,
Antigonus the Jewiſh Prince who died in 106,
Athenion, the General of the Slaves in Sicily who died in 102.

Let us take another Part of the Life of Cicero, which is his Suppreſſion of the Cataline Conſpiracy, and obſerve its Connection with the other Parts of the Roman Hiſtory. And here I cannot help obſerving a very common Miſtake, among a Number of People, who conceive, that the Cataline Conſpiracy was prior in Time to the Jugurthine War; becauſe it is printed and placed before it, in Saluſt's Account of both theſe Tranſactions: which is a plain Proof, how much a Prejudice only acquired by Accident, may darken the cleareſt Period of Hiſtory. For the Tables plainly ſhow, that the Jugurthine War, began no leſs than 48 Years, before the Cataline Conſpiracy.

We have already obſerved, that this Conſpiracy was detected by Cicero in Octo', 63 Years before Chriſt, and to be found in the 19th Plate.

According then to the Method above mentioned, we find, that the Year 63 before Chriſt, was the 691st Year of Rome, the 2d Year of the CLXXIXth Olympiad, the 686th Year of Nabonaſſar, and 4651st of the Julian Period; and in the Column of Kings, that it was in the 3d Year of Ptolemy Dionyſius, ſirnamed Auletes, King of Egypt; we obſerve in the next Column that the Kingdom of Syria, had been conquered, two Years before by Pompey, who reduced it to a Roman Province; and in the Column of Kings of the Jews, that it was the firſt Year of the Reſtoration of Hyrcanus II; for the Remarkable Events, mention, that Jeruſalem was taken by Pompey (that very Year) who reſtored Hyrcanus. The Cataline Conſpiracy appears then to have been in Agitation when Pompey was engaged in this War in Judæa; and when Mithridates killed himſelf, after being defeated by his Son Pharnaces; and we can diſcover from the Tables, that Cicero was then 43 Years old, Cæſar 37, and Pompey 39.

By looking back in the Tables, we obſerve, that it was 16 Years after Sylla had reſigned his Dictatorſhip. In the Tranſaction itſelf, it is mentioned to have been detected by Cicero, in October, and defeated by Antony the Conſul, in Dec': So that the whole Affair was diſcovered and ſuppreſſed, in about two Months. And when we deſcend, in the Column of Events, we find, that it was a little leſs than three Years, before the 1st Triumvirate of Cæſar, Pompey and Craſſus, which began in the Autumn of the Year 60 before Chriſt. We find next that Cicero was baniſhed in the Calends of April, of the Year 58, at the very Time that Cæſar began his Expedition againſt Gaul, for he attacked the Helvetii upon the 1st Day of April; and this Baniſhment of Cicero appears to have continued one Year and five Months; as he was recalled from his Retirement at Theſſalonica, about the beginning of Sept' 57; ſo that his Return was about ſix Years after the Cataline Conſpiracy. The Death of Craſſus was near ten Years after it, being defeated and killed by the Parthians, at Sinnaca in Meſopotamia, on the 9th of June 53. Now the Space from this laſt Event, to the beginning of the Civil War, makes an Interval of about 3 Years and 4 Months, as it broke out on the 22d of October 50, according to the Julian Year, though the Romans, from the Miſtake in their Calendar, reckoned it to be the Calends of January of the following Year. And from this Date of Octo' 22d, when the Senate ordered Cæſar to diſband his Army, we find there was an Interval of two Months and four Days, to the Siege of Brunduſium, which he began on Dec' 26, Pompey ſailed from thence Jan' 3, 49, and Cæſar entered it on the 4th, and came to Rome upon the 19th; beſieged Marſeilles in the Spring of that Year, defeated Pompey's Lieutenants in Spain in the Summer, returned to Rome in Sept', and croſſed the Adriatic into Epirus on the 15th of Octo'; all of which happened in the Year 49 before Chriſt. The Battle of Pharſalia was fought upon the [illegible] of July following, according to their erroneous Calendar, tho' really about the 12th of the Julian May; being 4[illegible] Years before Chriſt, the 706th Year of Rome, according to Varro, the 1 Year of CLXXXIIId Olympiad, the [illegible] Year of Nabonaſſar, and the 4666 Year of the Julian Period; and with regard to the collateral

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[*] [illegible] properly applied to Men eminent, both in Critical Learning, and the different Branches of the Belles Lettres.

Reigns,

Reigns, it was on the 4th Year of Ptolemy Dionyſius, King of Egypt, with his Siſter Cleopatra, and the 16th of Hyrcanus II. King of the Jews.

And now let us conclude theſe Examples, with the particular Æras and State of the World, at the Birth of our Saviour. From the Index we are directed to the 20th Plate, where, upon the 5th Year before the Vulgar Æra, we have his Birth marked to have been on Decr 25th, and by running our Eye acroſs the Hair Line, we find it to be the 749th Year of Rome, according to Varro, the 4th Year of the CXCIIId Olympiad, the 744th Year of Nabonaſſar, and the Year 4709 of the Julian Period; it was likewiſe in the 27th Year of the Reign of Auguſtus the Roman Emperor, counting it from his Victory over Antony at Actium, Septr 3d, 31; and it was alſo in the 33d Year of Herod King of the Jews, from which Year of his Reign, as we ſhall ſhow in the Diſſertations, we have been induced to fix the true Birth of Chriſt, as happening 4 Years before the Common Æra.

Then as to the Political State of the World, we find that Auguſtus was at this Time at Peace with all Nations, and continued ſo till the Armenian War, which began 3 Years after, under his Grandſon Caius Cæſar. We may obſerve likewiſe that Auguſtus had then loſt his two Great Miniſters, as Marcus Vipſanius Agrippa died in Campania on the 19th of March, 12, which was above 7 Years and 9 Months before the true Birth of Chriſt, and Mæcenas died in the Month of Auguſt of the Year 8, which was only 3 Years and four Months before that Birth; Tiberius had retired the preceding Year to Rhodes, from a Jealouſy of the two Young Cæſars, who were the Grandſons of Auguſtus, being the Sons of Agrippa, by his Daughter Julia.

As to the State of Learning, we find that the famous Varro had been dead about 23 Years, Cornelius Nepos 20, Virgil 14 Years 3 Months and 3 Days, as he died at Brunduſium, or, as Servius has it, at Tarentum, Septr 22d, 19 Years before the Vulgar Æra; Tibullus was dead likewiſe 14 Years, being on the ſame Year with Virgil, and Horace 3 Years and 28 Days, as he died on the 27th of Novr, in the Year 8, before the Vulgar Æra, having ſurvived his Patron Mæcenas about 3 Months.

Theſe few Examples will perhaps be ſufficient to inſtruct even the Ignorant in the Manner of conſulting the Tables, and we hope that ſuch as are more Learned, will excuſe the Detail, which has been thought neceſſary for that Purpoſe.

Theſe Tables were honoured upon the firſt Publication in 1754, with the Countenance of ſome of the firſt Perſonages in this Country; particularly of the late EARLS OF BATH AND HARDWICKE, two of the ableſt and moſt eminent Men which this Kingdom has produced; and therefore the Author hopes he will be excuſed in taking this Opportunity of declaring his private Gratitude and Veneration for two ſuch Characters who are now far removed out of the Reach either of Slander or Adulation.

The Diſſertations upon the difficult Parts of Chronology, which were preparing for the Preſs at the Time of the firſt Edition of theſe Tables, have been long interrupted by a Duty to which the Author was called upon ſoon after to diſcharge, which was the Attendance on his late Royal Highneſs THE DUKE OF YORK. And as this, for the Courſe of near Eleven Years, engroſſed without any Interruption all his Thoughts and Leiſure, it is therefore the only Apology he can give for having ſo long delayed the Publication of that Part of his Work.

How much that excellent young Prince deſerved of the World and of his Country, was evident, and will be long remembered, by every one who had the Honour of being near his Perſon, or to whom he was at all known. For, amidſt the Gaiety of Youth, enlivened by a great conſtitutional Vivacity, few Perſonages of his high Rank had a more ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, or a firmer Attachment to Men whoſe Characters he approved.

To Science in particular he was one of the warmeſt Friends, and took all Opportunities of honouring and promoting every uſeful or ingenious Improvement in Knowledge.

Flattered, unhappily, with an Idea of having a Conſtitution equal to every Fatigue, and poſſeſſed of a Flow of natural Chearfulneſs and animal Spirits which neither travelling nor watching ſeemed to leſſen, he fell a Victim to this ill-grounded Prepoſſeſſion. For the too intenſe Exerciſe he took in a ſultry Seaſon and Climate, brought upon him the Attack of a Putrid Fever, againſt which he was perhaps leſs fortified than moſt other Perſons from his great Temperance in Wine; ſo that its Violence ſoon put a Period to his Life in the Bloom and Vigour of Youth, and when he was juſt entering with uncommon Sedulity into the Career of publick Buſineſs, where his Abilities would have rendered him of the greateſt Service to the King his Royal Brother, and to his native Country. Even in his laſt Moments he ſhewed the ſtrongeſt Proofs of a Fortitude and Reſignation, as well as a Preſence of Mind which was natural and unaffected, and would have diſtinguiſhed his Character had he been born even in the loweſt Rank of human Life.

It was in Compliance with his Royal Highneſs's Deſire that I have endeavoured to improve theſe Tables of Chronology, by adding *fourteen Maps*, part of them containing *the antient* and part of them *the modern Geography*, which are

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* As the little Ornament which is given in the Title Page, has pleaſed ſome good Judges, they have deſired a particular Account of the Deſign.

The Story then, is that of Herodotus reading his Hiſtory at the Olympick Games, and is founded on a Paſſage of Lucian, in his Piece called Herodotus, or Aetion and at the Recital of which, Thucidides, then a Boy, is ſaid to have cried with Tears of Admiration, as taken Notice of by Marcellinus in his Life of that Hiſtorian.

The Figure of Herodotus will be eaſily known, as being the Principal in the Piece, and having a Scroll in his Left Hand, on which may be read, ΞΕΡΞΟΥ ΚΑΤΑΒΑΣΙΣ, THE EXPEDITION OF XERXES. For as this was the moſt violent and dangerous Attack upon the general Liberties of Greece, and occaſioned the burning of all their Temples by the Perſians, which were ever afterwards left in Ruins, as a publick Monument of their Barbarity; it was therefore attended with all the Circumſtances which could awaken their Enthuſiaſm and their Horror. And we are directed to fix upon this Subject the rather, becauſe Lucian mentions it, as the Part of the Hiſtory which had affected them the moſt. "For when the Time, ſays he, of the GREAT OLYMPICK GAMES drew near, "Herodotus found this to be the very Opportunity he ſo much deſired, as it aſſembled together all the moſt eminent Men of Greece. He entered therefore the "ΟΠΙΣΘΟΔΟΜΟΣ, and preſented himſelf, not as a Spectator, but as one ready to contend in the Games; and when he recited his Hiſtory, he ſo enchanted "every one preſent, that they diſtinguiſhed his different Books, by way of Title, with the Names of the Muſes, as being alſo Nine in Number. And he be"came at once more univerſally known than the Olympick Conquerors themſelves; for there was none but had heard of the Name of Herodotus; either ſuch as

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ſo diſpoſed in different Places of the Tables, as to illuſtrate the Times and Periods when the Countries delineated in each Map were the principal Scenes of Action. For in his Royal Highneſs's Application to the Peruſal of the Political Hiſtory of the World in its various Branches, to which indeed all his Mornings were generally devoted, he found it of great Advantage, for the clearer underſtanding of any Tranſaction or Event, to have the Country and the Period of Time placed before him in one View, as the proper Companions to each other. And as they have been privately uſed in this manner for ſome Years paſt, they are now publiſhed to the World, with the Hopes of their being found of Service to ſuch who may employ any of their leiſure Hours in the Study either of ancient or modern Hiſtory.

A few of the Maps have been copied from M. *Deliſle* and M. *Robert*, but by much the greateſt Number of them were drawn under the Author's immediate Inſpection by M. *De Larochette*, from the lateſt and moſt accurate Diſcoveries and Obſervations. And that the Errors in other Maps, and the Times when they were rectified, might be the eaſier traced and known, *a Diſſertation* is prefixed to the whole *on the Riſe and Progreſs of Geography*, which though far from being ſo complete as the Author could have wiſhed, may ſtill be of ſome uſe to many who have been hitherto leſs converſant in this Branch of Science.

" were preſent themſelves at Olympia, or had enquired of ſuch as had been there. And wherever he appeared, they pointed him out, ſaying, " THIS IS THAT " HERODOTUS WHO DESCRIBED THE PERSIAN BATTLES, IN THE IONIAN DIALECT, AND WHO SO NOBLY CELEBRATED OUR VICTORIES *."

His Diſcourſe is properly addreſſed to the Olympick Judges, who are raiſed above the reſt upon a particular Seat or Bench, with a ſemicircular Table before them, on which there lie, as THE PROPER INSIGNIA, *the Palm Branch and the three Olive Crowns.* We have placed only ſix Judges on the Bench, though it appears from Pauſanias †, that there were ten Judges *in the Days of* HERODOTUS; *becauſe it would have crowded that Part of the Piece too much, if we had taken them all in*: So that we may ſuppoſe, four of them might be abſent by reaſon of Sickneſs or other Buſineſs.

Upon the Front of the Bench, we have put a plain Inſcription, ſimilar to many mentioned by PAUSANIAS, ſignifying that it was THE SEAT OF THE OLYMPICK JUDGES, ΕΛΛΑΝΟΔΙΚΩΝ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΚΩΝ ΕΔΡΑ, and we have placed this ἕδρα or Seat, near the Goal of the Stadium, agreeable to a Paſſage in Pauſanias, p. 180. [illegible] ἐπὶ τῷ ἔργῳ τῷ ἐσχάτῳ, Ἑλλανοδίκαι.

The Stadium or circular Range of Trees, round which the Races were made, appear in the Picture immediately behind HERODOTUS and the Crowd ‡.

The Boy ſtanding juſt under the Right Arm of Herodotus, is intended for the Figure of Thucidides, who is ſuppoſed to be about fourteen Years of Age; there is a Tear juſt trickling down his Left Cheek, which, joined to that Attention with which he gazed upon Herodotus, ſhews that he cried rather from Admiration than from Grief; as if the firſt Sparks of his Emulation, as an Hiſtorian, were kindled from what he then heard. For Marcellinus mentions, that Herodotus took particular Notice of his Behaviour, and made the following Obſervation to his Father, " Thy Son, O, Olorus! has a ſtrong Impulſe in his Nature to Science:" Which is rather more expreſſive in the Original, Ὦ Ὄλορε, ὀργᾷ ἡ φύσις τοῦ υἱοῦ σου πρὸς μαθήματα ‖.

The round Sphere or Globe, which is raiſed upon the Dorick Pillar in the Middle of the Picture, repreſents the famous Olympick Diſk, which has the Word ΕΚΕΧΕΙΡΙΑ inſcribed upon it; for Pauſanias tells us, lib. v. p. 168, that the Eleans uſed this Diſk for proclaiming and publiſhing PEACE to all Greece, during the Celebration of the Olympick Games; " which ἐκεχειρία, ſays he, was not wrote upon the Diſk in ſtreight Lines, but round it, in a circular Manner. This Inſcription upon the Diſk, conſiſted, probably, of the two Reſponſes of the Oracle at Delphi, which Syncellus has preſerved to us in his Chronographia, p. 196, Ed. Goar. Paris 1652, and is copied from him by Scaliger, in his Excerpts of Euſebius's Chronicon, p. 37, and which we ſhall give below for the Amuſement of the Learned §. Upon the lower Part of the Diſk, the Names of Iphitus and Lycurgus were inſcribed, which is mentioned by Plutarch in the Beginning of his Life of Lycurgus, as a Quotation from Ariſtotle; and it is confirmed likewiſe by what Pauſanias ſays of their being cotemporary, lib. v. p. 150, which Syncellus particularly takes Notice of in his Quotation from Ariſtodemus, p. 196.

The Back Ground of the Picture, behind the Judges, repreſents what Pauſanias calls, *The Treaſury of Altis*, which was a large Tract of Olympia, containing ſome of the moſt magnificent Antiquities of Greece; for it was crowded with *Altars and Temples* to all the Heathen Deities, which had been erected there by different States and Cities at different Times, as Memorials of Battles and Conqueſts, of which the moſt remarkable was that dedicated to the Olympian Jupiter, by the Eleans, out of the Spoils of Piſa, when they deſtroyed that City; in which Temple was enthroned the Statue of Jupiter, the Maſter-piece of Phidias, and made of ſolid Gold and Ivory. This Treaſury contained likewiſe many *Obeliſks*, which were the Monuments of Peace betwixt different Nations, the Treaties being inſcribed upon them at full length; ſuch as the thirty Years Truce between the Athenians and Lacedemonians, which was wrote upon a Column of Braſs; and there ſtood alſo, ſcattered about, a great Number of *Statues* of their Gods, Heroes, and Olympick Victors. But we ſhall inſiſt no farther upon theſe Particulars at preſent, and therefore we beg leave to cloſe this Account, by referring the more curious Reader to *the Fifth and Sixth Books of Pauſanias*, where he will find Materials for much Speculation, in what regards either the Antiquity or Magnificence of the fine Arts.

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* [illegible] Ὀλύμπια [illegible] καὶ ὁ Ἡρόδοτος, τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνο ἥκειν οἰόμενος τὸν καιρὸν, οὗ μάλιστα ἐγλίχετο, πληθούσης τῆς πανηγύρεως, ἁπανταχόθεν ἤδη τῶν [illegible] ἀλλ' ἀγωνιστὴς Ὀλυμπίων παρεῖχεν ἑαυτὸν, ᾄδων τὰς ἱστορίας, καὶ κηλῶν τοὺς παρόντας, ἄχρι τοῦ καὶ Μούσας κληθῆναι [illegible] ἰδόντες πολὺ μᾶλλον [illegible] Ὀλυμπίασι [illegible] Ἡρόδοτον [illegible] Ὀλυμπίᾳ [illegible] ΟΥΤΟΣ ΕΚΕΙΝΟΣ ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΕΣΤΙΝ, Ο ΤΑΣ ΜΑΧΑΣ ΤΑΣ ΠΕΡΣΙΚΑΣ ΙΑΣΤΙ ΣΥΓΓΕΓΡΑΦΩΣ, Ο ΤΑΣ ΝΙΚΑΣ ΗΜΩΝ ΥΜΝΗΣΑΣ. Luciani Opera. Ed. Bened. t. p. 327, 328. Paris 1615.

† The Olympick Judges were increaſed at different Times, and their Number was often varied, according to Pauſanias, lib. v. p. 150. Wechel. Francof. 1583, who gives the following Account of them.

Iphitus preſided alone at the firſt Celebration of the Olympick Games, and this Honour was continued to the Poſterity of Oxylus, who all preſided ſingly till the Lth Olympiad; but, in that Olympiad two Judges were choſen by Lot, from the City of Elis, which Number were thus continued for many Years, till, in the twenty-fifth Olympiad after this, which anſwers to the LXXVth Olympiad, when the Number of the ΕΛΛΑΝΟΔΙΚΑΙ, or Olympick Judges, was increaſed to nine, *three* of which were appointed for the Horſe Race, *three* for the Pentathlon, or five united Games, and the reſt for the remaining Games; and, in the LXXVIIth Olympiad, a *tenth* Judge was added. In the CIIIrd Olympiad, the Eleans, having modeled their Government according to XII Tribes, or Diviſions, each Tribe ſent a particular Judge to the Olympick Games, but that War with the Arcadians following ſoon after, they loſt great Part of their Territory, and their Tribes were contracted to *eight*; therefore only eight Olympick Judges were choſen for the CIVth Olympiad, but in the CVIIIth Olympiad, their Number was again encreaſed to ten, and continued ſo till the Time of Pauſanias.

From this Account, it appears, that there were ten Judges in the Days of Herodotus, as he flouriſhed about the LXXXIIIrd Olympiad.

‡ The naked Situation of the Ground at Olympia, before the Planting of the Stadium by Hercules, and the Manner how he firſt diſcovered the beautiful Olive Tree, with which he encloſed it, is excellently deſcribed by Pindar, in his Third Olympick Ode, to which Mr. Weſt has done great Juſtice in his Tranſlation. See likewiſe Pauſanias, l. v. p. 154.

‖ See Marcellinus's Life of Thucydides, prefixed to Henry Stephens's Edition of that Hiſtorian.

§ Ὦ Πελοποννήσου [illegible]
Θ[illegible] καὶ πολίεσσι [illegible]
Ἕλλησι προφαίνει [illegible]

The Oracle addreſſed to the Eleans was as follows,

[illegible] ἀπέχεσθε
[illegible]
[illegible]

ON THE

RISE AND PROGRESS OF GEOGRAPHY.

IT muſt be obvious to every one, that Arts and Sciences, when repreſented only in their more ripened State of Improvement, can never communicate a full Degree of Information, unleſs at the ſame Time the ruder Stages through which they paſſed before they arrived at that degree of Perfection, are minutely traced and known. A young Architect would never attain to be Maſter of his Art, if he had only ſeen Buildings, however magnificent, after the Fabricks were compleated. For then he could have no Opportunity of obſerving the Breadth or Depth of the Foundations which are neceſſary for carrying ſo great a Weight; he could know nothing of the Figure and Contrivance of the Frames by which the Arches and Vaultings were executed; the Manner of fixing thoſe Beams which bind the different Parts of the Walls and Roof together, and all the various Application of Tools and Engines, Ladders and Scaffolding, by means of which the Efforts of Art and Labour were united to compleat the Pile. For when the Superſtructure is finiſhed, then all theſe various Implements of Mechaniſm are removed like Rubbiſh from the Spot, and many of the ableſt Exertions of Skill in the Builder lie covered and out of Sight.

Geography therefore is in this Reſpect like every other Science whoſe imperfect Beginnings ought to be traced, and the Time and Manner pointed out in which it received its gradual Improvements. For though it is far from my Intention to prefix any Syſtem of Geography before the few Maps which are now publiſhed by way of Illuſtration of my Tables of Chronology, yet having found but little Satiſfaction in any one Author, though I have looked into moſt of them who have profeſſedly wrote upon this Subject, I have, for my own Amuſement, collected and digeſted from different Writers, both ancient and modern, ſuch Particulars as I thought moſt intereſting for giving the Outline of this Hiſtory of Geography, hoping that the Leiſure and Abilities of others more converſant in this Branch of Knowledge, may be prompted to ſupply more amply this *Deſideratum* in the Hiſtory of Learning.

It appears that the early Geographers being deſtitute of mathematical Inſtruments and of aſtronomical Obſervations, began firſt to determine the Situation of Places according to Climates, and they were led to fix upon thoſe Climates from the Form and Colour of certain Animals which were to be found in thoſe different Countries. The Appearance of *Negroes*, or what they called Æthiopians, and of the larger ſized Animals, ſuch as the Rhinoceros and Elephants, ſuggeſted to them the Line of Diviſion where the Limits of the Torrid Zone began towards the North and ended towards the South. For Reaſon, ſaid they, points out to us, that ſimilar Things appear in the ſame Temperature of the Elements; and that whether they were Animals or Plants, they are produced according to the ſimilar State of the Air or Climate under the ſame Parallels, or a like Situation equally diſtant from either Pole[a].

This groſſer manner of dividing their Climates, muſt be conſidered as the firſt rude Outline of Geography in the more illiterate Ages of the World. For another Method was ſoon adopted by the Egyptians and Babylonians, which was the determining the Situation of Places or their Diſtance from the Equator, by obſerving *the Length of their longeſt and ſhorteſt Days*. And that this Obſervation might be performed with ſome Accuracy, they made uſe of a Species of perpendicular Sundials, having a Stilus or *Gnomon* erected upon a horizontal Plane, by which they were enabled to meaſure the Length or Shortneſs of the Shadow, in proportion to the Height of the Stilus.

It is difficult to ſay which of theſe two Nations are intitled to the Credit of this Invention. Herodotus[b] tells us, *that the Greeks firſt learned the Pole, the Gnomon, and the twelve Diviſions of the Day, from the Babylonians*. But in oppoſition to this it may be obſerved, that the Merit of this Invention of the Gnomon in Greece, is aſcribed by Pliny[c] and Diogenes Laertius, to the aſtronomical School of Miletus, and particularly to Anaximander and Anaximenes, the Diſciples of Thales; and there is Reaſon to believe that this Method of Obſervation was well known to Thales himſelf. For though the actual Erection of a Gnomon was an Honour reſerved for one of his immediate Succeſſors, who placed at Lacedemon the firſt Sundial upon that Conſtruction that was ſeen in Greece[d]; yet it may be preſumed at the ſame time, that Thales, who had travelled into Egypt, where he learned both his Geometry and Aſtronomy, might bring from thence the Idea and Principle of this Inſtrument of Obſervation; for Diogenes Laertius particularly mentions, *That he was the firſt who found out the Paſſage of the Sun from Tropick to Tropick*[e]. But by what Inſtrument could this be determined unleſs by the Gnomon? For *the Aſtrolab* and *the Armillary Circles* are generally believed to have been invented by ſome of the later Greek Aſtronomers who flouriſhed under the Ptolemys; ſuch as Timocharis, Ariſtillus, or Eratoſthenes.

Thales is likewiſe ſaid to have been the Author of two Books, one *on the Tropick*, and one *on the Equinox*, the exact Times of which he probably determined by the Shadows of the Gnomon; and by this he was naturally led to ano-

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[a] Ptolemæi Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 9.

[b] Herodotus, lib. 2. p. 145. Ed. H. Steph.

[c] Plin. lib. 2. cap. 76. Umbrarum hanc rationem & quam vocant Gnomonicen invenit Anaximenes Mileſius Anaximandri Diſcipulus, primuſque Horologium, quod appellant Sciotericon Lacedemone oſtendit. [illegible] Laertius in Anaximandro, lib. 2. Εὗρε δὲ καὶ γνώμονα πρῶτος, καὶ ἔστησεν ἐπὶ τῶν σκιοθήρων ἐν Λακεδαίμονι [illegible] ἀπὸ τροπῆς ἐπὶ τροπὴν πάροδον εὗρε. Diog. Laert. lib. 1. § 24.

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ther of his Diſcoveries, which was the Diviſion of the Year into *its four Seaſons*, which was a Conſequence of his finding the particular Days when the Sun appeared to be in the Tropicks and in the Equinox.

His Diviſion of the Year into 365 Days, was undoubtedly brought by him from Egypt, as it is univerſally allowed[f] to have been an Egyptian Diſcovery prior to his Time, being aſcribed to the ſecond Mercury, ſirnamed Triſmegiſtus, who is ſuppoſed[g] to have lived about 50 Years after the Exodus, according to Euſebius. And Pliny tells us expreſsly, that the Diſcovery of this Length of the Year by the Addition of the five Days and a Quarter to the 360, was made by obſerving when *the Shadow returned to its Marks*[h]; which is a clear Proof that it was done by the Uſe of a Gnomon. And that the taking the Lengths of the Shadow, by way of Calculation, was an Idea familiar to Thales, appears from his firſt inventing the Method of determining the Height of the Pyramids by their Shadow, at that exact Inſtant of Time in the Day when the Shadow of a Man is found to be equal to his Height*.

It does not therefore ſeem to be an improbable Suppoſition, that this Method of obſerving by the Gnomon was originally imported from Egypt, where it was known long before this Dawn of the Greek Learning; for it has been the Opinion of ſeveral eminent Writers[i], that their Pyramids and Obeliſks, which to common Travellers appeared to be Buildings merely of Ornament and Magnificence, were really Sun-dials upon a larger Scale, by which the Variation of the Length of the Shadow in proportion to its Height, could be taken with a greater degree of Accuracy. And to confirm this Opinion, it was found upon Examination by M. de Chazelles[k] in 1694, that the two Sides, both of the larger and ſmaller Pyramids, were placed exactly North and South, ſo as to be true meridian Lines even at this Day, and the other two Sides ſtood Eaſt and Weſt; which is a clear Proof that even in thoſe early Times in which they were built, they were ſo contrived by the Egyptians to ſtand in the Direction of the four cardinal Points of the Heavens for the Purpoſes of their aſtronomical Obſervations.

It is not my preſent Intention to regiſter all the particular Diſcoveries of *Aſtronomy*, but only to explain ſuch of them as are intimately connected with *the Progreſs of Geography*; for their Advances were ſo often made by the ſame Steps, that the one is not to be clearly underſtood without the other.

From the Days of Thales and his immediate Succeſſors, who flouriſhed in the Sixth Century before Chriſt, there ſeems to have been little done towards the ſolid Improvement of Geography for two hundred Years, till the Eſtabliſhment of the famous aſtronomical School of Alexandria. For we have ſcarce any Fragments remaining of the School of Pythagoras; though at the ſame time it muſt be owned, that their having known the true Syſtem of the World by placing the Sun in the Center, and giving the Earth both the diurnal and annual Revolutions, are Proofs that their Knowledge of this muſt have been eſtabliſhed by clear and accurate Obſervations.

There is however an aſtronomical Obſervation mentioned during this Period, and it is indeed the firſt Greek one that is on Record, and is preſerved to us by Ptolemy[l], which is that of Meton and Euctemon, who obſerved the Summer Solſtice at Athens, during the Archonſhip of Apſeudes, upon the 21st of the Egyptian Month Phamenoth, in the Morning, being the 27th of June, 432 Years before Chriſt. This Obſervation was made with a View of determining the Beginning of their Cycle of XIX Years, which commenced upon the New Moon of the 15th of July immediately ſucceeding (being exactly 18 Days after the Solſtice) and fell, according to Diodorus[m], upon the 13th of the Athenian Month Scirophorion.

This ſolſticial Obſervation muſt have given Meton and Euctemon an Opportunity of determining the Latitude of Athens at the ſame time, had they but known the ſimple Manner of drawing the Concluſion; for as the Length of the Shadow of the Gnomon was narrowly watched at the Criſis of the Solſtice, the Proportion of that to the Height of the Gnomon was eaſily known, by which the Angle of the Sun's Altitude was given. And though the Sun's greateſt Declination was then very inaccurately known, being by ſome[n] ſuppoſed to be 24°, and by others[o] 23° 51′, which is only found at preſent to be 23° 28′ 10″, yet ſtill the Latitude of Athens might have been deduced within the Limitations of this Error; making at the ſame time Allowances for the groſs Manner in which Altitudes were determined without proper Inſtruments, and without the Solutions of Trigonometry, which appears to have been unknown till the Age of Hipparchus, by whom it was firſt introduced[p].

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[f] Herodotus, lib. 2. p. 48. Macrobii Saturn. 1. 12. Strabo, lib. 17. p. 816.

[g] Euſebius in Chronico. Syncelli Chronograph. p. 123. Marſhami Chronicon ad [illegible] p. 245. Ed. Lips. 1676.

[h] Deinde Solis Meatum eſſe partium trecentarum, ſed *ut Obſervatio Umbrarum ejus redeat ad Notas*, quinos annis dies adjici, adque quartam partem diei. Plin., lib. 2. cap. 8. It is proper to obſerve here, that the odd Quarter of a Day, though known to the Egyptians, was not added till under the Reign of the Emperor Auguſtus, in the Year 25 Before Chriſt.

* Diogenes Laertius in Thalete, lib. 1. § 27.

[i] Idemque inſinuant Obeliſci & [illegible] magnificentiſſima, non ad Ornatum ſolum aut Pompam erectæ in Ægypto, ſed etiam ad captandam ope Umbrarum Altitudinem Solis. Riccioli Almageſt. Tom. 1. Præf. ix. Caſſini de l'Origine & du Progres de l'Aſtronomie, p. 13.

[k] M. Fontenelle's Eloge de M. de Chazelles dans les Memoires de l'Academie pour 1710.

[l] Mathem. Syntax. lib. 3. cap. 2. p. 62.

[m] Diodorus Siculus, lib. 12. p. 305.

[n] Strabo ad finem, lib. 2. & Vitruvius, lib. 9. cap. 8. & Meſſahala Arabs, lib. 2. Aſtrolabii, ex Indorum Obſervatione.

[o] Ptolemy. Math. Syntax. lib. 1. cap. 11. p. 18.

[p] Trigonometry appears to have been firſt introduced by Hipparchus, according to Theon in his Commentary on the Almageſt, lib. 1. cap. 9. p. 39. where treating upon *the Quantities of Right Lines in a Circle*, and having premiſed that Circles are ſuppoſed to be divided into 360 Parts, the Diameter into 120, and the Radius into 60, he adds the following Words.

“ The Method of finding the Right Lines (or Chords) in a Circle, is demonſtrated by Hipparchus in Twelve Books, and after him by Menelaus in Six Books —
“ It is a thing much to be admired (continues he) that this Man (viz. Hipparchus) with ſo little Difficulty, and by a few and thoſe eaſy Theorems, has made the
“ Diſcovery of their Quantities; and after this, by certain ſhort Lemmata, he demonſtrated a few, and thoſe the moſt uſeful of the Theorems, for obtaining the
“ Quantities of theſe Right Lines; and then conſequentially, by theſe very Theorems, he has demonſtrated the Method of inveſtigating a Canon or Table, by which
“ we may not only find from the Data, without any Inveſtigation, the Magnitudes laid down, but likewiſe by a linear Demonſtration we may inveſtigate them; ſo
“ that if any graphical Error ſhould be introduced in the Numbers given by the Canon, we may with great Readineſs rectify them by means of the Projection.”

Ptolemy, in his Almageſt, or Mathem. Syntax lib. 1. cap. 9. has ſhewn us this Operation by finding the real Quantities of the Pentagons and other regular Figures inſcribed in a Circle, and from thence deduces his Method of calculating a Table of Subtenſes or Chords, to every 30′ of the Circle, which he ſubjoins to this Chapter.

But

It would ſeem that Timocharis and Ariſtillus, who began to obſerve 295 Years before Chriſt, were the firſt who introduced the Manner of determining the Poſitions of the Stars *according to their Longitudes and Latitudes* taken with reſpect to the Equator. This we know from Ptolemy, who has preſerved many of their Obſervations in his Almageſt[b]; one in particular is well known, as it gave Riſe to the famous Diſcovery of the Preceſſion of the Equinoxes: it was that of the Spica in Virgo, which Timocharis found to be 8° Weſt from the autumnal equinoctial Point, and likewiſe that it was one Degree and two Fifths to the North of the Equator: Both of which were found to be different by Hipparchus; ſo that this bright Star had ſhifted its Place with regard to theſe two Particulars in that Interval of Time elapſed betwixt theſe two Obſervations; for in one Caſe he only found it to be 6° Weſt from the autumnal equinoctial Point; and in the other, that it was three Fifths of a Degree, or 36′ to the North of the Equator; but it was found both by Timocharis and Hipparchus to have remained nearly at the Diſtance of two Degrees to the South of the Middle of the Zodiac or Ecliptick. From which it naturally appeared reaſonable for Hipparchus to ſuppoſe that the fixed Stars had a ſlow Motion round the Poles of the Zodiac: “Yet, as Ptolemy[c] tells us, that though inclined to this Opinion, yet Hipparchus ſays of himſelf, “*That he heſitated in his own Mind upon the Deciſion of the Queſtion*, becauſe the Obſervations of Timocharis were not to be confidently depended upon, as being made in a rough and groſs Manner; and that the Interval of Time (though of 150 Years and upwards) was *not* ſufficient for a clear and certain Comprehenſion of that Matter.

There was likewiſe an additional Reaſon for this Suſpenſion of Judgment in Hipparchus, which Ptolemy has preſerved in another Paſſage of his Almageſt[d]. For he tells us, that Hipparchus had found the greateſt Diſtance of the Spica of Virgo from the autumnal Equinox to be 6° 30′ in the 32d Year of the third Calippick Period (viz. 146 before Chriſt) and that he found it to be only 5° 15′ in the 43d Year of the ſaid Period (viz. 135 before Chriſt); and as he could not apprehend that this Star ſhould make a Motion of 1° 15′ in 11 Years, he concluded that this Difference aroſe from ſome Inequality in the apparent Motion of the Sun: For though this Variation puzzled him, yet, ſays Ptolemy[e], *He was prompted from his Love of Truth to conceal nothing which could tend in the leaſt degree to carry any Perſons to a Suſpicion upon his Obſervations.* But by way of accounting for this, he was induced at one time to ſuppoſe, that this Motion of the fixed Stars in varying their Diſtance from the equinoctial Point, was confined to ſuch of them as were near the Zodiac, as if this Irregularity was occaſioned by the Sun, Moon and Planets which moved in this Path; and this Ptolemy calls *the firſt Hypotheſis of Hipparchus*[f]. But this he afterwards relinquiſhed, when he found that the Stars in the great Bear, and others which were at a conſiderable Diſtance from the Zodiac, ſhifted their Places equally with thoſe in the Zodiac, both with regard to the Equator and the equinoctial Colures.

From theſe Particulars, however, it ſufficiently appears, that Timocharis and Ariſtillus are intitled to a Share of the Merit of Hiparchus, who is ſo much celebrated for the Boldneſs of his Attempt in numbering the Stars, and ranging them all according to their Situations in the Heavens[g]. And it is likewiſe evident, that the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Stars were reckoned from the Equator both by Timocharis and Hipparchus; for it was only after the Preceſſion of the Equinoxes was fully eſtabliſhed by Ptolemy, that the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Stars were uniformly referred to the Ecliptic. It was then but an eaſy Tranſition of Thought in Hipparchus to allot and diſpoſe the different Parts of the Earth according to Latitude and Longitude, being only a new Application or Tranſpoſition of that Artifice which was already ſo happily introduced in the Arrangement of the Conſtellations, and therefore equally proper to be adopted in tracing the Meridians and Parallels of the Earth.

Strabo has preſerved the very Words of Hipparchus, in which he explains his Ideas upon this Subject, being a Fragment extracted from a Treatiſe of his wrote againſt Eratoſthenes.

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But when they came to apply theſe to the Purpoſes of Trigonometry, their Manner of Calculation was very tedious by the *Subtenſes of double Arcs* inſtead of *Sines*, which was an after Invention of the Arabians, appearing firſt in the Writings of Albategni, and their Caſes were ſolved by a Compoſition of Ratios betwixt ſix different Magnitudes, from which it was intitled, *The Canon of the ſix Quantities*, alluding to the three Sides and the three Angles contained in all Triangles whatever, both plain and ſpherical[a].

In this embaraſſed State it continued till towards the Middle of the Xth Century, when it was reduced by the Arabians to a clearer and more ſimple Method. For beſides the Introduction of Sines already mentioned, all the various Propoſitions were reduced to three plain Theorems by Geber ben Aphla, the Aſtronomer of Seville, and which are contained in his Preface to his Commentary on the Almageſt, which was publiſhed by Petreius of Noremberg in 1633.

There were two Caſes in ſpherical Triangles however to which theſe three Theorems did not extend; which are, when the three Sides are given and the Angles required; or when the three Angles are given and the Sides are required. And the Merit of the Solution of them was reſerved for Regiomontanus in the Middle of the XVth Century. Trigonometry is alſo indebted to him and his Maſter Purbachius, for having calculated a Table of Sines to every Degree and Minute of the Quadrant. It was upon this Occaſion, in 1464, that Regiomontanus is ſuppoſed to have introduced for the firſt time *Decimal Fractions* in his *Trigonometrical Canons* in the Room of the *Sexageſimal Parts* which had formerly been in uſe; and this he did, as Wallis ſays, *ſilently* and *without Remark*. See Wallis's Preface to his Algebra, and alſo p. 31. Regiomontanus likewiſe introduced the Uſe and Application of Tangents, and near 100 Years after this, about 1560, Rheticus added to theſe the Uſe of Secants in Trigonometry, and compoſed new Tables of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, calculated not only for Degrees and Minutes, but from ten Seconds to ten Seconds.

The greateſt Addition, however, to this Branch of Mathematicks, was made by John Napier of Merchiſtoun, who introduced two new Theorems, which rendered the Solution of all the Caſes of ſpherical Triangles ſtill more eaſy and ſimple than they were before, by what are called *the five circular Parts*.

But whatever Reputation he might claim from that Diſcovery, *his Invention of Logarithms* in 1614, is ſtill much greater and more extenſive, and has ſpread its Influence to every Branch of mathematical Science. Though it muſt be confeſſed, that Trigonometry in particular received an infinite Advantage from it by ſhortning the tedious Multiplication and Diviſion of natural Sines, which beſides the Conſumption of ſo much Time, rendered the Calculations liable to frequent Errors.

[a] Menelaus, lib. 3. Prop. 1. Ptolemy Almageſt. lib. 1. cap. 12. p. 18. & lib. 2. p. 35. Montucla's Hiſtoire de Mathematiques, Tome 1. p. 358.

[b] Ptolemy Math. Syntax. lib. 7. cap. 2 & 3. p. 166, &c. [c] Ptolemy Math. Syntax. p. 168. διςάζει δ᾽ὅμως καθάπερ καὶ αὐτός φησι, διὰ τὸ μήτε τὰς [illegible] τῶν περὶ τὸν Τιμόχαριν ἀξιοπίςους εἶναι, πάνυ ὁλοσχερῶς εἰλημμένας, μήτε τὴν ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ χρόνῳ διαφορὰν ἱκανὴν ἤδη γινομένας πρὸς βεβαίαν κατάληψιν [d] Mathem. Syntax. p. 61. [e] βεβουλῆσθαι δὲ μόνον ὑπὸ φιλαληθείας, μὴ σιωπῆσαί τι τῶν ἰνίους εἰς ὑπόψιαν ὁπωσδήποτε δυναμένων ἐνεγκεῖν. [f] Ptolemy Mathem. Syntax. p. 164.

[g] Hipparchus—auſus, rem etiam Deo improbam, annumerare poſteris Stellas, ac *Sidera ad normam expangere, organis excogitatis* per quæ *Singularum loca* atque magnitudines *ſignarent* ut facile diſcerni poſſet ex eo, non modo an obirent, naſcerenturve ſed an omnino *aliqua tranſirent moverenturve*—cælo in hæreditate cunctis relicto, ſi quiſquam qui rationem eam caperet, inventus eſt. Plinii Nat. Hiſt. lib. 2. cap. 26.

" It is impoſſible, ſays he [a], either for an illiterate Perſon, or a Man of Learning, to acquire the neceſſary Knowledge " of Geography without an Attention to the Heavens, and to the Obſervations of Eclipſes. For whether Alexandria in " Egypt is more northerly than Babylon, or more ſoutherly, or to what Diſtance this amounts, cannot be determined " without conſidering them by their Climates. In like manner what Places lie towards the Eaſt, or towards the Weſt, " and whether more or leſs, no Perſon can know accurately without comparing the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon." Thus far Hipparchus.

As the two Diſtinctions here pointed out give us the clear Ideas of Latitude and Longitude, it is with great Juſtice that Hipparchus is univerſally allowed to have fixed the firſt ſolid Foundation of Geography by uniting it to Aſtronomy, and ſo rendering its Principles ſelf-evident and invariable [b].

Pliny [c] likewiſe confirms this, when after mentioning Thales and Sulpicius Gallus, who had both predicted Eclipſes, he adds, *that Hipparchus had foretold the Revolution* (of the Eclipſes) *of the Sun and Moon for 600 Years, comprehending the Months, Days and Hours of different Nations and the Situation of Places.* By which it would ſeem, that the Latitudes and Longitudes of theſe Places were particularly given.

But the fulleſt and ſtrongeſt Authority for appropriating this Invention to Hipparchus, is that of Ptolemy in his Geography, lib. 1. cap. 4. who ſays, " that Hipparchus was the only Author who had given *the Elevations of the North* " *Pole of a few Cities*, in proportion to the great Number that were to be delineated, and ſuch too as lay under the " ſame Parallels. Some that came after Hipparchus had given thoſe of other Places that lay upon the ſame Meridian, " becauſe their moſt favourable Voyages were commonly from North to South; but that moſt of the Diſtances, and " principally thoſe towards the Eaſt and Weſt, were laid down in a ſtill groſſer Manner; not from any Negligence of thoſe " who recorded them, but becauſe they had no ready Method of bringing them to a mathematical Exactneſs; and " likewiſe, becauſe there were not many Eclipſes of the Moon which had been obſerved at different Places at the ſame " Inſtant of Time: For it is upon Record, that an Eclipſe, which was obſerved at Arbela at Five o'Clock, was ſeen at " Carthage only at Two o'Clock; from which it clearly appeared what was the Diſtance of theſe two Places towards the " Eaſt and Weſt given in equinoctial Time."

It is however a little remarkable, that though Latitudes and Longitudes were in this Manner introduced and pointed out by Hipparchus, yet ſo little were they attended to till the Days of Ptolemy, that none of the intermediate Authors, ſuch as *Strabo* [d], *Vitruvius*, and *Pliny*, who all of them entered into a minute Deſcription of the geographical Situation of Places according to the Length and Shadows of the Gnomon, have ever given us the leaſt Hint of the Latitude or Longitude of any one Place whatever in the Language of Degrees and Minutes. So common is it in Science to ſee the Seeds of great and uſeful Diſcoveries often lie dormant and neglected for many Years, till there ariſes ſome Man of Abilities equal to the firſt Inventor, who ſeparates them by an original Spirit of Diſcernment from the Maſs of Matters otherwiſe of ſmaller Importance, reſtores them to their true Point of Light, and often improves them beyond the Ideas with which they were repreſented in the firſt Conception.

When the true Principles of Geography were thus pointed out by this new Invention of Latitude and Longitude, it was no Wonder that Maps were from thence made to aſſume a new Form of Projection eſſentially different from thoſe in uſe prior to this Period. It was for this Purpoſe that the Planiſphere, or the Delineation of the Sphere in Plano, is ſaid by Syneſius [e] to have been introduced by Hipparchus, *in order to preſerve the Sameneſs of the Proportions in the Diverſity of the Figure.* It muſt be owned, however, that the previous Steps to this new Projection of the Sphere, had been in a great Meaſure made eaſy by Archimedes, when he invented (at leaſt 50 Years and upwards before Hipparchus) thoſe noble Theorems of his for meaſuring the Surface of a Sphere and its different Segments; which were none of the leaſt important Diſcoveries of that great Geometrician.

We find in Strabo [f] an Alluſion to a ſpherical Projection in Plano, where the Meridians bended towards each other ſo as to make the Figure of a Cone.

For the Maps that were on record before the Time of Hipparchus, were little more than rude Outlines and topographical Sketches of different Countries; excepting the ſingle Map of Eratoſthenes, which I ſhall explain more particularly after having given a ſhort Account of thoſe that went before it.

The earlieſt were thoſe of Seſoſtris, mentioned by Euſtathius in his Epiſtle prefixed to his Commentary on Dionyſius's Περιηγησις, who ſays, " that this Egyptian King, having traverſed great Part of the Earth, recorded his March in Maps, " and gave Copies of his Maps not only to the Egyptians, but to the Scythians, to their great Aſtoniſhment [g]."

The Jews ſeem to have had Surveyors among them; and ſome have imagined from this that they had made a Map of the Holy Land when they gave the different Portions to the Nine Tribes at Shiloh, as mentioned in Joſhua, Chap. xviii. ver. 4, 8 and 9. For they are there ſent to walk through the Land, and to deſcribe it; and they are afterwards ſaid *to have deſcribed it in Seven Parts in a Book.* And Joſephus tells us, that when Joſhua ſent out People from the different Tribes to meaſure the Land, he gave them as Companions Perſons well inſtructed in Geometry, who could not be miſtaken in the Truth from their Skill [h].

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[a] Strabo, Lib. 1. p. 7.

[b] See likewiſe what Strabo ſays of Hipparchus, lib. 2. p. 131, 2. ἀνέγραψε γὰρ, ὥς φησι, τὰς γιγνομένας ἐν τοῖς οὐρανίοις διαφορὰς καθ' [illegible] τὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἰσημερινοῦ μέχρι τοῦ βορείου [illegible].

[c] Utriuſque Sideris Curſum in ſexcentos Annos præcinuit Hipparchus, Menſes [illegible], dieſque & horas, ac *Situs Locorum* & Viſus Populorum complexus, ævo teſte, haud alio modo quam Conſiliorum Naturæ particeps. Plinii Nat. Hiſt. lib. [illegible] 12.

[d] Strabo, Lib. 2. p. 132. makes indeed an Apology for his not having done it, as if the giving of theſe Obſervations [illegible] was neither the Buſineſs of a Geographer nor a Politician, and that they were beſides full of Perplexity; *adding*, that it was ſufficient for him to [illegible] Hipparchus other Things that were more diſtinguiſhable and more ſimple.

[e] Syneſius de dono Aſtrolabii, p. 310. [illegible] τῶν σχημάτων [illegible] τηρῆσαι, ἠνίξατο μὲν Ἵππαρχος, &c.

[f] Strabo. Geogr. lib. 2. p. 117. ἐν τῷ ἐπιπέδῳ [illegible]

[g] Καὶ Σέσωστρις δὲ, φασὶν, ὁ Αἰγύπτιος πολλὴν περιελθὼν γῆν πίναξί τε δέδωκε τὴν [illegible] Euſtath. [illegible]

[h] [illegible] τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ἐξέπεμψε, παραδοὺς αὐτοῖς τινὰς γεωμετρίας ἐπιστήμονας οὓς τἀληθὲς οὐκ ἤμελλε [illegible] Joſephus, lib. v. cap. 1. p. 131.

He afterwards mentions, that the Men who were ſent, being ten in Number, περιοδεύσαντες τε καὶ τιμησάμενοι τὴν γῆν, *going round and eſtimating the Land*, returned in the ſeventh month to Joſhua at Shilo.

From this therefore we may reaſonably preſume, that a geometrical Survey was then made of the Holy Land; though it does not fully determine whether their Menſuration was only taken down in Numbers, or regularly projected and digeſted into a Map.

The firſt Grecian Map on record was that of Anaximander, mentioned by Strabo, lib. 1. p. 7. It has been conjectured by ſome, that this was a general Map of the then known World, and is imagined to be the one referred to by Hipparchus under the Deſignation of *the ancient Map*[f], which he in a few Particulars preferred to that of Eratoſthenes; and ſome conjectured, that Anaximander, "by inventing a Sphere and introducing a Map, and a Meaſure of "the Circumference of the Sea and Land," according to Diogenes Laertius, may be[g] ſuppoſed[h] to be one of the Mathematicians alluded to by Ariſtotle at the End of his Second Book De Cœlo[i], who made *the Circumference of the Earth* to be 400,000 Stadia, being the firſt groſs Calculation that was attempted to be given of that *great Problem in Geography*.

The Map of Ariſtagoras, Tyrant of Miletus, is likewiſe particularly worthy of our Attention, becauſe it is ſo minutely deſcribed by Herodotus[k], and will give us ſome Idea of the Nature of the Maps in thoſe early Ages. He tells us, that Ariſtagoras ſhewed it to Cleomenes King of Sparta, with a View of inducing him to attack the King of Perſia even in his Palace at Suſa, in order to reſtore the Ionians to their ancient Freedom. It was traced upon Braſs or Copper, and contained the intermediate Countries which were to be traverſed in that March. The Words of Herodotus[l] muſt not however be interpreted too literally, as if it contained "the whole Circumference of the Earth, "the whole Sea or Ocean, and all the Rivers." For notwithſtanding the Pompouſneſs of the Expreſſion, it may fairly be concluded from the State of Geography at that Time, that *the Sea* meant only the Mediterranean, and therefore *the Earth* or Land the Coaſts of that Sea, and more particularly the Leſſer Aſia extended towards the Middle of Perſia, and *the Rivers* were the Halys, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, which Herodotus mentions as neceſſary to be croſſed in that Expedition. It contained one ſtraight Line called the Royal Highway, ὁδὸς ἡ Βασιληΐη, taking in all the Stations or Places of Encampment, which were called ςαθμοι, from Sardis to Suſa; ſo that it was an Itinerary, or what the Greeks diſtinguiſhed by the Title of ἀπογραφη ςαθμων[m]. There were 111 of theſe Stations in the whole Extent of this Line or Road, containing 13500 Stadia, or 450 Paraſangæ, which being reduced to the Roman Mile, allowing 8 Stadia to each Mile, amounts to 1687 and ½ Roman Miles; and as it was a March of 90 Days, Herodotus tells us, that 150 Stadia were allow'd for a Day's March, which brings it to 18 Roman Miles ¾ for each Day. If we would accommodate this to the Engliſh Statute Mile, which contains 5280 Feet, whereas the Roman Mile conſiſted only of 5000 Feet, it will reduce a Day's March to 18 Engliſh Statute Miles and ⅞ of a Mile nearly, as the Roman Itinerary Foot differed very little from the preſent Engliſh Foot, as appears from two Itinerary Diſtances which have been meaſured; one is the 25 Miles from Bologna to Modena, taken by Ricciolus, and the other the 21 Miles betwixt London and Verulam, found by ſome Surveyors quoted by Bernard to contain 20. 37 Miles, of 500 Engliſh Feet to a Mile[n].

Theſe Itinerary Maps of the Places of Encampment, were indiſpenſibly neceſſary in all Armies. We find Athenæus, in his Deipnoſoph. lib x. p. 442, quotes Bœton as Author of a Work intituled ςαθμοι της Αλεξανδρυ πορειας, *The Encampments of Alexander's March*; and he likewiſe cites Amyntas, εν τοις ςαθμοις. And Pliny[o], lib. vi. cap. 17. tells us, that Diognetus and Bœton were the Surveyors of his Marches; he then quotes the exact Number of Miles according to their Menſuration, and afterwards confirms it by referring to the Letters of Alexander himſelf. It likewiſe appears from Strabo[p], that Alexander was very careful in perſonally examining the Meaſures of his Surveyors[q], having his Deſcriptions always from the moſt ſkilful in every Country. And the ſame Author acquaints us, that a Copy of this great Monarch's Survey was given by Xenocles his Treaſurer to Patrocles the Geographer, who, as Pliny informs us, was Admiral of the Fleets of Seleucus and Antiochus. His Book on Geography is often quoted both by Strabo and Pliny; and it appears that this Author furniſhed Eratoſthenes with the principal Materials and Authorities for conſtructing the oriental Part of his Map of the then known World. For the Voyages of Patrocles under Seleucus upon the Caſpian Sea and elſewhere, were a kind of Supplement to thoſe Meaſurements given by Bœton and Diognetus already mentioned, and by Nearchus and Oneſicritus, the two Admirals who were employed under Alexander, and therefore Pliny[r] quotes them immediately after. It appears likewiſe from the ſame Paſſage, that Megaſthenes and Dionyſius were two Surveyors ſent into India by Ptolemy Philadelphus for the Purpoſes of Geography, and their Authority was ſometimes ſet in oppoſition to Patrocles by Hipparchus in his Criticiſm upon Eratoſthenes's Geography[s].

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[f] αρχαιυς πινακας. Strabo, lib. 2. p. 69. [g] και γῆς και θαλασσης περιμετρον πρωτος εγραψεν. Lib. 2. § 2. [h] Snellius in his Eratoſthenes Batavus, lib. 1. p. 22. [i] καὶ τῶν Μαθηματικῶν ὅσοι τὸ μέγεθος ἀναλογίζεσθαι πειρῶνται τῆς περιφερείας, εἰς τετταράκοντα λέγουσιν εἶναι μυριάδας σταδίων. Ariſtoteles, Vol. 1. p. 472. Ed. Du Val. This however may be an Argument againſt that Work being wrote by Ariſtotle, as Eratoſthenes was generally allowed to have been the firſt who attempted that Menſuration. [k] Herodotus, lib. v. p. 347. [l] ἔχων χάλκεον πίνακα, ἐν τῷ γῆς ἁπάσης περίοδος ἐνετέτμητο, καὶ θάλασσά τε πᾶσα καὶ ποταμοὶ πάντες. [m] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 69. Xenophon has given us the March of the younger Cyrus's Army through theſe very ςαθμοι, and their different Diſtances in Paraſangæ in his Αναβασις, lib. 1. [n] Dr. Murdoch's Enquiries and Conjectures concerning Meaſures of Length prefixed to Buſching's Geography, vol. 1. p. xxiii. Bernardus de Menſuris Antiquis, p. 230, &c. [o] Verum ut Terrena Demonſtratio intelligatur, Alexandri magni Veſtigiis militantes, Diognetus & Bæton ejus Menſores ſcripſere, &c. Epiſtolæ quoque Regis ipſius conſentiunt. [p] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 69.

[q] There is a Difficulty occurs with regard to the Meaſures of theſe Surveyors of Alexander, becauſe Pliny has given the Diſtances of Places as delivered by them in *the Roman Millia Paſſuum*, a Menſuration unknown to them, and not in the Greek Stadia. Dodwell had obſerved this with regard to the Voyages and Diſtances of Nearchus and Oneſicritus, who were Alexander's Admirals; and he ſuppoſes that Pliny took the Reduction of theſe Diſtances from Juba, who had abridged their Writings, as alluded to in Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 23. and therefore Juba might perhaps have done the ſame to the Writings of Bæton and Diognetus; though this is not quite conſiſtent with a Paſſage of his, lib. vi. cap. 17. where after having given their Menſurations in Roman Miles, he adds, *in quibuſdam Exemplaribus diverſi Numeri reperiuntur*, as if he had been conſulting different Manuſcripts of the original Writings of theſe Authors. See Dodwell's Diſſertatio de Nearcho in Hudſon's Geogr. Minor, vol. 1. p. 132. But as Pliny gives likewiſe the Meaſures of Eratoſthenes and other Greek Writers in Roman Miles, it is more probable to ſuppoſe they were Reductions made by himſelf. Pliny, lib. vi. paſſim. [r] Reliqua inde Seleuco Nicatori peragrata ſunt. Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 17. [s] Strabo, lib. 2. paſſim.

I have dwelt a little the longer upon theſe different Surveys which took their Riſe from Alexander's Expedition and Conqueſts and thoſe of his immediate Succeſſors, becauſe Geography began to aſſume a new Face and Form from this memorable Æra. For Eratoſthenes, who is deſervedly conſidered as the great Father of Chronology, employed his eminent Abilities and Learning with equal Succeſs to reduce Geography into a regular Syſtem, and laid its Foundation upon clear and ſolid Principles.

We muſt do him the Juſtice to allow, that it was he that firſt introduced into his Map *a regular parallel of Latitude*[r]. It was a geographical Outline traced over certain Places whoſe longeſt Day was obſerved to be exactly of the ſame length. He begun it from the Straits of Gibraltar, and it thence paſſed through the Sicilian Sea and near the ſouthern Extremities of Peloponneſus, and was continued through the Iſland of Rhodes and the Bay of Iſſus, and there entering Cilicia, and ſo croſſing the Euphrates and Tigris, was extended to the Mountains of India. By means of this Line he endeavoured to rectify the Errors in the ancient geographical Map, ſuppoſed to be that of Anaximander. In drawing this Parallel, he was regulated by obſerving where the longeſt Day conſiſted of fourteen Hours and a Half, which Hipparchus afterwards determined to be the Latitude of 36°, making by this a ſort of Tranſlation of it into his own aſtronomical Language.

This firſt Parallel through Rhodes, was ever afterwards conſidered with a degree of Preference like the foundation Stone of all the ancient Maps; for it was traced through the Middle of the Mediterranean, whoſe Coaſts were in the Center of the principal Nations of Antiquity, and the Longitude of the then known World was often attempted to be meaſured in Stadia and Miles, according to the Extent of that Line, by many ſucceeding Geographers. The running of this Parallel was ſo happy a Thought in Eratoſthenes, that it not only encouraged him to trace upon his Map other Parallels at certain Intervals from his firſt, ſuch as one through *Alexandria*, another through *Syene*, and another through *Meroe*, but he undertook to trace at Right Angles to theſe *a Meridian* paſſing through Rhodes and Alexandria down to Syene and Meroe. And as the Progreſs he thus made tended naturally to enlarge his Ideas upon this Science, he attempted a ſtill more arduous Taſk, which was *to determine the Circumference of the Globe* by an actual Meaſurement of a Segment of one of its great Circles, making his Computation upon the whole by uniting certain accurate Obſervations made in the Heavens with a correſponding Diſtance carefully ſurveyed and taken upon a Meridian of the Earth.

The Segment of the Meridian which he fixed upon for this Purpoſe, was that between Alexandria and Syene[s], the Diſtance of which was meaſured, and found to be 5000 Stadia, and the Angle of the Shadow upon the Scaphia or Sun-dial which was obſerved at Alexandria, was equal to the 50th Part of the Circle; for at Syene there was no Shadow from the Gnomon at the Mid-day of the Summer Solſtice; and that this might be more accurately taken, they dug a deep well, which being perpendicular, was compleatly illuminated at the Bottom when the Sun was vertical[t]. Though this even was not fully ſufficient to give the exact Line of the Tropic, becauſe the Sun was found to be vertical, or to caſt no Shadow at all for a circular Space of 300 Stadia, becauſe[u] the Sun's Diameter being equal to 32 Minutes, would therefore appear perpendicular at the ſame Inſtant of Time to an Extent of Ground correſponding to that Number of Minutes; and therefore Ricciolus concludes, that this vertical Obſervation muſt have extended 150 Stadia on each Side of Syene[x].

The Subſtance of this Account is taken from Cleomedes, who ſeems to have extracted it literally from Eratoſthenes's original Work, intitled Μετρητης[y], and it is publiſhed as ſuch at the End of the Oxford Edition of Aratus in 1672, though under the Title of Μετρον της γῆς περιφερειας. By this Account Eratoſthenes made the Circumference of the Earth amount only to 250,000 Stadia, whereas a Cloud of original Authors[z] have uniformly given the Numbers to be 252,000. And to reconcile theſe two, Dr. Murdoch[a] has ingeniouſly ſuppoſed, that inſtead of 7° 12', the Difference of Latitude was 7° 8' [illegible], which was the [illegible]th of the Circumference, which would bring the Calculation to 252,000 Stadia, and that Cleomedes neglected the ſmall fractional Part of the Denominator; but that the principal Miſtake was in meaſuring the Diſtance, and finding it to be 5000 Stadia. Indeed nothing is more common than to find a Confuſion of Numbers in the Diſtances given us by ancient Authors; for though theſe 5000 Stadia are mentioned as the Diſtance betwixt Alexandria and Syene by ſo many Authors, yet we know that Marinus and Ptolemy[b] did not allow above 3600 Stadia to that Diſtance, as the 7° 12' amounted exactly to that Number upon the Proportion of 500 Stadia to a Degree, which Ptolemy tells us, *was agreeable to Menſurations that were allowed and acknowledged*. The ſame Number of 3750 Stadia is ſaid to have been the Diſtance ſuppoſed by Poſidonius betwixt Rhodes and Alexandria[c], where he had concluded that the Segment of the Meridian was the 48th Part of a great Circle from an Obſervation of the Star Canopus; whereas Strabo[d] tells us, that the Seamen only allowed it to be a Diſtance of 4000 Stadia, and that Eratoſthenes, by his gnomonical Obſervations, concluded it to be only 3750. In like manner Pliny[e] tells us, that it was 5[illegible] Stadia betwixt Syene and Meroe; but in another Paſſage[f], after mentioning the various Meaſures of Eratoſthenes, Artemidorus and Sebotus, who differed from each other, he adds, *that the Diſputes upon that Head had*

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[r] Strabo, lib. [illegible] [illegible] [s] Cleomedes, lib. 1. p. 53. Martianus Capella, lib. vi. p. 194. tells us, that it was *meaſured by Ptolemy's Surveyors*, per menſores Regios [illegible] to have made a Miſtake in ſaying that the Diſtance was betwixt Syene and Meroe, inſtead of betwixt Alexandria and Syene.

[t] Pliny, lib. [illegible] cap. 73. & [illegible] Strabo ad Eclog. 3. [illegible] Strabo, lib. xvii. p. 817. [u] ἄσκιοι γίνονται —— [illegible] ἐπὶ σταδίους τριακοσίους [illegible] Cleomedes, lib. 1. p. 53. [x] Almageſt. vol. 1. lib. iii. cap. 27. p. 163. [y] Fabricii Biblioth. Græc. vol. 2. p. 477.

[z] Strabo, [illegible] Cleomedes apud Petav. Uranol. p. 51. Vitruvius, lib. 1. cap. 6. Macrobius, lib. 1. cap. 20. Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 108. Capella, lib. 6. cap. 1. Cenſorinus [illegible] [a] Dr. Murdoch's Enquiries concerning Meaſures of Length, prefixed to Buſching's Geogr. vol. 1. p. xxvii. [b] Ptolemy. Geogr. [illegible] τετρακοσίας ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπιφανείας τῆς γῆς ἀπολαμβάνειν σταδίους, ἐπὶ τῶν ὁμολογουμενων [illegible] Cleomedes, [illegible] p. 51. [d] Strabo, lib. 1. p. 25. & lib. 2. p. 125. Pliny, lib. 5. cap. 31. Rhodus—diſtat ab Alexandria ut Eratoſthenes [illegible] [e] [illegible] [f] Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 29.

been

been lately determined by Surveyors ſent thither by Nero, who found it to meaſure 862 *Miles*; though from the intermediate Diſtance there ſpecified, it appears that the collected Numbers give 874, and by multiplying each of theſe by 8 to increaſe them to Stadia, will give in the firſt 6896 Stadia, and in the ſecond 6992, both of which differ very materially from 5000 Stadia.

The Inveſtigation of this Problem of the Circumference of the Earth, was eſſentially neceſſary for determining the radical Principles of all Maps, and therefore the moſt eminent of the ancient aſtronomical Geographers made repeated Endeavours to obtain an Accuracy in this Calculation. Eratoſthenes, by making the Circumference as I have already mentioned to be 252,000 Stadia, allowed therefore 700 Stadia to a Degree; which by the Reduction of 8 Stadia to a Roman Mile of 5000 Feet, amounted to 87 ½ Roman Miles to each Degree.

Hipparchus added 25000 Stadia to this Meaſure of Eratoſthenes, according to Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 108, though the Obſervation is not mentioned from which this Concluſion is drawn, which it were to be wiſhed Pliny had done, as it increaſes the Error of Eratoſthenes. This Addition however makes the Circumference to conſiſt of 277,000 Stadia, which was an Allowance of 769 Stadia, or 96 Roman Miles to each Degree[h].

Poſſidonius, in like manner, computed the Circumference of the Earth to be 240,000 Stadia, by multiplying 5000 (the ſuppoſed Diſtance betwixt Rhodes and Alexandria) by 48, the Segment of the Meridian according to his Obſervation betwixt theſe two Places; but Cleomedes, when he mentions this Concluſion, he adds, *if the Diſtance is* 5000, *but if not, in Proportion to the Diſtance*[i]: And as Eratoſthenes had made the Diſtance to be only 3750 Stadia, and Poſſidonius reſting his Concluſion upon the Deduction from his aſtronomical Obſervation of the Arch of the Meridian, it was natural for him to infer, that if he admitted the Diſtance given by Eratoſthenes to be true, being taken upwards of 170 Years before his Time, upon that Hypotheſis, the Circumference of the Earth would be only 180,000 Stadia, as 3750 multiplied by 48 will produce that Number; and indeed Strabo[k] tells us, that this very Calculation was approved of by Poſſidonius. It is for this Reaſon that he is quoted[l] as having had two Opinions upon the Quantity of the Circumference of the Earth, and that he was therefore the firſt Geographer who advanced the Opinion of allowing only 500 Stadia to a Degree, which was afterwards adopted by Marinus and Ptolemy[m]. By the firſt Hypotheſis, therefore, there would be 666 Stadia, or 83 Roman Miles to a Degree; and by the ſecond, 500 Stadia, or 62 ½ Roman Miles.

The Diſcoveries and Improvements of Eratoſthenes as a Geographer, have naturally led me to explain theſe various Menſurations and Calculations of the Circumference of the Earth, which indeed materially affected the Dimenſions of all the ancient Maps. It is proper however to obſerve, that his Map appears to have contained little more than the States of Greece, and the Dominions of the Succeſſors of Alexander, digeſted from thoſe Surveys already mentioned. He had ſeen indeed, and has quoted, the Voyages of Pytheas into the great Atlantic Ocean, which gave him ſome faint Idea of the weſtern Parts of Europe; but withal ſo imperfect, that they could not be realiſed into the Outline of a Chart. Strabo[n] tells us, that he was extremely ignorant of Spain, Gaul, Germany and Britain, as well as of the Geti and Baſtarni; he was equally ignorant of Italy, the Coaſts of the Adriatic, of Pontus, and of all the Countries towards the North. And he mentions in another Paſſage, that Eratoſthenes had made the Diſtance from Epidamnus, or Dyrrachium, on the Adriatick, to the Bay of Thermæ on the Ægean Sea, quite acroſs Epirus, to be only 900 Stadia, when it was really above 2000 Stadia; and in another Inſtance he had enlarged the Diſtance from Carthage to Alexandria to be 15000 Stadia, whereas it amounted to no more than 9000 Stadia[o].

This was therefore the State of Geography and the Nature of the Maps prior to the Diſcoveries of Hipparchus, who like an abler Architect introduced a new Plan of Building more certain in its Principles and more ſimple in its Conſtruction, and where they might employ without waſte all the better Parts of the ancient materials. His Additions tended to make a new and cloſer Union betwixt Aſtronomy and Geography, from which they derived mutual Advantages, and widened their Bottom for the Acceſſion of new Improvements.

It appears that War has been generally the Occaſion of the moſt accurate Maps of different Countries, and therefore Geography, about this Æra, began to make conſiderable Advances from the Progreſs of the Roman Arms. For that great People, as they were *the Conquerors*, ſo they became *the Surveyors* of the World. In all the Provinces they occupied, we find that Camps were every where conſtructed at proper Intervals, and Roads were raiſed with ſubſtantial Materials for an eaſy Communication between theſe different Places of Encampment; ſo that *Civiliſation* and *Surveying* were carried on *according to Syſtem* through the Extent of that large Empire. Every new War produced a new Survey and Itinerary of the Countries where the Scenes of Action paſſed; ſo that the Materials of Geography were accumulated by every additional Conqueſt. Polybius[p], when he tells us, that at the Beginning of *the ſecond Punic War*, Hannibal was preparing his Expedition againſt Rome, by croſſing from Africa into Spain, and ſo through Gaul into Italy, he ſays, *that all theſe Places were meaſured or ſurveyed with the utmoſt Care by the Romans*.

Without entering into the minuter Execution of the Surveys of particular Provinces with which every Roman General was regularly furniſhed before his March, and which Vegetius has well deſcribed[q], I ſhall only add a remarkable Fact preſerved to us by Æthicus in the Preface to his Coſmographia. We are there informed, that Julius

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[h] It would ſeem from two Paſſages of Strabo, lib. 2. p. 113 & p. 132, as if Hipparchus admitted the Menſuration of Eratoſthenes.

[i] Cleomedes, lib. 1. p. 52. ἐὰν ὦσιν αἱ ἀπὸ Ῥόδου πεντακισχίλιοι. εἰ δὲ μὴ, προς λογον τε διαστήματος.

[k] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 95. ἣν ὁ Ποσειδώνιος ἐγκρίνει περὶ ὀκτω καὶ δεκα μυριάδας [illegible]

[l] Snellii Eratoſthenes Batavus, lib. 1. cap. 16. p. 88. & Riccioli Geogr. lib. 5. cap. 8. p. 144.

[m] Ptolemy Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 11.

[n] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 93.

[o] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 92.

[p] Polybii Hiſtoria, lib. 3. p. 193. Ed. Caſaub. Paris 1609.

[q] Primum itineraria omnium Regionum, in quibus bellum geritur, pleniſſime debere habere perſcripta: ita ut locorum intervalla non ſolum paſſuum numero, ſed etiam viarum qualitates perdiſcat: compendia, diverticula, montes, flumina, ad fidem deſcripta, conſideret, uſque eo, ut ſolertiores duces itineraria provinciarum, in quibus neceſſitas geritur, non tantum adnotata, ſed etiam picta, habuiſſe firmentur, ut non ſolum conſilio mentis, verum aſpectu oculorum, viam profecturi eligerent. Vegetius De Re Militari, lib. 3. cap. 6.

Cæſar ordered *a general Survey to be made of the whole Roman Empire* by a Decree of the Senate; the Surveyors are ſaid to have been Men of great Wiſdom, and inſtructed in every Branch of Philoſophy. The three Surveyors were Zenodoxus, Theodotus and Polyclitus, and were each of them appointed to ſurvey a different Diviſion of the Empire. It began in the Conſulſhip of Julius Cæſar and Marc Antony, (Before Chriſt 44) and continued for 25 Years one Month and ten Days, to the Conſulſhip of Sentius Saturninus and Lucretius Cinna (Before Chriſt 19). The Eaſtern Part of the Empire was aſſigned to Zenodoxus, who finiſhed it in 14 Years five Months and nine Days, being in the Conſulſhip of Auguſtus IV. and Craſſus (Before Chriſt 30). The Northern Part was compleated by Theodotus in 20 Years eight Months and ten Days, in the Conſulſhip of Auguſtus X. (and Flaccus) (Before Chriſt 24). And the Southern Part was finiſhed by Polyclitus in 25 Years one Month and ten Days[1].

As the different Spaces of Time taken up in each Survey are regiſtered according to the Conſulſhips, I have corrected the Numbers in the Manner done by Weſſelingus in his Preface to the Itinerary of Antoninus, which indeed is ſo directly pointed out by the *Faſti Conſulares*, that there can be no Doubt of the true reading. The only Difficulty with regard to the Authenticity of the Fact, ariſes from the Silence of Pliny, who has made no mention of theſe three Surveyors and of the important Taſk they had executed, which one ſhould have expected in a Roman Author who otherwiſe ſo minutely mentions the Diſtances taken by the Surveyors of Alexander upon a leſs intereſting Tract of Country. But perhaps we ought to ſuppoſe that this was *the general Survey aſcribed to Marcus Vipſanius Agrippa;* who was Prime Miniſter and Son-in-Law to Auguſtus, and which is ſo often quoted by Pliny, as a Menſuration of great Authority; and as this was a Buſineſs too large to be executed by him in Perſon, it is not unlikely that it was performed by three ſuch Surveyors under his Countenance and Protection; and indeed the Period of Time ſeems to point out and confirm this Hypotheſis: For this Survey was begun in the Year 44 Before Chriſt, in which Julius Cæſar was killed in the Senate Houſe; and as his Power was ſoon after devolved upon Auguſtus, therefore the Execution of this Survey, as one of the Plans of his Uncle Julius Cæſar, was in a manner bequeathed to the Nephew, and muſt have become a proper Object of the Attention of his Miniſters. It was finiſhed likewiſe in the Year 19 Before Chriſt, when Agrippa was in the Plenitude of his miniſterial Power, and juſt five Years before his Death.

The Roman Itineraries that are ſtill extant, ſhow evidently with what Accuracy their Surveys were made in every Province; and *Pliny* has filled the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Books of his Natural Hiſtory with the geographical Diſtances that were thus meaſured. We have likewiſe one ancient Set of Maps ſtill preſerved to us, known by the Name of *the Peutingerian Tables*, publiſhed by Welſer and Bertius, which give us a ſufficient Specimen of what Vegetius calls the *Itineraria Picta*, for the clearer Direction of the March of their Armies.

The Roman Empire had been enlarged to its greateſt Extent, and all its Provinces well known and ſurveyed, when Ptolemy, in the Days of Antoninus Pius, about 150 Years after Chriſt, compoſed his Syſtem of Geography, which has been happily preſerved to us amidſt the general Wreck that conſumed ſo many other Books of Science. The Materials then extant, and in his Poſſeſſion, for the compleating of that great Work, conſiſted of various Particulars, ſome of greater and others of a leſs Degree of Authenticity. The Principal were the *Proportions of the Gnomon* to its Shadow, taken by different Aſtronomers at the Times of the Equinoxes and Solſtices; *Calculations* founded upon the Length of the longeſt Days; *the Meaſures* or computed Diſtances of the principal Roads contained in their Surveys and Itineraries, and the various *Reports of Travellers and Navigators*, who often determined the Intervals of Places by Hearſay and Gueſs-work. All of theſe were to be compared together, and digeſted into one uniform Body or Syſtem, and after this were converted and tranſlated by him into a new mathematical Language, expreſſing their different Degrees and Minutes of Latitude and Longitude, according to the Invention of Hipparchus, but which Ptolemy had the Merit of carrying into full Practice and Execution, after it had been neglected for upwards of 250 Years.

For I believe no Author has ever ſuppoſed that Ptolemy had in his Poſſeſſion real aſtronomical Obſervations ſufficient to determine all the Longitudes and Latitudes he has given; ſo that we muſt always remember that their degree of Accuracy depended upon the Veracity of the Fact or Suggeſtion communicated to him, from which they were afterwards deduced. Agreeable to this Idea, we find that Regiomontanus, in his Commentary upon Ptolemy's Geography, quoted by Geſner, though never publiſhed, endeavoured to explain an Inſtrument called *Meteoroſcopium*, by which he ſuppoſes Ptolemy reduced and brought forth the Numbers of his Geography[2].

We muſt not therefore be aſtoniſhed at the Multitude of Errors to be found there, when his original Materials were ſo imperfect for executing ſo large a Work as the fixing the Longitudes and Latitudes of all the Places, Coaſts, Bays and Rivers of the then known World; an Undertaking which even in our Days has not hitherto been brought to any ſufficient degree of Accuracy.

It was almoſt impoſſible for him not to have committed many Miſtakes in the Places beyond the Extremities of the Roman Empire, which were indeed out of the Range both of Aſtronomers and Surveyors. So that thoſe learned Writers who have ſo ſharply criticiſed ſome few of his Errors in theſe Particulars, have not treated him with that

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[1] [illegible] Inventor, divinis humaniſque rebus ſingulariter inſtructus, cum conſulatus ſui faſces erigeret, ex Senatus conſulto cenſuit [illegible] per prudentiſſimos viros & omni Philoſophiæ munere decoratos. Ergo a Julio Cæſare & M. Antonio Coſſ. orbis [illegible] uſque ad conſulatum Auguſti *tertium* (lege *quartum*) & Craſſi, [illegible] (lege XIV.) menſibus V. diebus IX. Zenodoxo [illegible] monſtratur. A Conſulatu item Julii Cæſaris & M. Antonii uſque in Conſulatum Auguſti decimum, [illegible] XXIX. [illegible] Theodoto ſeptentrionalis pars dimenſa eſt, ut evidenter oſtenditur. A Conſulatu ſimiliter Julii Cæſaris uſque in Conſulatum [illegible] dimenſa eſt, annis XXXII. (lege XXV.) menſe I. diebus X. ſicut [illegible] Ac ſic omnis Orbis terræ intra annos [illegible] eſt, & de omni ejus Continentia perlatum eſt ad Senatum. *Æthici Coſmographia*, p. [illegible] Ed. H. Stephani, [illegible]

[2] [illegible] ubi exponitur fabrica uſuſque Inſtrumenti Meteoroſcopii, quo Ptolemæum [illegible] numeros totius operis ſui [illegible] longitudinum latitudinumque numeros per ſuperiorum obſervationes [illegible] Geſneri Bibliotheca, p. 430.

Candour

Candour which a Work of this Nature deſerved. For his Miſtakes aroſe from the Ignorance of the Age in which he lived, which could give him no better Information, and were not properly the perſonal Ignorance of the Author. And this is a Remark which ought to have its due weight in reſtraining the Wantonneſs of Criticiſm in a thouſand Inſtances. *Ricciolus*, *Cellarius*, *Paul Merula*, and *Salmaſius*, have all of them [a] committed this Miſtake in their Cenſures of his Geography, as if they were diſappointed in not ſeeing this Science in its full Maturity in the Writings of Ptolemy at a time when it was evidently but juſt beginning to advance beyond the Verge of its earlieſt Infancy. They might with equal Juſtice condemn the modern Geographers for giving no better Account of Nova Zembla, or New Holland, or of thoſe Continents and Iſlands that lie on the northern or ſouthern Extremities of the Great South Sea towards the two Poles.

If the Obſervations from which Ptolemy compiled his Geography had been as faithful and accurate as the Principles upon which it was digeſted were certain, then this Science would have advanced much ſooner towards its full Maturity. But when Premiſſes are admitted to be true, which are either doubtful or falſe, then the Concluſions drawn from them muſt always be erroneous. Now the principal Miſtakes in Ptolemy took their Riſe from certain aſtronomical Obſervations and Surveys which were ſuppoſed to have been made with Accuracy in an Age prior even to Ptolemy himſelf; and as that great Author received and adopted them as genuine, having none more authentick by which their Accuracy might have been tried, and having otherwiſe no Reaſon to ſuſpect them; ſo ſucceeding Geographers, for want of better Information, were induced to copy and inſert them in their Maps, as being, in their Opinion, of acknowledged and undoubted Authority. And thus Error, when it has once aſſumed the counterfeit Stamp of Truth by the haſty and unguarded Conceſſion of ſome eminent Writer, often preſerves its Currency during an amazing length of Time. For theſe capital Miſtakes kept their place in all Maps whatever, by a ſort of unqueſtioned Preſcription, down even to the beginning of the preſent Century.

Neither were theſe Errors ſuch as were introduced in the more diſtant Extremities of his Maps, which are generally leſs viſited and more uncertain; but they were in the very Center of that part of the World which was the beſt known to the ancient Greeks and Romans. For whoever is the leaſt converſant in their Hiſtory, muſt know that the Coaſts of the Mediterranean were the claſſic Ground of all Antiquity; War and Commerce occaſioned its being inceſſantly traverſed by the Ships of all the contiguous Nations; ſeveral great Empires had their Capitals upon its Shores, or at a few Miles diſtance; and almoſt all the ancient practical Aſtronomers made their Obſervations in its Neighbourhood.

I ſhall mention at preſent only *three* Inſtances of thoſe Errors, the Conſequences of which I ſhall explain afterwards at greater length.

The *firſt* is that of *Byzantium*, which according to Ptolemy is in the Latitude of - - - - - 43° 5′ [b]
But by the beſt modern Obſervations is only - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 41° 1′

Error in Ptolemy is - 2° 4′

equal to 124 geographical Miles, or allowing 69 Engliſh meaſured Miles to a Degree, it will amount to 142 meaſured Miles. This Miſtake in Ptolemy was occaſioned by the following Paſſage in Strabo, lib. 2. p. 134. Ἐν δὲ τοῖς περὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον, ἡ μεγίστη ἡμέρα ὡρῶν ἐστιν ἰσημερινῶν δεκαπέντε καὶ τετάρτου, ὁ δὲ γνώμων πρὸς τὴν σκιὰν λόγον ἔχει ἐν τῇ θερινῇ τροπῇ ὃν τὰ ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι πρὸς τεσσαράκοντα δύο, λείποντα πέμπτῳ.

“That at Byzantium the longeſt Day was fifteen equinoctial Hours and a Quarter, and that the Proportion of the
“Gnomon to its Shadow at the Summer Solſtice was as 120 to 42 wanting one Fifth, or in other Figures as 120 to 41 ⅘.”

Strabo [c] has mentioned in four other Paſſages of his Geography, that the ſame Proportion as at Byzantium was found at Marſeilles by Pytheas, and was taken notice of as ſuch both by Eratoſthenes and Hipparchus.

As the Trigonometry made uſe of by Ptolemy was leſs accurate than at preſent, he had therefore determined, from the above Particulars in a groſſer manner, the Latitudes of Byzantium and Marſeilles to be 43° 5′; whereas by a more accurate Trigonometry, according to the Length of the longeſt Day of fifteen Hours and a Quarter, without correcting it from Refraction and Parallax, and ſuppoſing with Ptolemy, that the Sun's Declination at that time was 23° 51′ 20″, his Concluſion ought to have been that the Latitude was 43° 1′ 24″; and if that was calculated by the ſecond Method of the Proportion of the Gnomon to the Shadow of 120 to 41 ⅘, and admitting the ſame Declination, it would be 43° 3′ 38″. From both of which it clearly appears, that Ptolemy was in this particular miſled by Hipparchus, who is mentioned by Strabo as having viſited Byzantium, and made this very Obſervation in Perſon [d]. It is the more ſurpriſing how this accurate Aſtronomer ſhould have made ſo groſs a Miſtake, when we recollect the Character given him by Ptolemy, Ἱππάρχῳ ἀνδρὶ φιλοπόνῳ τε ὁμοῦ, καὶ φιλαλήθει, *a Lover of Labour and a Lover of Truth* [e]; and in another Paſſage he diſtinguiſhes him by the Epithet of φιλαληθέστατον, *a Lover of Truth in the ſuperlative Degree* [f]; which he was well juſtified in giving him, from a Number of Inſtances of his great Veracity and Candour which he has adduced in the Courſe of that Work.

The Latitude of Marſeilles, which was ſuppoſed to be under the ſame Parallel with Byzantium, was not however ſo much miſtaken, as by the beſt modern Obſervations it is found to be 43° 17′ 45″. And as in the above Calculation there is a Doubt [g] whether the Sun's Semidiameter was ſubtracted from the Altitude, as the Line which bounded the

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[a] Riccioli Geogr. Præf. Cellarii Notitia Orbis Antiqui Præf. Paul Merula in Præf. Geogr. Salmaſius in Solinum, p. 1186. etiam Gherardus Mercator in Præf. Ptolemæi Geogr. Philip Cluverius in Geographia. Velſerus in Rerum Auguſtanarum Libris. See Fabricii Biblioth. Græc. vol. iii. p. 414.

[b] In all the Editions of Ptolemy they by Miſtake make it 43° 0′ in the Latin Column, when the Greek Figures are μγ. ιβ. which are 43.° [illegible] 43° 5′.

[c] Strabo, lib. 1. p. 63. lib. 2. p. 71. p. 106. & p. 115.

[d] Ὃν γὰρ λόγον εἴρηκε τοῦ ἐν Μασσαλίᾳ γνώμονος πρὸς τὴν σκιάν, τὸν αὐτὸν καὶ Ἵππαρχος κατὰ τὸν ὁμώνυμον καιρὸν εὑρεῖν ἐν τῷ Βυζαντίῳ φησιν. Strabo, lib. 1. p. 63.

[e] Ptolemy. Almag. p. 59.

[f] Almag. p. 2[illegible].

[g] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. iv. p. 5[illegible]7.

Shadow muſt have come from the upper Limb of the Sun, therefore we muſt add 15′ 47″, the Sun's Semidiameter at the Summer Solſtice, to 43° 3′ 38″, which will make the Latitude of Marſeilles to be 43° 19′ 25″, which is only a Difference of 1′ 40″ from the lateſt that has been found by the beſt Inſtruments of Obſervation.

If we ſhould invert this Calculation, we ſhall find what was the Sun's greateſt Declination in the Days of Pytheas, about 300 Years before the Chriſtian Æra, by admitting the Latitude of Marſeilles to be 43° 17′ 45″, and the Sun's greateſt Altitude, according to the Proportion of 120 to 41 $\frac{4}{5}$, to be 70° 47′ 42″ 15‴

Subtracting the Sun's Semidiameter at the Summer Solſtice	**15′ 47**
The Sun's Altitude corrected	**70° 31′ 55″ 15‴**
The Sun's Zenith Diſtance	**19° 28′ 4′ 45‴**
Which being deducted from the Latitude	**43° 17′ 45″**
Gives the Sun's greateſt Declination in the Days of Pytheas	**23° 49′ 40″ 15‴**
The mean Obliquity of the Ecliptic, or greateſt Declination at preſent in the Beginning of the Year 1768	**23° 28′ 10″**
The Diminution of the Declination in 2068 Years is therefore	21′ 30″ 15‴

which is nearly at the Rate of *62″ 23‴* every hundred Years.

But if we ſhould determine the Rate of this Diminution from a more accurate Obſervation made by *Albategni* about the Year 880, when he found the Obliquity of the Eclipticck to be 23° 35′, to which if 40″ is added for the Refraction after deducting the Parallax[b], neither of which were at that time attended to or known, then the Obliquity of the Ecliptic in his Time will ſtand 23° 35′ 40″

The mean Obliquity at preſent	23° 28′ 10″
The Diminution in 888 Years, being from 880 to 1768	7′ 30″

which is nearly at the Rate of 50″ in every 100 Years, or half a Second each Year.

The mentioning this Obſervation of Pytheas at Marſeilles, makes it neceſſary to explain here a little more fully this Queſtion *of the Variation of the Sun's Declination*, which was a Subject much controverted by ſome of the greateſt Aſtronomers of the laſt two Centuries as well as at the Beginning of the preſent. And it is an additional Reaſon for entering more particularly into this Detail, becauſe all Obſervations of Latitude in different Ages taken from the Sun's Altitude, require to be illuſtrated by a previous Knowledge of the State of this Queſtion.

I ſhall therefore firſt give a View of the Obſervations made by Aſtronomers in different Ages of the Sun's greateſt Declination, as they are collected by *Ricciolus* in his *Almageſt*, Vol. 1. p. 162, and I ſhall add the Continuation of it from M. *De La Lande's Aſtronomie*, p. 1028, down to the preſent Year.

ASTRONOMERS.

	Y. Bef. Ch.	Deg.	M.	S.	
Pytheas of Marſeilles, as above	300	23°	49′	40″	15‴.
Ariſtarchus of Samos, in the 50th Year of the 1st Calippic Period	280	24°	0′	0″	
The Indians quoted by Meſſahala, cap. 1. part 2. Aſtrolabii		24°	0′	0′	
Eratoſthenes of Cyrene	230	23°	51′	20″	
Hipparchus of Rhodes	140	23°	51′	20″	
	Af. Ch.				
Ptolemy of Peluſium, Almageſt. lib. 1. p. 17 & 18.	140	23°	51′	20″	
Almamon, Caliph of the Saracens, according to Alfraganus	830	23°	35′	0′	
Albategni of Aracta De Scient. Stell. cap. 4. p. 14. Ed. 1645.	880	23°	35′	0′	
Arzachel of Toledo	1070	23°	34′	0″	
Almaeon the Son of Almanſor the Arabian	1140	23°	33′	30″	
Thebit Ben Corah	1210	23°	33′	30″	
according to others	1287				
Prophatius the Jew	1300	23°	32′	0″	
Purbachius and Regiomontanus	1460	23°	28′	0″	
but by their Obſervations being corrected		23°	30′	0″	
Petrus Nonius	1500	23°	30′	0″	
Dominicus Maria	1500	23°	29′	0″	
Jo. Vernerus	1510	23°	28′	30″	
Nicolaus Copernicus	1525	23°	28′	24″	
but being corrected by Ricciolus		23°	30′	47″	
Petrus Apianus	1530	23°	30′	0″	
Orontius Finæus	1555	23°	30′	0″	
Egnatius Dantes	1570	23°	29′	0″	
but being corrected		23°	30′	30″	
Aſtronomers under the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel	1570	23°	31′	0″	
Jo. Homelius at Leipſick	1570	23°	29′	30″	

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[b] M. De La Lande's Aſtronomie, § 2179. p. 1027.

ASTRONOMERS.

	Y. of Ch.	Deg.	M.	S.
Tycho Brahe	1586	23°	31′	30″
but from ſome other of his ſelect Obſervations with the Corrections of Ricciolus	1586	23°	30′	36″
	1587	23°	29′	30″
	1589	23°	30′	45″
	1593	23°	30′	0″
N. B. Tycho was the firſt Aſtronomer who made Allowances for the Errors in Obſervation from Refraction.				
Philip Lanſberg	1589	23°	30′	10″
but corrected by Ricciolus	-	23°	29′	50″
Clavius, Scheinerus & Galileo	1600	23°	30′	0″
Vendelinus according to his own Parallax	1620	23°	30′	15″
but according to that of Ricciolus	-	23°	30′	30″
Peter Gaſſendi	1630	23°	31′	0″
Ricciolus	1643	23°	30′	0″
Bullialdus	1645	23°	32′	0″
Caſſini by the Gnomon in the Church of St. Petronius at Bologna	1655	23°	29′	0″
M. Richer at Cayenne, according to Caſſini	1672	23°	28′	54″
Mr. Flamſtead	1689	23°	28′	56″
M. Bianchini	1703	23°	28′	35″
M. Horrebow	1709	23°	28′	47″
M. De Louville. Memoires de l'Academie 1714, p. 88.	1714	23°	28′	41″
The ſame from Obſervations at Marſeilles. Memoires de l'Academie 1716, p. 59.	1716	23°	28′	24″
M. De la Condamine at Quito	1736	23°	28′	24″
Dr. Bradley and M. de la Caille	1750	23°	28′	19″
Mr. Maſkelyne, January 1st	1768	23°	28′	10″

From the Uniformity of the above Table it is evident, after making all reaſonable Allowances for the Coarſeneſs of the Inſtruments of the earlier Aſtronomers, that we cannot deny the Diminution of the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, without doing Violence to the Obſervations of all the paſt Ages.

And yet this Poſition in Aſtronomy hath had a various Fluctuation of Opinion concerning it, having been adopted by ſome great Aſtronomers, and afterwards rejected and exploded by others of equal Abilities and Reputation, till at laſt, Time, which is the great Touchſtone of Truth, by the Aſſiſtance of better Inſtruments of Obſervation, has at laſt eſtabliſhed it beyond the Power of Contradiction.

Thebit Ben Corah, the Arabian Aſtronomer, who, according to ſome, flouriſhed in the IXth, and according to others, in the End of the XIIIth Century, was the firſt who aſſerted *the Variation of the Sun's Declination* under the Name of *the Motion of Trepidation.*

This Opinion was reſumed upon the Revival of Aſtronomy in Europe by *Purbachius* and *Regiomontanus, Copernicus, Tycho, Lanſberg, Longomontanus, Kepler, Vendelinus,* and many others. Some of thoſe Writers conſidered this apparent Change of Declination to be owing to a ſmall *periodical Vibration of the Axis of the Earth*; and being over deſirous of compleating an Hypotheſis before there were ſufficient Data, they went even ſo far as to determine the *Maximum* and the *Minimum* of this Vibration, pretending to fix the very Year when it changed its Direction and began to increaſe. And as it is too common for many ingenious Men to make all their Knowledge to aſſume the Form of a Syſtem, which is the great Bane of Science, they endeavoured to calculate and apply theſe critical Periods to the Creation and Birth of our Saviour, with which it is now clear and evident that they have no Connexion.

The oppoſite Opinion that the Obliquity of the Ecliptick had been invariably the ſame in all Ages, was maintained by *Gaſſendi, Kircher,* and *Ricciolus,* who endeavoured to explain away the Appearances of Variation from the imperfect Manner in which the Ancients obſerved, and from the Contradiction and Inconſiſtency in many modern Obſervations, of which indeed the Examples were too frequent. And they were the more inclined to this Idea of no Variation whatever, foreſeeing that a gradual Diminution of Declination would introduce a new Principle of Corruption into the very Stamina of all aſtronomical Tables. For there muſt be new Calculations made from time to time of oblique Aſcenſions, the Latitudes of the Planets and fixed Stars, the Semidiurnal Arcs, and the very Motion of the Sun himſelf deduced from Declination, beſides the infinite Number of Problems which depend upon Latitude. They therefore concluded it much more probable to ſuppoſe " God Almighty to have WILLED that there ſhould be for ever " *one and the ſame Royal Highway*, namely, the Ecliptick, through which the Sun ſhould appear to make his invariable " Path, and which ſhould be the conſtant Line and Boundary for determining the Latitudes of all the Planets [c]."

Theſe and other Reaſons made ſo general an Impreſſion on the Aſtronomers of the laſt Century, that this Idea, *of there being no Change whatever in the Obliquity of the Ecliptick*, became the prevailing Opinion in Aſtronomy for upwards of fifty Years; with this difference however, that 23° 30′ was ſuppoſed to be *the invariable Declination*, according to Ricciolus and others; whereas Meſſieurs *Flamſtead* [d], *De la Hire* and *Caſſini*, who were the great practical Aſtronomers at the Beginning of the preſent Century, lowered their Station one Minute, and adopted that of 23° 29′.

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[c] Riccioli Almageſt Vol. 1. p. 164.

[d] Flamſteedii Hiſtoria Cœleſtis, Vol. 3. Prolegom. p. 124

M. *De Louville* once more revived the Theory of *the Variation of the Obliquity*, in two ingenious Papers publiſhed in the Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences for 1714 and 1716, where M. de Fontenelle, in giving his Account of the laſt of theſe, has the following Obſervation: "*Malgré toutes les raiſons de M. de Louville, les autres Aſtronomes de l'Academie ſont demeurés attachés à l'Obliquité conſtante de l'Ecliptique de 23° 29′* [e]." And agreeable to this there is a Paper publiſhed by M. De la Hire in the Memoires of the ſame Year, 1716, in defence of his own Opinion and that of the reſt of the Academy.

But the more ancient Doctrine of *the Diminution of the Obliquity of the Ecliptick*, was at laſt compleatly re-eſtabliſhed by the accurate Obſervations of Dr. *Bradley*, publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of 1737, where he not only clearly proves the uniform leſſening of the Declination, but has diſcovered a ſmall periodical Variation of 18″ in this, Diminution, increaſing and leſſening its Quantity by turns, according to the Revolution of the Nodes of the Moon which is called *the Nutation of the Earth's Axis*.

Bullialdus, in his *Aſtronomia Philolaica*, publiſhed in the Middle of the laſt Century, when he acknowledges the Variation of the Declination, has added his Opinion, "that it was impoſſible to inveſtigate thoroughly the phyſical Cauſe "of this Motion; we know, ſays he, the Reality of the Fact, but are ignorant of the Principle; neither can the utmoſt Force of human Genius diſcover theſe Cauſes [f]."

But M. *Euler*, not intimidated with this *Dictum*, and juſtly conſidering, *that every Effect uniformly produced muſt have a phyſical Cauſe*, has applied with great Propriety the Newtonian Syſtem of Gravitation to the Solution of this Difficulty, by ſhewing that the Attraction of the different Planets upon the Earth ought to produce this Effect [g], and that too in the very Proportion in which it appears in Nature.

This Digreſſion concerning the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, took its Riſe from the Obſervation of the Proportion of the Gnomon to its Shadow, recorded in Strabo, from which Ptolemy was led into an Error with regard to the Latitude of Byzantium, to which I ſhall now return.

The *Arabians*, who copied after Ptolemy's Geography, inſtead of correcting this Error of the Latitude of Byzantium, increaſed it to double the Quantity, as if they had been acquainted in general that there was a Miſtake of two Degrees without being told on which Side, and therefore they unfortunately added the two Degrees to the 43° given by Ptolemy, inſtead of ſubtracting them; for all their Geographers [h] make the Latitude of Byzantium or Conſtantinople 45° inſtead of 41°, which was an Error of four Degrees, amounting to no leſs than 240 geographical Miles, or to 276 Britiſh meaſured Miles.

It is ſurpriſing that the true Latitude of Conſtantinople was ſo groſsly miſtaken, and continued unknown for ſo long a Time, though it was the Metropolis of the eaſtern Empire, and afterwards of that of the Turks. For Amurath III. who was a Cotemporary of Queen Elizabeth, having begun his Reign in 1574, and died in 1595, appears from two Letters of Vendelinus to Gaſſendi [i], to have been the firſt who took the proper Steps to have it known. The Aſtronomers employed by him having found that in that Part of the City called Topchana, its Latitude was 41° 30′, and its Longitude 56° 47′. Haga, the Dutch Envoy, who gave Vendelinus this Account dated from Conſtantinople 30th April 1633, adds, that all the Arabian Mathematicians there were of the ſame Opinion; though he mentions at the ſame time, that there were no Aſtrolabs in that City fit for making an Obſervation. Vendelinus, who ſtill had greater Faith in the Obſervation as given by Hipparchus, adds the following Words: *Vix bilem tenebis ſcio, vix riſum, Mi Gaſſende, ubi hæc leges, ego ſcio Byzantii Latitudinem Peræ inveniendam* 43. *grad.* 20. *min. Serralii proin ac veteris Byzantii* 43. *grad.* 19. *min. ſi verum eſt Hipparchum inveniſſe illic eandem umbram ſolſtitialem quam Pytheas Maſſiliæ.*

This Obſervation under *Amurath* III. had ſtill an Error of making the Latitude of Conſtantinople betwixt twenty and thirty Minutes too much, as was found by *John Greaves* in 1638, who, being ſent into the Eaſt by Archbiſhop *Laud* for the Purpoſe of purchaſing oriental Manuſcripts, found the Latitude there to be 41° 6′ by means of a Braſs Quadrant of four Foot Radius [k]; it has been ſince more accurately obſerved by M. *Chazelles* [l] in 1694, and found
to be - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 41° 1′ 0″
by M. Condamine in 1731. - - - - - - - - - - - - 41° 0′ 0″

Upon the oppoſite Shores of the Mediterranean, though much more weſterly, ſtood *ancient Carthage*.
Ptolemy has placed it in the Latitude of - - - - - - - 32° 20′ 0″
But its Latitude, according to the beſt Obſervations, is - - - - - 36° 52′ 0″

Error in Ptolemy - - - - - - - - - - - - 4° 32′ 0″
equal to 272 geographical Miles, or 313 Britiſh meaſured Miles.

This, which is the *ſecond Error*, appears to have been founded upon the following Paſſage in Strabo, lib. 2. p. 133. ἐν Καρχηδόνι γνώμων λόγον ἔχει πρὸς τὴν ἰσημερινὴν σκιὰν ὃν ἔχει τὰ ἕνδεκα πρὸς τὰ ἑπτά. *In Carthage the Gnomon has the ſame Proportion to the equinoctial Shadow which* 11 *has to* 7. Now by plain Trigonometry this Proportion muſt give us the Latitude of 32° 2[illegible]′, which being ſo near the Latitude adopted by Ptolemy, is a ſtrong Preſumption that his Latitude was copied or tranſlated from the Obſervation as related by Strabo.

Such was the Ignorance of the World in Matters of Geography, that this remarkable Miſtake, which affected the

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[e] Memoires de l'Academie Royale des Sciences pour 1716, p. 64. 8vo.

[f] Cauſam porro illius motus Phyſicam inveſtigare penitus impoſſibile eſt, ſcimus rem eſſe, ſed cauſam nos ignoramus, nec poteſt humani Ingenii Acumen pervidere Cauſas illas. Bullialdi Aſtronomia Philolaica, lib. 5. cap. 5. p. 22[illegible].

[g] M. Euler's [illegible] Memoires de Berlin ſur les Inegalites de Saturne, p. 79. See likewiſe two Papers of M. De la Lande dans les Memoires de l'Academie de Sciences pour 17[illegible] & 1761. And his Aſtronomie, § 2180, &c. p. 1029, &c.

[h] Abulfeda, Naſſar Eddin, Ulug Beg, Binæ Tabulæ Geogr. editæ a Jo. Gravio 1652. See likewiſe Dr. Greaves's Letter to Archbiſhop Uſher, publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions N°. 178, for December 1685.

[i] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. VI. [illegible] & p. 511.

[k] Philoſophical Tranſactions for December 1685, and Greaves' Works, Vol. II. p. 364.

[l] Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1721. p. 75. & pour 1732 p. 424. 12mo.

whole

whole Coaſt of Africa from the *Straits of Gibraltar* to the *Cape of Mercury*, now called *Cape Bona*, ſtood unnoticed till the Beginning of the laſt Century, when Snellius, in a Letter to Gaſſendi dated July 20th 1625, ſays, that by Gaſſendi's Obſervations he had diſcovered an Error in Ptolemy's Latitude of Carthage of three Degrees. *Atque adeo Ptolemæum quoque in Latitudine Carthaginis Hipponis Regiæ facile tribus gradibus aberrare. Id clariſſime veſtræ Obſervationes coarguunt, pro quibus Geographiæ totius nomine, vobis & veſtræ diligentiæ gratulor, earum enim expers ſecundum Ptolemæum pronunciaſſem*[m].

See likewiſe a Paper of M. Deliſle in the Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1714, p. 236. 12mo.

The Length of the Mediterranean is the *Third* capital Miſtake in Ptolemy's Geography. It is generally meaſured from the Straits of *Gibraltar* to the Bottom of the *Bay of Iſſus*, where Alexandretta, or Scanderoon, now ſtands, whoſe ancient Name was *Alexandria ad Iſſum*, to diſtinguiſh it from other Cities of the ſame Deſignation.

The Longitude of *Alexandria ad Iſſum* from the Canaries, or Fortunate Iſlands, according to Ptolemy[n]	69° 30′
The Longitude of *Gibraltar*, anciently *Calpe*, or *the Pillar* (viz. of Hercules) *in the Inner Sea*, ϛήλη τῆς ἐντὸς θαλάσσης, according to the ſame[o]	7° 30′
Their difference of Longitude according to him[p]	62° 0′
The difference of Longitude between theſe two Places according to the lateſt Obſervations	41° 28′
The Error in Ptolemy	20° 32′

This amazing Miſtake which Ptolemy committed in overrating the Length of the Mediterranean, and which continued in all our Maps more or leſs till the Beginning of the preſent Century, took its Riſe from the ſuppoſed Surveys of different Perſons of Reputation recorded by Strabo, ſeveral of whom ſeemed to confirm the Authority of each others Computation by entering into the ſmalleſt Intervals of Diſtances with an Appearance of Accuracy, and then bringing it nearly to the ſame Meaſurement; ſo impoſing is that Concurrence of the various Teſtimonies of Error, that gives it now and then for a Time the Colour and the Semblance of Truth.

Strabo[q] ſays, the greateſt Number agreed in allowing that the Diſtance from the Bay of Iſſus to the weſtern Extremities of Spain, was a little leſs than 30000 Stadia; and as he mentions that from the Columns to the weſtern Part of Spain, called the Sacred Promontory, now Cape St. Vincent, was a Diſtance of 3000 Stadia, therefore the Diſtance from Gibraltar to Iſſus was leſs than 27000 Stadia; in the Detail which he gives afterwards he makes it 26500 and upwards, in the following manner.

	Stadia.
From *the Bay of Iſſus* to *Rhodes*	5000
From *Rhodes* to *Salmonium*, being the eaſtern Promontory of Crete	1000
From *Salmonium* to the *Ram's Head*, ἐπὶ Κριῦ μέτωπον, being the weſtern Promontory of Crete in this Diſtance he ſays more than two thouſand, πλείους ἢ διςχίλιους.	2000
From thence to *Pachynus*, being the South-eaſtern Promontory of Sicily	4500
From *Pachynus* to the *narrow Sea*, ἐπὶ πορθμὸν, viz. betwixt Sicily and Africa, more than a thouſand, πλείους ἢ χίλιους	1000
From the *narrow Sea* to the *Columns* (viz. of Hercules) or Gibraltar	13000
	26500

If we reduce theſe to Degrees of Longitude by Ptolemy's[r] Method of allowing 400 Stadia to a Degree of Longitude upon the Parallel of 36°, it will make the Length of the Mediterranean to be 66° 15′ and upwards, which is only 4° 15′ more than what are given by Marinus whom Ptolemy[s] ſtrictly adhered to in this Computation.

From *Calpe* to *Caralli* in Sardinia, now *Cagliari*	25° 0′
From *Caralli* to *Lilybæum* in Sicily	4° 30′
From *Lilybæum* to *Pachynus*	3° 0′
From *Pachynus* to *Tænarus* in Laconia	10° 0′
From *Tænarus* to *Rhodes*	8° 15′
From *Rhodes* to *Iſſus*	11° 15′
	62° 0′

Pliny has likewiſe given us two Computations of this Diſtance, one from Polybius, and the other from Agrippa, which I ſhall firſt ſtate in his own Words[t].

Polybius—ab eodem initio (viz. Gaditano freto) ad Orientem recto curſu Siciliam $\overline{\text{XII}}$ LX mill. CCCCC paſſuum. Cretam CCCLXXV. M. paſſ. Rhodum CLXXXVI. M. CCCCC. paſſ. Chelidonias tantundem. Cyprum CCCXXV. M. paſſ. Inde Syriæ Seleuciam Pieriam[u] CXV. M. paſſuum. Quæ Computatio efficit vicies *ter* (lege *quater* ſecundum Harduinum) centena XL. M. paſſuum. Agrippa hoc idem intervallum a freto Gaditano ad ſinum Iſſicum per Longitudinem directam $\overline{\text{XXXIIII}}$. XL. paſſuum M. taxat, in quo haud ſcio an ſit error numeri,——hæc eſt menſura inermium, & pacata audacia fortunam provocantium hominum.

The Numbers of Polybius in the Detail, make the Diſtance amount to 2448 Roman Miles, but when he ſums it it up he calls it 2440 Miles, according to Harduin's reading from the Chiffletian MS. for 2340 would have contradicted the very Numbers he had given. Agrippa computes the ſame Diſtance to be 3440; but Pliny, when he quotes this, adds a Suſpicion of his own, as if there was an Error in the Numbers of Agrippa, *in quo haud ſcio an ſit error numeri*; inſinuating as if the two Diſtances were perhaps the ſame in the two Authors, as the adding one x too much in the Numbers of Agrippa, might occaſion the Difference of one thouſand Miles in his Computation exceeding that of Polybius, and being really, as I ſhall make it appear, the Exceſs above the true Diſtance.

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[m] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. VI. p. 313.

[n] Ptolem. Geogr. p. 127.

[o] Ptolem. Geogr. p. 35.

[p] *Snellius*, by miſtake in his *Erat. Batavus*, lib. 2. p. 232, ſays, that Ptolemy made it to be nearly [illegible], and propoſes a Correction of his own as if it ſhould be 62° 31′.

[q] Ὁμολογῦντι γὰρ οἱ πλεῖστοι, &c. Strabo, lib. 2. p. [illegible].

[r] Ptolem. Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 11. p. 11.

[s] Ptolem. Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 12. p. 13.

[t] Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 33.

[u] *Portus Seleuciæ* was a little to the South of *the Bay of Iſſus*, and being under the ſame Meridian, they were equally diſtant from the Straits of Gibraltar.

Let us therefore ſuppoſe that Ptolemy had adopted the Numbers of Polybius, and made the Tranſlation or Reduction of them into Degrees and Minutes, we ſhall find that it would have given him nearly the true Difference of Longitude of the Mediterranean as it has been ſince determined by the moſt accurate Obſervations. For by *Norwood's* Menſuration in 1635 of the Diſtance between London and York [*], it was found that *a Degree on a great Circle of the Earth* contained 367196 Engliſh Feet, being a little more than $69\frac{1}{2}$ Engliſh Miles; and therefore by the Proportion of the Radius to the Coſine of the Latitude, 297067 Feet will be found equal to a Degree of Longitude upon the Parallel of 36°. But as the Roman and Engliſh Foot is nearly equal, and 5000 Feet made a Roman Mile, therefore 73 Roman Miles and four Tenths will anſwer to a Degree on the Equator, and 59 Roman Miles and four Tenths to a Degree of Longitude on the Parallel of thirty ſix Degrees of Latitude.

Now if we divide 2448.5 by 59.4, it will give us 41° 13′; or if we take it only to be 2440, it will give us 41° 4′ for the Length of the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to the Bay of Iſſus, according to Polybius. And as both of theſe differ very little from the Longitude of 41° 28′, which is found by the beſt modern Obſervations, I muſt confeſs that this degree of Exactneſs and Coincidence of Computation is to me altogether aſtoniſhing, and is a new Confirmation of the great Accuracy of the Ancients in their Surveys [a].

If we next take the Meaſure given by Agrippa of 3440, in which Pliny ſuſpects there was a Miſtake, and divide it in the ſame manner by 59.4, it will give us 58° 20′ for the Length of the Mediterranean, according to Agrippa: But as the Length given by Strabo amounted, as I have already mentioned, to 66° 15′, therefore Ptolemy ſeems to have taken a middle Path betwixt theſe two erroneous Computations of Strabo and Agrippa, when he adopted that of 62°.

The great Misfortune of ancient Geography, and which indeed confined it to ſuch a lingering State of Infancy, was, that the true Method of determining with Accuracy the Difference of Longitudes was a Matter of ſuch Difficulty, and remained ſo long unknown. It is not therefore ſo much to be wondered at, that almoſt all the Longitudes given by Ptolemy are erroneous, and that this remarkable Miſtake in particular continued undiſcovered and uncorrected for many Centuries together.

One of the firſt Attempts to rectify the Length of the Mediterranean, was made under the Auſpice of *Monſieur de Peireſk* in 1635. He was one of the moſt eminent Men of his Time; and if we may judge from his Life, wrote by Gaſſendi, no Perſon contributed more effectually to the Reſtoration of Learning upon clear and ſolid Principles, which began then to be better underſtood, and to make quicker Advances than it had done in any former Age.

Gaſſendi informs us [b], that M. de Peireſk, with a direct View to the correcting the Errors in the Longitudes of different Places, took particular Pains to get Obſervations made at Marſeilles, Aleppo, and Grand Cairo, of an Eclipſe of the Moon which happened in Auguſt (viz. the 27th) 1635. Before that Time the Difference of Longitude between Marſeilles and Aleppo had been ſuppoſed to be 45°, but by theſe Obſervations it was found only to amount to [c] 30°; ſo that by this a very conſiderable Correction was made in the Length of the Mediterranean, by cutting off the Difference of one whole Hour, or 15° at once.

Geography was at this Time flattered with the Hopes of being ſoon brought to a fuller State of Perfection than it had ever before attained, for *the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon* were then thought ſufficient to determine the Longitudes of all Places with a tolerable Accuracy. But when the ableſt Aſtronomers began to apply themſelves to this Branch of practical Knowledge, they ſoon found that from theſe Eclipſes attended to and obſerved, as they were with the utmoſt Care, no clear Deduction could be made of the Longitude of any one Place to any ſufficient Degree of Exactneſs, and the more Obſervers they employed at different Places, they generally by that increaſed the Multitude of Contradictions and apparent Differences of Eſtimation.

Ricciolus has collected the Obſervations of no leſs than *fifty ſix* Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon which had happened from 1560 to 1658, all of which had been obſerved by Men of the firſt Reputation in Aſtronomy in that Age; but when they came to be compared, it was then evident, to the great Mortification of Science, that no two Eclipſes obſerved in the ſame two Places by the ſame Men, ever exhibited the ſame Quantity of Longitude. Nay, it was rare if the very ſame Eclipſe did not give a different Longitude according to the Obſervation of the ſame Obſervers taken from the *four critical Times* in every Lunar Eclipſe, which are the BEGINNING, the IMMERSION, the EMERSION, and the END.

It was for theſe Reaſons that ſeveral eminent Aſtronomers, ſuch as Fournier [d], Kircher, and even Ricciolus [e], gave up the Correction of Geography by the Application of Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon alone, as being a fruitleſs and deſperate Undertaking.

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[*] Dr. Wilſon's Diſſertation on *the Riſe of Navigation*, prefixed to Mr. Robertſon's Elements of Navigation, in two Vols. 2d Edit. 1764.

[a] See a Paper of M. Deliſle's upon *[illegible]* in Matters of Geography. Dans les Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1714.

[b] Et omnium quidem Obſervata commemorari hoc non poſſunt, ſed [illegible] non debet, quod pro votis Peireſkio fuit, [illegible] exinde Tabulas Chartaſque Geographicas omnes nimis a nobis abducere illa Ægypti ac Syriæ loca. Quippe cum [illegible] horis, hoc eſt gradibus quadraginta quinque Aleppum Maſſilia Orientaliorem conſtituant, poſteriores Obſervationes [illegible] horam [illegible], quod inter hæc [illegible] quam triginta gradus fuerent Numerati. Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. V. p. 324.

[c] The real Difference of Longitude has been ſince found to be 31° 58′.

[d] Fournier Hydrograph. lib. 12. cap. 25 & 26.

[e] Riccioli Geog. [illegible] lib. 8. cap. 10. p. 3[illegible]3.

Ricciolus has endeavoured to account for the many Inconſiſtencies that appeared in comparing their Obſervations ariſing, as he apprehended, from the following EIGHT different Cauſes.

1st. Becauſe there was a kind of Smoke or Umbrago which generally darkened the eaſtern Part of the Moon before the Diſk really entered either the Umbra or the Penumbra of the Earth.

2d. From the Inequalities upon the Diſk of the Moon, particularly on the eaſtern Side, where the Eclipſes always begin, and is generally termed *Littus Eclipticum*, the Shore of Eclipſes.

3d. From the Penumbra of the Earth varying according to the different Denſity of the Air.

4th. From the Atmoſphere of the Earth, being ſeldom exactly ſpherical, ariſing from the Tumor of the Vapours in different Places, by which neither the Cone of the Umbra or Penumbra would be uniform and perfect, which muſt affect the Beginnings and Cloſes of Eclipſes.

5th. From a Sort of Atmoſphere ſometimes obſervable about the Moon, which had been taken notice of by Mæſtlinus in the Eclipſe of April 3d 1605, and by Vendelinus at ſeveral different Times, which occaſioned an Indiſtinctneſs in the Obſervation of the Cloſes of Eclipſes.

6th. From the Moon being like the Stones of Bologna, liable to abſorb and retain the Rays of the Sun after the direct Rays are intercepted, by which there is a ſmall Appearance of faint Light left upon the Diſk, after it is completely immerſed in the Shadow of the Earth.

7th. From the Difference in the Eyes of the Obſervers, which are often quicker or ſlower in their Obſervations of the Beginnings and Ends of Eclipſes, and which cannot even be remedied by the Aſſiſtance of Teleſcopes.

8th. From the Inaccuracy of many in determining the Times of Eclipſes, from the Imperfection of Inſtruments and the Uſe of them in taking the right Aſcenſions, Azimuths and Altitudes of Stars near the Meridian, or in their Tables of Sines and Logarithms, or in their Calculations from theſe Tables.

Such were the ſuppoſed Cauſes which made the Aſtronomers in the Middle of the laſt Century prefer even common Itineraries and chorographical Maps to the Eclipſes of the Moon for determining the Longitudes of Places at a ſmall Diſtance from each other. But when the Intervals were very conſiderable, they did indeed allow that Eclipſes well obſerved might be of great Uſe; yet ſtill, however, in thoſe greater Diſtances, they were of Opinion that they ſhould only be admitted under Reſtrictions; for as Errors of 16′ or 20′ of Time, equal to 4° or 5° in Space, were often found to occur, it made them reſolve never to acquieſce in the Longitude as determined by an Eclipſe, unleſs it was otherwiſe contained within the probable Diſtances examined according to the chorographical Intervals.

The Length of the Mediterranean was therefore ſtill doubtful and uncertain, and continued a Problem in Geography unreſolved during the greateſt Part of the laſt Century, till at length *the Eclipſes of the Satellites of Jupiter* were made uſe of and found effectual for that Purpoſe. They had been firſt diſcovered by *Galileo*[c] on the 7th of January 1610, by means of the Teleſcopes invented by Metius in Holland in 1608, and the great Advantage that might be derived from them in determining the Longitudes of Places, was conceived very early by that great Aſtronomer, as appears from his *Nuncius Sidereus*, publiſhed in March 1610, which was within two Months of the firſt Diſcovery[d]. After twenty Years ſpent in obſerving them, he ſent a Propoſal to *Philip* IV. *King of Spain*, in 1631[e], to introduce the Practice of applying them for the Purpoſes of Navigation and Geography. He afterwards made the ſame Propoſition to the *Dutch*[f], who embraced it more readily, being at that Time the great Encouragers of Navigation. In conſequence of which they ſent *Hortenſius* and *Bleaw*[g], two of their beſt Aſtronomers, to Florence, to attend Galileo in his Obſervations, and to be initiated in all the Calculations neceſſary for compoſing the Tables of the Motions, Revolutions and Eclipſes of theſe *Medicean Stars*, which was their Appellation at that Time in Italy. But theſe Ephemerides were ſoon interrupted by the Misfortunes which befel Galileo from the Inquiſition in 1633, for his having publickly adopted the Copernican Syſtem, which they were pleaſed to condemn as a moſt dangerous Hereſy: And after obliging him to make a ſolemn Recantation, they firſt impriſoned him, and afterwards ſoftened it by a Confinement for Life in the Village of Arcetri, where he ſoon loſt his Sight; his many Years Obſervation of the Satellites having in all Probability brought that Calamity upon him.

The Imperfection of the Teleſcopes of that Age, long retarded the Progreſs of this Diſcovery. Greaves[h] mentions in a Letter dated from Sienna Auguſt 25th 1639, that Galileo never made but two good Glaſſes, and theſe were of old Venice Glaſs. What ſome others made uſe of in their Obſervations were either ſo indiſtinct from the ſmallneſs of their magnifying Power, or from the Inexperience of the Obſervers, that they often confounded the Satellites with the fixed Stars that were near them. Thus *Antonius Maria Schyrlæus de Rheita*, a Capuchin, thought he had diſcovered at Cologne, on December 29th 1642, *five new Satellites* round Jupiter, making up the Nunber *nine*, which Gaſſendi[i] refuted in a Diſſertation wrote on purpoſe, ſhewing that the Capuchin had converted ſome of the fixed Stars in the Conſtellation of Aquarius into Satellites. But notwithſtanding this, *Fontana* and *Zupus*, two Aſtronomers of Naples, perſiſted in the ſame Error; *Fontana* pretending to have obſerved them from 1630 to 1646, when he publiſhed his Obſervations[k], mentioning the Days when he has ſeen ſometimes 7, 8 and 9 Satellites, and none of them ever above ten Diameters of Jupiter's Body diſtant from Jupiter; and he concluded they could not be fixed Stars, becauſe he lengthened the Tube of his Teleſcope when he looked at theſe Satellites, whereas he contracted it when he viewed the fixed Stars. *Zupus* went ſtill farther, and aſſerted in a Letter to Ricciolus, dated February 4th, 1644, that he had ſeen to the Number of *twelve* Satellites, and ſent him a Delineation of their Situations and Diſtances. And though Reinerus had aſſured Ricciolus upon this Occaſion, that he himſelf, in ten Years Obſervations, had never ſeen but *four*; yet Ricciolus, when he publiſhed his Almageſt in 1651, was ſo puzzled with theſe various Accounts, that he would not venture to give an Opinion which of his Friends the Aſtronomers were in the Right, and therefore choſe to pronounce upon this Queſtion in the Words of the Roman Prætors when they were at a Loſs how to determine a Cauſe, *Amplius, quia non liquet* [l].

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[c] *Tres* primum primuſque Galilæus, Anno 1610, die 7 Januarii hora noctis prima deinde nunquam plures quam *quatuor* prope Jovem [illegible] Riccioli Almageſt. Vol. i. p. 489.

[d] Gaſſendi Opera, Vol. v. p. 275.

[e] Langrenus in [illegible]

[f] Riccioli Geog. p. [illegible]

[g] Weidleri Hiſtoria Aſtronomiæ, p. 425. Les Hypotheſes & les Tables de Satellites de Jupiter par Caſſini, p. 3. Ed. 1693 dans le Recueil d'Obſervations pour perfectionner l'Aſtronomie & la Geographie.

[h] Greaves's Works, Vol. ii. p. 480.

[i] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. [illegible] p. 511.

[k] Novæ Cæleſtium & Terreſtrium Rerum Obſervationes.

In this State of Uncertainty it was ſome Time before the Theory of the Secondary Planets came to be regularly reduced into Tables; and though *Simon Marius* firſt, and after him *Baptiſta Hodierna*, compoſed Ephemerides of their Motions, yet nothing of that ſort was found to be ſufficiently accurate for the Purpoſes of Longitude, till M. *Caſſini* publiſhed his Tables of the Revolutions and Eclipſes of the Satellites in 1668 [m].

The firſt Opportunity of effectually applying this Theory to the rectifying of Geography, was ſuggeſted by M. Caſſini, and taken by M. Picard in the Years 1671 and 1672, who made a Voyage for that and other Purpoſes to *Uraniburgh*, the Obſervatory of *Tycho Brahé*, which was ſituated in the little Iſland of *Huena* in Denmark, being in the Entry of the Baltick, betwixt Copenhagen and the Sound. He there obſerved two Immerſions and three Emerſions of the firſt Satellite of Jupiter, which were afterwards compared with the ſame obſerved by M. Caſſini at the Obſervatory at Paris. The two Immerſions were on October 25th 1671, and January 4th 1672; the three Emerſions were on March 14th, March 29th, and April 6th 1672. The Mean of all which compared with thoſe of Paris, gave a Difference in Time of 42′ 10″, being equal to 10° 32′ 30″ Difference of Longitude. The Teleſcope uſed at Paris was 18 Feet long, that at Uraniburgh 14 Feet; both of which had nearly the ſame magnifying Power.

It was then apparent how ineffectual all the former Methods had proved for determining this Queſtion, as *Kepler*, who preferred the Eclipſes of the Sun, had calculated the Difference of Longitude half a Degree too little. *Ricciolus* had made a Miſtake of almoſt a whole Degree too much; and *Bullialdus* and *Longomontanus*, who had obſerved ſo many Lunar Eclipſes at Paris and Copenhagen, had made a ſtill greater Error of one Degree and a Half [n].

I have been the more particular in explaining minutely this firſt Experiment made by means of the Satellites, becauſe it gave at once the Difference of Longitude in the cleareſt Manner beyond the Poſſibility of a Doubt; and it likewiſe communicated the certain Proſpect of rectifying the whole Extent of Geography as to Longitude, upon Principles that were Self-evident, and not liable to any Miſtake whatever.

In conſequence of this Succeſs, Meſſieurs Picard and De la Hire, two of the French Academicians, were immediately employed in examining and correcting *the Map of France*; in doing which they were obliged to contract it every where within leſs Boundaries than it was ſuppoſed according to their former Maps to have occupied [o], pareing off *one Degree* and upwards of Longitude from the weſtern Capes of *Bretagne*, and from thence Southward nearly the ſame Quantity all along the Coaſt of Poictou, Guienne and Gaſcogne, to the Bottom of the *Bay of Biſcay*; and in like manner they cut away *half a Degree* from the Shores of *Languedoc* and *Provence*; which gave occaſion to Lewis XIV. to tell them in Joke upon their return, *That he found by their Journey he had ſuffered a Loſs of Part of his Kingdom* [p].

Other Academicians determined by the ſame Method the Longitudes of the Iſle of Gorée, near Cape Verd, on the Coaſt of Africa, and of Guadaloupe and Martinico in the Weſt Indies [q]. And as M. Caſſini had greatly improved his Tables of the Satellites of Jupiter, and publiſhed a new Edition of them in 1693, it was then thought proper to ſend *M. Chazelles* up the Levant, to obſerve the Longitudes and Latitudes of Scanderoon, Alexandria and Conſtantinople, in order to determine the Length and Breadth of the Mediterranean, which he executed with great Ability.

The Longitude of Alexandretta, or Scanderoon, was found by him to be 34° 15′ Eaſt of the Meridian of Paris, from a Tranſit of the firſt Satellite of Jupiter over the Body of that Planet January 14th 1694, from a Conjunction of the firſt and ſecond Satellite which happened the ſame Day, and from two Emerſions of the firſt Satellite which happened on the 22 and the 28th of the ſame Month; all of which being compared with the ſame Obſervations made at Paris by M. Caſſini, gave a Difference in Time of two Hours and ſeventeen Minutes, which being reduced to Space, gave the Longitude as above-mentioned [r].

The other Part of the Longitude of the Mediterranean, containing that Diviſion of it from the Meridian of Paris to the Straits of Gibraltar, has not hitherto been ſo accurately determined. M. Delliſle mentions in a *Memoire* [s] drawn up for the Information of the Duke of Orleans, then Regent of France, "That no aſtronomical Obſervations had "been made for aſcertaining this Diſtance prior to the Year 1720;" he had therefore by the Aſſiſtance of the Sea Charts made it to be 7° 30 from the Meridian of Paris to that of Gibraltar, having conſidered Algiers to be 1° 25′ to the Eaſtward of that of Paris. But by an Eclipſe of the Moon obſerved at Algiers by the Miſſionaries of St. Lazare on August [illegible], mentioned by M. De la Condamine [t], it would ſeem that Algiers was 7′ 15 to the Weſtward of Paris, which makes a Difference of 1° 32′ 15. So that there will a Doubt ſtill remain with regard to the exact Situation both of Gibraltar and Algiers; and they may therefore be ſuppoſed to be included under M. Delliſle's Remark [u], "That there are many Places upon the Earth, the Knowledge of whoſe Situation is eſſentially neceſſary for Geogra-

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[l] [illegible] fit, qui amicos [illegible] dimnere inter amicos aut ullam de hac re ſententiam pronunciare; ſed po- [illegible] formulam illam religeris, *Amplius, quia non liquet.* Riccioli Almageſt. Vol. 1 p. 49[illegible]. [m] Fontenelle's Eloge [illegible] des Sciences pour 1712. [n] Voyage d'Uranibourg par M. Picard, p. 28. [o] The Outline of the [illegible] par Meſſieurs de l'Academie Royale des Sciences Paris, 1693. [illegible] M. De[illegible] les Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1718. [illegible] p. 65 dans le Recueil [illegible] & la Geographie. [illegible] Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour [illegible], p. 75 [illegible] Memoires de [illegible] Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1742, p. 424. [illegible] Il y a dans l'Univers beaucoup de [illegible] deſquels on n'a pas encore fait [illegible] une obſervation pour en fixer la ſituation, & [illegible] pluſieurs autres [illegible] Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 172[illegible], p. 4[illegible].

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" phy and Navigation, in which there has been no Obſervation as yet made for that Purpoſe; and there are beſides " many other Places, which though they have been obſerved, yet certain Circumſtances attending the Obſervation " have rendered the Determination doubtful."

Since the Correction of Longitudes has been introduced by means of the Satellites of Jupiter, other Methods have alſo been adopted and deviſed, which are proper and effectual for that Purpoſe; ſuch as *the Tranſits of Mercury* and *Venus* over the Body of the Sun; *Occultations* of the fixed Stars by the Moon: And ſince *the Lunar Tables* have been improved by M. *Mayer*, another large Field has been opened equally applicable to this important Object, by meaſuring from time to time the exact *Diſtances of the Moon from the Sun*, and *from a fixed Star* of the firſt and ſecond Magnitude. Each of which Obſervations being carefully compared one with another, are like ſo many new Experiments which muſt either confirm or contradict the Longitudes that have been already obſerved. There is one fortunate Circumſtance likewiſe attends all theſe various Methods, which is, that when they happen to differ in their Concluſion, there is always a *Limitation of Error* pointed out, which gives ſo far a Degree of Satisfaction, and prepares the Way for bringing the Point that is thus unſettled, to a more ſpeedy and certain Determination.

In explaining the Miſtake of Ptolemy in his over-rating the Length of the Mediterranean by upwards of one thouſand Miles, and in ſhewing likewiſe the Method of its Correction, I have been gradually induced to trace the ſucceſſive Improvements that have been introduced in taking the Longitude from that Period down to the preſent Times. It will not therefore be improper to give as a Counterpart ſome Account of *the Time and Manner of rectifying the Latitudes of different Places.*

Little was done in Geography from the Days of Ptolemy to the Reſtoration of Learning in Europe, for the Arabian Geographers copied and retailed all his principal Errors. They obſerved indeed under their Caliph Almamon, in the Beginning of the IX^th^ Century, a Degree of Latitude on the Plains of Sinjar, or Shinar, near Babylon [w], and found it to meaſure 56⅔ Arabian Miles, each of which conſiſted of 4000 Cubits, or 6000 Feet, from which they determined the Circumference of the Earth.

When Science began to be revived in Europe, it was ſome time before the Aſtronomers of that Age were able to obtain Copies of Ptolemy's Geography; and even then it was with Difficulty they could read and clear the Manuſcripts of ſome of their groſſeſt Errors: For wherever Numbers were inſerted in any Author, and made the Bulk of the Compoſition, the Miſtakes were generally multiplied more abundantly in the tranſcribing; becauſe the Senſe did not there, as in moſt other Books, by a kind of Self-evidence, aſſiſt the Copier in preſerving the Authenticity of the Original.

It required likewiſe ſome longer Space of Time before the Aſtronomers conſtructed proper Inſtruments in order to try whether theſe Latitudes ſo recorded, correſponded with the Situations as they really ſtood in Nature. But when they came actually to obſerve them, they diſcovered the Latitude of many Places materially different from what had been ſet down by Ptolemy; and finding this Variation in ſome of them to be nearly of the ſame Quantity, inſtead of accounting for this Difference from the Imperfection of Inſtruments, the Inaccuracy of Obſervers, and the Method of Ptolemy's Converſions, which I have already explained, they haſtily concluded that the Axis of the Earth had ſhifted its Poſition, by which the Latitudes of all the Places in Europe had been increaſed. This was the Idea of Dominicus Maria of Ferrara about the Year 1489 [x], who fancied that the Variation was at the Rate of one Degree in 1050 Years; ſo that after a long Revolution of Ages, it would happen that the Countries now under the frigid Zone ſhould be found in the Torrid; and that in like manner thoſe Regions which ſuffer from the Violence of the Heat, ſhould gradually paſs into the temperate and frigid Zones. Men of warm Imaginations might eaſily work up this Dream of Geographers into a beautiful and an equitable Diſpoſition of Nature [y].

This Hypotheſis was again adopted by Maginus of Bologna, about a hundred Years after, towards the Cloſe of the XVI^th^ Century, in which he had the Concurrence of ſeveral of the Italian Aſtronomers. And their Authority made ſuch an Impreſſion upon Tycho Brahé, that being deſirous of clearing up a Doubt which he thought had ſome Foundation, he therefore applied to the Republick of Venice [z] to ſend ſome good Obſervers into Egypt, to verify whether the Height of the Pole was ſtill the ſame at Alexandria as it had been found by Ptolemy. For as that City had been formerly as it were *the Metropolis of Aſtronomy*, there could be no Doubt but that the Height of the Pole there muſt have been accurately obſerved for a long Series of Years by their ableſt Aſtronomers, and that Ptolemy muſt have examined it himſelf with his utmoſt Attention before he had made uſe of it in his aſtronomical Calculations. But Tycho's Requeſt was not then complied with. However, when the Obſervation was made, it did not ſufficiently

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[w] Greaves, in his Preface to Abulfeda's geographical Deſcription of Chorazmia, &c. being the Countries beyond the River Oxus, printed, London 1650, at the End of his *Epochæ Celebriores*, has theſe Words: *Abulfeda alibi refert Aſtronomos juſſu Almamonis in Campis Sinjar, prope Babylonem, ex Obſervationibus deprehendiſſe* LVI *Milliaria* & ⅔ *uni gradui competere.* Ricciolus, in his Almageſt, Tom. I. p. 61. quotes Alfraganus as ſaying, that this Menſuration was made on the Plains of Fingar, adjoining to the Red Sea. *Almaon Rex Arabum ut refert Alfraganus—convocatis pluribus Sapientibus Geometris juſſit eos in Campis Fingar juxta rectum iter Maris Rubri explorare, quot Milliaria inſint uni Gradui Meridiani Circuli, &c.* [x] Snellii *Eratoſthenes Batavus*, lib. i. p. 41.

[y] Some of the Geographers among the Ancients had given ſome Countenance to this ſingular Notion. Strabo tells us, lib. ii. p. 68. in the Beginning of his Second Book, that Eratoſthenes was of Opinion that the Mountains of Aſia were not then found to lie in the ſame Situation in which the ancient Maps had placed them, but had ſhifted towards the North, and that India had been attracted in the ſame Manner, and was become more northerly than before. πολὺ γὰρ ἐπὶ τὰς ἄρκτους παραλλάττειν τὰ ἰνδικὰ μέρη τῶν ὀρῶν κατ᾽ αὐτόν, συνεπισπᾶσθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν ἀρκτικωτέραν ἤδη γενομένην.

Pliny likewiſe, lib. xxxvi. cap. 10. when he mentions the *Obeliſk* which was erected in the *Campus Martius* at Rome, by means of which they determined the Lengths of the Days, and their Variations, ſubjoins, that the Obſervations for the laſt thirty Years did not anſwer, from ſome Change in the Heavens, or in the Poſition of the Earth, and which had been taken Notice of in other Places. *Hæc Obſervatio triginta jam ferè annis non congruit, ſive Solis ipſius diſſono curſu, & cœli aliqua ratione mutato, ſive univerſa tellure aliquid a centro ſuo dimota, ut deprehendi & in aliis locis accipio, &c.*

[z] M. Caſſini dans les Memoires de Mathematique & Phyſique de l'Academie R. de Sciences de 31 Juillet 1693. p. 116.

ſupport

ſupport their Hypotheſis; for Ptolemy having found Alexandria to be 30° 58′ according to his Almageſt[a], or 31° according to his Geography[b]; the Obſervations made ſince by Mr. Greaves[c] in 1638, made it amount to 31° 10′, and thoſe by M. Chazelles in 1694, and by M. Condamine in 1731[d], fix it at 31° 11′; which though a Variation of eleven or thirteen Minutes, may be charged, as in many other ſimilar Caſes, upon the Errors of Inſtruments and Obſervers.

Peter Petit, a Mathematician of ſome Eminence in France, endeavoured to revive this Opinion in a Diſſertation[e] publiſhed in 1660, *from the apparent Variations in the Latitude of Paris*, as taken by the ableſt Aſtronomers, ſome of whom had made it 48° 39′, others 48° 45′ ſometimes 48° 50′, and at other times 48° 55′. All of which only confirms an Obſervation made by an eminent French Aſtronomer, that they had no good Quadrant fit for taking an Obſervation of the Latitude, even in the whole Kingdom of France, in the Year 1664. For M. *Auzot*, in a Letter which he addreſſed to Louis XIVth in this very Year, made uſe of the following Words: *Mais, Sire, c'eſt un Malheur, qu'il n'y a pas un Inſtrument a Paris, ni, que je ſçache, dans tout votre Royaume, auquel je vouluſſe m'aſſurer pour prendre preciſement la hauteur de Pole*[f].

The Latitude of *London* was known much ſooner than that of *Paris*, and brought to a greater Degree of Accuracy; for it was determined by *Edward Wright*, who is otherwiſe diſtinguiſhed as the original Inventor of what is called *Mercators Chart*, by Obſervations made in 1593 and 1594, from the greateſt and leaſt Height of the Pole Star, and found to be 51° 32′[g], taken by a Braſs Quadrant of ſix Foot Radius; before that Time the Latitude of London was ſuppoſed to be 51° 45′ in all the Maps of that Age. And though this Obſervation was made at a Time when the Error from Refraction had been juſt diſcovered by Tycho, and not fully known, yet it is allowed to be juſt and exact even now, when the Inſtruments which are conſtructed at preſent enable Obſervers to come to the utmoſt Preciſion of Seconds.

Nothing can be a ſtronger Proof of the Coarſeneſs of all the Obſervations, both in Aſtronomy and Geography, prior to the Days of Tycho, than the Ignorance of Aſtronomers with regard to the Error ariſing from *Refraction*; for this occaſions a Miſtake at the Horizon of no leſs than 33′ 45″, and is found in all the intermediate Altitudes, though gradually leſſening, up to the Zenith. When Tycho firſt diſcovered it[h], by uſing better Inſtruments than former Obſervers, he erroneouſly ſuppoſed that the Sun had no Refraction when he was above *forty five Degrees high*, and that the Stars had none when their Height was upwards of *twenty Degrees*[i]; whereas the Refraction is now found by more accurate Experiments to be the ſame in both: And that though this diminiſhes imperceptibly, yet it never vaniſhes intirely, till they are quite vertical.

It muſt be allowed indeed, that ſome of the Aſtronomers before his Time had taken notice of it, as altering the apparent Places of the Stars; but they had a very imperfect Idea both of the Principles on which it was founded, and of the Quantity of the Error which it produced. *Roger Bacon*, who flouriſhed in the XIIIth Century, tells us[k], "*That the Stars appeared ſenſibly to be at a greater Diſtance from the North Pole when they were in the Meridian, than at the Time* "*of their Riſing*." In his accounting for it he diſtinguiſhes betwixt the perpendicular and the oblique Rays, and tells us, that *Ptolemy*, Lib. V. *De Opticis*, and *Alhazen*, Lib. VIII. were of the ſame Opinion. But when he endeavours to explain his Ideas more particularly, he introduces his Theory of *the Spheres of Air and of Fire*, which was *the Mode in Philoſophy of thoſe dark Ages*, and has been long ago exploded.

After Tycho had diſcovered the Error and the Quantity of Refraction as he imagined, he was then deſirous of knowing whether *Copernicus*, from an Omiſſion of this neceſſary Deduction, had not been deceived in the true Latitude of *Fruenburgh*, the Place of his Reſidence, at the Mouth of the Viſtula, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Baltick; and if ſo, then he concluded that all his other Obſervations muſt be ſo far erroneous, and require to be corrected by the ſame Deduction. He therefore ſent *Elias*, one of his Scholars, with proper Inſtruments thither in 1584, who found that the Latitude of Fruenburgh had been really miſtaken no leſs than three Minutes, as it was obſerved to be 54° 22′ and ½, inſtead of 54° 19′ and ½, according to Copernicus[l]. At *Konigſberg* likewiſe, where *Eraſmus Reinholdus* had lived and publiſhed his *Tabulæ Prutenicæ*, Elias diſcovered in the ſame manner that this Aſtronomer had been miſled by Peter Appian, ſo as to be miſtaken twenty ſix Minutes, which was near half a Degree; for the Latitude of that City was found to be 54° 43′ inſtead of 54° 17′, which Reinholdus had adopted in his aſtronomical Tables[m].

It is ſomewhat remarkable, that when M. Picard, the French Aſtronomer, went to Uraniburgh in 1672, he ſeemed to make *a fair Repriſal* upon Tycho in return for his detecting the Errors in Latitude of Copernicus and Reinholdus. For though Tycho was at infinite Pains in determining the Latitude of Uraniburgh to be either 55° 54′ 30″, or 40″, or 45″, being in an Uncertainty betwixt theſe three Numbers[n]; yet M. Picard, by a Variety of the moſt accurate Obſervations, diſcovered that all of them were too much, and that the leaſt of them had a Miſtake of one Quarter of a Minute, as the real Latitude of Uraniburgh was exactly 55° 54′ 15″.

He found a ſtill greater Error in Tycho's Meridian Line[o], amounting to no leſs than 18′ or 20′, as the true Meridian was found to be ſo much to the Weſt of the North of that which reſults from the Poſitions given by Tycho.

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[a] Ptolemæi Mathem. Syntax. lib. v. cap. 13. p. 123.

[b] Ptolemæi Geogr. lib. iv. p. 103.

[c] Greaves's Works, vol. ii. p. 513. Dr. *Birch* ſays in a Note there, that in other Places of the MS. our Author makes it 31° 5′ and 31° 3′.

[d] Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1721. p. 75. & pour 1732. p. 404.

[e] P. Petit in Epiſtola ad Sauvallum, De Latitudine Pariſienſi. Caſſini dans les Memoires de Mathem. & Phyſique pour 1693. p. 117.

[f] Aſtronomie de M. De la Lande, vol. ii. p. 842.

[g] Horrocii Opera Poſthuma, p. 51, & p. 70.

[h] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. V. p. 423 & 4.

[i] Tycho likewiſe ſuppoſed that the Sun's Refraction *at the Horizon* was 34′, but that of the Stars only 30′.

[k] Nam ſi quis per inſtrumenta, quibus experimur ea quæ ſunt in cœleſtibus, cujuſmodi vocantur armillæ vel alia, accipiat *locum alicujus Stellæ* circa æquinoctialem *in ortu ſuo*, & deinde accipiat locum ejuſdem quando venit *ad lineam meridiei*, inveniet in loco meridiei *diſtare eam ſenſibiliter plus a polo mundi ſeptentrionali, quam quando fuit in ortu.* Rogerii Baconis Specula Mathematica, p. 37.

[l] It is remarkable that Copernicus had made nearly the ſame Miſtake in *the Sun's Declination* that he had done in the Latitude of Fruenburgh, being an Error of betwixt two and three Minutes, ariſing in both Caſes from his not making Allowances for the Refraction. Copernicus, in lib. v. Revolutionum, cap. 30, comparing his Situation at Fruenburgh with Alexandria, makes uſe of the following Words: *Ptolemæo, Alexandriæ Serenitatem & Aëris Puritatem plurimum favisse, cum ipſi* [illegible] *ſirdum nebulis & Viſtulæ Vaporibus præpinguem.*

[m] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. IV. p. 410.

[n] Voyage d'Uranibourg, p. 17.

[o] Voyage d'Uranibourg, p. 11.

The French Aſtronomers ſeemed to think that their Advantage over Tycho in theſe particular Obſervations, aroſe from an Improvement made a few Years befor, in 1667, by having a ſmall Teleſcope fitted upon their Quadrants and Sectors inſtead of the Pinnulæ or Sights, which were in uſe before that Time; by which means they were enabled to take the Angles and Altitudes with a ſuperior Degree of Exactneſs.

But however flattering it was to the Vanity of the French Aſtronomers to have diſcovered and corrected the Errors of ſo eminent an Obſerver as Tycho, yet we may reckon it as the Happineſs of the preſent Age that ſo many new Improvements have been made in Inſtruments of all Sorts ſince that Time, by which the Progreſs in Aſtronomy and Geography has been quickened much beyond the Ideas of our Forefathers. Quadrants and Sectors are now ſo accurately divided, that the Eye can ſcarce diſtinguiſh ſo exactly as it is performed by the Inſtrument; ſo that in order to *read* the Obſervation with the Preciſion with which it is executed, we muſt take the Aſſiſtance of magnifying Glaſſes, the Diviſions of Nonius, and thoſe circular Micrometers where the Revolution of the ſmall Thread of a Skrew is divided into 360 or any other aliquot Parts of a Circle. And if any one Country can claim a Merit in having diſtinguiſhed itſelf more eminently than another in theſe Improvements, it is this Kingdom, where the beſt Inſtruments of Obſervation have been acknowledged to be made for upwards of half a Century.

There is another Particular hitherto unmentioned, which has greatly contributed to the ſolid Advancement both of Aſtronomy and Geography, and this is the more accurate Method now practiſed for *the Meaſuring of Time*, which though in appearance of a different Nature, is equally capable of being applied to *the Menſuration of Space*. For in the Tables of Longitude it is well known that Time and Space are uſed like two different Languages, where the ſame Truth is expreſſed with equal Clearneſs in both, though in Characters that are eſſentially different from each other; as one Hour in Time is allowed to be equal to fifteen Degrees in Space upon the Surface of the Earth, and of courſe all the aliquot Parts of each are in the ſame Proportion.

Sun Dials and *Clepſydræ*, or Water Clocks, were the principal Meaſurers of Time among the Ancients. It was only about the Year of Chriſt 1300, that *Clocks with indented Wheels* are ſaid to have been firſt in uſe. And it was not till 200 Years after this that they ſeem to have been employed for the Purpoſes of Aſtronomy. For Waltherus, the Diſciple of Regiomontanus, is ſaid to have had one about the Year 1500; which Schoner, who publiſhed his Obſervations in 1544, ſays, was ſo regular, that from Mid-day to Mid-day it perfectly agreed with the Sun, and was almoſt as exact in the Times given, as in thoſe drawn from Calculation. Tycho Brahé is ſaid to have had four Clocks which marked Minutes and Seconds, the largeſt of which had only three Wheels; the Diameter of one of them was three Feet, and it had 1200 Teeth[p]. But all of thoſe were exceedingly imperfect, till Monſieur Huyghens improved them in 1656, by his Invention and Application of *the Pendulum*, whoſe Vibrations were regular and iſochronical. The Improvements that have been ſince made in *Clocks* and *Timepieces*, and the Manner in which they have been applied to the Determination of Longitude, is a Branch of Knowledge that will be beſt learned from the Books which have been profeſſedly wrote upon this Subject.

It was never my Intention, in this Diſſertation, to enter into the Diſcuſſion of the preſent State of Geography, or to give the comparative Excellence of the Maps of different Countries. The Field is much too large to be attempted without better Materials and more Leiſure than I am now Maſter of. It has, beſides this, been already executed with great Ability and Knowledge by M. *Robert de Vaugondy* in the Introduction which he has prefixed to his *New Atlas*.

I muſt however obſerve upon the whole, that Geography is a Science even ſtill many Stages removed from Perfection. The Maps of America, and the Eaſtern Parts of Aſia, though they have been of late two of the great Theatres of War and Commerce, are perhaps more unfiniſhed than any of the reſt. Every new Map that is publiſhed of theſe Countries, ſeems to blaſt all thoſe that went before them, and it will require perhaps the Experience of half a Century to come, before a ſufficient Number of Obſervations ſhall be made to verify the Situations of their moſt conſiderable Towns, Coaſts and Rivers, ſo as to approach the Accuracy with which the Maps of the different Kingdoms of Europe are now executed.

And yet, upon this Occaſion, I muſt confeſs, that even the Maps of Great Britain and Ireland are ſtill very imperfect and unſatisfactory; and the Numbers we have of them, varied and re-publiſhed without any real Improvements, juſtly confirm an Obſervation which Lord Bacon has wiſely made in a ſimilar Caſe, "*That the Opinion of* « *Plenty is one of the Cauſes of Want*[q]." The late Dr. Bradley was of Opinion, that there were but two Places in England whoſe Longitude might be depended upon as accurately taken, and that theſe were *the Obſervatory at Greenwich*, and *Sherborn Caſtle*, the Seat of the Earl of Macclesfield in Oxfordſhire, and that their Difference was one Degree in Space, or 4′ in Time; but even this has been found to be inaccurate by the late Tranſit of Venus, as being only 3′ 47″[r]. If we ſhould examine the Longitude of *the Lizard*, we ſhall ſcarce find two Geographers of the ſame Opinion. In the Account of Longitudes prefixed to Halley's Tables, it is ſaid to be 4° 45′ from the Obſervatory, which is therefore 4° 40′ from London, according to others it is 5° and 5° 5′, and by ſome 5° 14′[s], and by others it is enlarged even to 6°; this ſurely is a Matter worthy the publick Attention, when we conſider that it is a Point of Land the moſt important of all others to the Navigation of this Kingdom[t].

I ſhall therefore conclude this Diſſertation with obſerving, that all Maps in general ought to be conſidered as *unfiniſhed Works*, where there will be always found many things to be corrected and added, and that they ought to have a kind of *floating Title* affixed to them, expreſſive of their imperfect State, ſimilar to what Pliny tells us was practiſed by the greateſt Painters and Statuaries of Antiquity; ſuch as, *Apelles faciebat aut Polycletus*, but not *fecit*; claiming an Indulgence to the Artiſt as if he was employed to his laſt Moments in correcting the Faults of his Compoſition, *tanquam inchoata ſemper arte & imperfecta, ut contra judiciorum varietates ſupereſſet artifici regreſſus ad veniam, velut emendaturo quicquid deſideretur, ſi non eſſet interceptus*[*].

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[p] De La Lande's Aſtronomie, p. 917, &c.

[q] Bacon de Augmentis Scientiarum Prelim § iv.

[r] Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1762, vol. lii. p. 624.

[s] Robertſon's Navigation, vol. i. p. 378.

[t] This is held to be ſo uncertain, that Sailors when they approach the Mouth of the Channel, generally think it ſafeſt to *grope* their way *by Soundings*, rather than depend upon Obſervation or Calculation.

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[*] Plinii Præfatio Nat. Hiſt. ad Divum Veſpaſianum.

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DIRECTIONS TO THE BOOK-BINDER.

Place the N°. of the Plate on the Left-hand Page, and be careful to make the black Lines in one Page ſtand exactly oppoſite to the black Lines of the Plate which correſponds to it, that each may appear as if it was one continued Line, otherwiſe the whole Uſe of the Tables will be loſt; and at the End of the Copper-plates place THE INDEX *of the Emperors, Kings, High Prieſts, &c.* ſo as to come in before the other *two*, which contain *the Remarkable Events before and after the Birth of Chriſt.*

In ranging the Maps obſerve the following Order. Place the Map whoſe Title is

1. Palestinæ, &c. Facies Vetus, betwixt the Tables N° 1 and N° 2.
2. Paleſtinæ, &c. Facies Antiqua, betwixt N° 2 and N° 3.
3. Græcia Antiqua, betwixt N° 11 and N° 12.
4. Tabula Italiæ Antiquæ, betwixt N° 12 and N° 13.
5. Sicilia Antiqua, betwixt N° 1[illegible] and N° 16.
6. Iberia ſive Hiſpania Antiqua, betwixt N° 16 and N° 17.
7. Imperium Caroli Magni, betwixt N° 36 and N° 37.
8. Great-Britain and Ireland, betwixt N° 48 and N° 49.
9. England and Wales, betwixt N° 49 and N° 50.
10. Eaſt-Indies, betwixt N° 50 and N° 51.
11. Germany, betwixt N° 51 and N° 52.
12. France, betwixt N° 52 and N° 53.
13. Weſt-Indies, betwixt N° 54 and N° 55.
14. North America, betwixt N° 55 and N° 56.

In thoſe Copies where the Tables are printed on both Sides of the Paper, the Maps may be bound up at the End of the Tables, and immediately before the Index. 3

Nº 1. From the CREATION to the end of the XVIII. CENTURY Before CHRIST

Julian Period	Years before Christ	The Births, Deaths, Ages and Generations of the Patriarchs	Remarkable Events	
710	4004	Adam created & ob. 3074 æt. 930	4004	**The Creation of the World** began according to Arch Bishop Usher on Sunday October 23d & in ye Year before the Vulgar Æra of the Birth of Christ as given in the **Hebrew Text** .... 4004 **In the LXX** .... 5872 **In the Samaritan** 4700
				Adam & Eve were created on Friday October the 28th. They are placed in Paradise, but are soon tempted & Fall; Sentence is pass'd upon them by God, who encourages them at the same time with the Promise of the Seed of the Woman. They are banish'd Paradise.
			4003	The Birth of Cain the first who was born of a Woman. Abel is born soon after.
			3875	Abel is murder'd by Cain because his Sacrifice was more acceptable to God.
840	3874	Seth ob. 2962 æt. 912	3874	Seth born, whose Offspring were call'd the Children of God by way of Distinction from those of Cain who were nam'd the Children of Men.
945	3769	Enos ob. 2864 æt. 905		
1035	3679	Cainan ob. 2769 æt. 910		
1105	3609	Mahalaleel ob. 2714 æt. 895		
1170	3544	Jared ob. 2582 æt. 962		
1332	3382	Enoch translated 3017 æt. 365	3017	Enoch for his Piety is translated to Heaven.
1397	3317	Mathusalem ob. 2349 æt. 969		
1584	3130	Lamech ob. 2353 æt. 777		
1766	2948	Noah ob. 1998 æt. 950	2469	The Term of 120 Years is allow'd by God for the Repentance of the World before the Deluge, this is communicated to Noah who is sent to them as a Preacher of Righteousness.
2268	2446	Shem ob. 1846 æt. 600	2349	On the 17th day of the 2d Month which was on Sunday Novr the 30th God commanded Noah to enter into ye Ark with his Family &c. and on Sunday Decr 7th it began to rain & rain'd 40 Days & the Deluge continued 150 Days.
2366	2348	The Deluge	2348	The Ark rested on Mount Ararat on Wednesday May 6th. The tops of the Mountains became visible on Sunday July 19th & on Friday Decr 18th Noah came forth out of the Ark with all that were with him, he built an Altar & Sacrificed to God for his Deliverance.
2368	2346	Arphaxad ob. 1908 æt. 438		
2403	2311	Salah ob. 1878 æt. 433		
2433	2281	Heber ob. 1817 æt. 464		
2467	2247	Peleg or Phaleg ob. 2008 æt. 239	2247	**The Tower of Babel** is built about this time by Noah's Posterity in the Valley of Shinar, upon wch God miraculously confounds their Language & thus disperses them into different Nations.
2497	2217	Reu ob. 1978 æt. 239	2234	The Celestial Observations are begun at Babylon, wch Callisthenes sent to Aristotle a Register of them for 1903 Years down to the taking of that City by Alexander in the Year 331 Before Christ.
2529	2185	Serug ob. 1955 æt. 230	2188	**The Kingdom of Egypt** begins under Misraim the Son of Ham, which lasted for 1663 Years according to Constantin Manasses, which is down to the Conquest of Cambyses in 525 Before Christ.
2559	2155	Nahor ob. 2007 æt. 148		
2588	2126	Terah ob. 1921 æt. 205		

Julian Period	Centurys & Years before Christ.	Remarkable Events	Patriarchs, Kings &c.
2614	The XXI. 2100 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	2089 **The Kingdom of Sicyon** establish'd according to Eusebius 1313 Years before ye 1st Olympiad, little is known of this Kingdom but ye names of their Kings they end about ye Beginning of ye XI Cent. viz. 1089 & 15 Years after ye Return of ye Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus. 2059 **The Kingdom of Assyria** begins. 2017 The XVI Dynasty of 5 Theban Kings in Egypt begins & continues 190 Years.	2089 Ægialeus ye 1st King of Sicyon ob. 2038 2059 Ninus ye Son of Belus K. of Assyria ob. 2007 2038 Europs King of Sicyon ob. 1993 2007 Semiramis Qn of Assyria ob. 1965
2714	The XX. 2000 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	1996 Abram the Patriarch born at Ur in Chaldæa. 1925 Chedorlaomer King of Elam subdues ye V Kings of Sodom, Gomorrha, Admah, Zeboim & Zoar. 1921 The Covenant of God made with Abram when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan on ye 15th of Abib or Wed. May 4th wch begins ye **430 Years of Sojourning** Abram & Lot go into Egypt for Famine & return ye next Year wn they separate ye one to Sodom & the other to Hebron. 1912 The V Kings rebelling agt Chedorlaomer are defeated by him he plunders Sodom & carrys off Lot Captive Abram pursues & defeats Chedorlaomer & rescues Lot, On his Return he receives ye Benediction of Melchizedek King of Salem ye Priest of ye Most High God. 1910 Ishmael is born to Abram by Hagar.	1996 Abraham ye Patriarch ob. 1821 æt. 175 1993 Telchin K. of Sicyon ob. 1973 1973 Apis K. of Sicyon ob. 1948 1965 Zameis or Ninyas K. of Assyria ob. 1927 1948 Thelxion K. of Sicyon ob. 1896 Lot ob. post 1897 Chedorlaomer King of Elam 1927 Arius King of Assyria ob. 1897 Sarah Wife to Abraham ob. 1859 æt. 127 1910 Ishmael ob. 1773 æt. 137
2814	The XIX. 1900 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	1897 The Covenant is renew'd by God wth Abram, in Memorial of wch Circumcision is instituted & his Name changed to Abraham. The Citys of Sodom &c. are destroy'd for their Wickedness by Fire from Heaven, Lot with his Wife & two Daughters leave Sodom beforehand being warn'd, His Wife looking back is turn'd into a Pillar of Salt. 1896 Isaac born to Abraham by Sarah 90 Years old. 1871 The Faith of Abraham is prov'd in offering to Sacrifice his Son Isaac who was 25 Years old. 1856 **The Kingdom of Argos** begins under Inachus 1080 Years before the 1st Olympiad. Isaac being 40 Years old marrys Rebekah the Daughter of Bethuel the Syrian. 1836 Esau & Jacob are born to Isaac by Rebekah after above 19 Years Barrenness. 1827 The XVII Dynasty of ye 6 Shepherd Kings in Egypt begins & continues 103 Years. 1822 Memnon ye Egyptian invents ye Letters 15 Years before ye Reign of Phoroneus acc. to [illegible] 1821 Abraham dies being 175 Years old.	1897 Aralius K. of Assyria ob. 1857 1896 Ægydrus K. of Sicyon ob. 1862 1896 Isaac the Patriarch ob. 1716 æt. 180 1862 Thurimachus King of Sicyon ob. 1817 1857 Xerxes or Baleus K. of Assyria ob. 1827 1856 Inachus ye 1st K. of Argos ob. 1807 1836 Jacob ye Patriarch ob. 1689 æt. 147 1827 Armamitres K. of Assyria ob. 1789 1817 Leucippus K. of Sicyon ob. 1764 1807 Phoroneus K. of Argos ob. 1757
2914	The XVIII. 1800 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	1796 The Reign of Ogyges begins 1020 Years before ye 1st Olympiad.— Esau marries two Daughters of Heth which gives great Uneasiness to Isaac & Rebekah. 1764 **The Deluge of Ogyges** from which Attica lay waste for above 200 Years till ye coming of Cecrops. 1759 Jacob having receiv'd his Father's Blessing, goes to Haran to his Uncle Laban & [illegible] 1739 Jacob returns into Canaan after a 20 Years Servitude under Laban. 1731 Dinah Jacob's Daughter is ravish'd by Shechem, He & all his People are treacherously put to Death on the 3d day after Circumcision by Simeon & Levi. 1728 Joseph is sold into Egypt by his Brethren. 1722 The XVIII Egyptian Dynasty of 17 Diospolitan Kings begins & continues [illegible] Years 1715 Joseph interprets Pharaoh's Dreams & is promoted; the VII Years of Plenty begin. 1708 The VII Years of Famine begin & ye Year after Joseph's X Brethren come into Egypt for Corn. 1706 Joseph discovers himself to his Brethren & at Pharaoh's desire sends for Jacob & his Family into Egypt. 1704 All the Money in Egypt & Canaan is collected by Joseph into Pharaoh's Treasury & the Year following they sold him their Herds & Flocks. 1702 The Property of all the Lands in Egypt is sold to Joseph, who let them out at a perpetual Tax of the Vth Part of their Produce.	1796 Ogyges K. of Attica ob. 1764 1789 Belochus K. of Assyria ob. 1754 1764 Messapus K. of Sicyon ob. 1717 1754 Balæus K. of Assyria ob. 1702 1757 Apis K. of Argos ob. 1712 1722 Amosis K. of Egypt ob. 1697. THE SONS OF JACOB. Reuben — Simeon Levi ob. 1610 æt. 137 — Judah Dan — Naphtali Gad — Asher Issachar — Zebulun Joseph ob. 1635 æt. 110 — Benjamin 1717 Eratus K. of Sicyon ob. 1671 1712 Argus K. of Argos ob. 16[illegible] 1702 Altadas K. of Assyria ob. 1670

N.^{o} 2. The XVII.th XVI.th XV.th & XIV.th CENTURYS. BEFORE CHRIST.

Julian Period	Centurys & Years before Chriſt.	Remarkable Events of Sacred Hiſtory.	Kings of Egypt.	Kings of Aſsyria.
3014	The XVIIth 1700 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	1689 Jacob on his Death Bed adopts Manaſseh & Ephraim the 2 Sons of Joseph & collecting all his Children, bleſses them, & fortells many things, particularly the Coming of the Meſsiah, he dies at 147, having resided 17 Years in Egypt. 1635 Joseph fortells the Egreſs of the Israelites fr.^{m} Egypt, & dies at 110 having been Prefect of Egypt for 80 Years, His Death concludes y^{e} Book of Genesis, which contains a Period of 2369 Years.	Amosis 1699 Chebron 13 1686 Amenophis 21 1665 Mephres 12 1653 Misphrag-muthosis 26 1627 Tuthmosis 9 1618 Amenophis	Altadas 1670 Mamitus 30 1640 Manchaleus 30 1610 Sphaerus 20
3114	The XVIth 1600 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	1574 Aaron born & y^{e} Year after Pharaoh Publishes an Edict for drowning all y^{e} Children of the Israelites. 1571 Moses born & 3 Months aft.^{r} exposed among the Flags on y^{e} Banks of y^{e} River where he is found by Thermutis Pharaohs Dau.^{r} who adopts & educates him in all y^{e} Learning of y^{e} Egyptians. 1531 Moses being 40 Years of Age, visits the Israelites his Brethren, & observing their Oppreſsion kills an Egyptian whom he found smiting a Hebrew & then flys into Midian, where he continued 40 Years, and married Zippora the Daughter of Jethro.	1587 Horus 38 1549 Acencheres 1537 Athoris 9 1528 Cencheres 16 1512 Acherres 8 1504 Cherres	1590 Mamitus 30 1560 Sparetus 40 1520 Ascatades 40
3214	The XVth 1500 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	1491 God appears to Moses in a burning Bush, & sends him into Egypt, where he performs a Number of Miracles & afflicts Pharaoh w.th X Succeſsive Plagues, till y^{e} Israelites were allow'd to depart, to the Number of 600000 besides Children on Tuesday the 5th of May, w.^{ch} compleated y^{e} 430 Years of Sojourning; & on Monday May 11 Moses opend miraculously a Paſsage for y^{e} Israelites thro' y^{e} Red Sea into the Desart of Etham, when Pharaoh with all his Host following them, were drown'd. They come about y^{e} 12^{d} of June to y^{e} Desart of Sinai near Mount Horeb, where they continue near a Year during which time Moses receives from God & delivers to the People the X Commandments & the other Laws, & sets up the Tabernacle & in it the Ark of the covenant. 1452 The V Books of Moses are wrote in y^{e} Land of Moab, where he dies y^{e} Year following, at 120. 1451 The Israelites under Joshua paſs y^{e} River Jordan, & enter Canaan, on Friday April 30th Jericho is taken by Joshua, & after that the City of Ai, he makes a Treaty w.th Gibeon, & defeats the V Kings of the Amorites, while the Sun & Moon stood still. The Israelites began to till y^{e} Lands they had conquered, so that y^{e} Period of y^{e} Sabbatical Years commences from this Autumn. 1445 Joshua makes a Division of the Land of Canaan among y^{e} Tribes of Israel, & rests from his Conquests, upon the Sabbatical Year, which begins from the Autumnal Equinox. 1420 Joshua dies in his Retirement at Timnath Serah at 110. 1413 The Israelites having run into Idolatry after the Death of Joshua, are now in Servitude under Cushan K.^{g} of Mesopotamia, & continued so for 8 Years. 1405 Othniel the 1st of their Judges defeats Cushan & gives Rest to Israel in the 40th Year after the Rest given by Joshua.	1490 Armais 1485 Aegyptus or Ramesses or Sesostris 68 1416 Menophes	1480 Amyntas 45 1435 Belochus 25 & Atossa 1410 Bellepares 30
3314	The XIVth 1400 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	1390 The Tribe of Benjamin almost totally destroy'd by y^{e} o^{ther} XI Tribes for their cruel usage of y^{e} Wife of a Levite, it happened while Phinees was High Priest. 1343 The Israelites relapsing into Idolatry, are again in Servitude under Eglon King of Moab for 18 Years. 1320 Ehud the Benjamite being y^{e} II.^{d} Judge in an Embaſsy kills Eglon and so relieves them from their Bondage in the 80th Year from their Rest under Othniel, a little after y^{e} Shamgar slew 600 Philistines with an Ox Goad. 1305 The Israelites returning to y^{e} former Idolatry upon Ehud's Death, are deliver'd by God into the Hands of Jabin K.^{g} of Canaan, This III.^{d} Servitude continued 20 Years.	XIXth Dynasty 1370 Sethos 55 1321 Rameses 66	1380 Lamprides 32 1348 Sosares 20 1328 Lamparis 30

Kings of Sicyon.	Kings of Argos.	Kings of Athens.	Remarkable Events of Profane Hiſtory.	Patriarchs Kings &c.
Eratus 1671 Plemnæus 48 1623 Orthopolis 63	Argus 1642 Criasus 54		1615 The Ethiopians coming from ye River Indus, settle in ye Neighbourhood of Egypt.	Manasseh Ephraim
1560 Marathus 30 1530 Marathus II 20 1510 Echyreus 55	1588 Phorbas 35 1553 Triopas 46 1507 Crotopus 21	Kings of Athens 1556 Cecrops 50 1506 Cranaus 9	1582 The Chronology of ye Arundelian Marbles begins here, wn they suppose Cecrops came into Attica, wch is 26 Years earlier than ye Date given by Castor, in Eusebius, Prep. Evang. lib. 10. cap. 9. 1556 Cecrops brings a Colony of Saites from Egypt into Attica, & begins ye Kingdom of Athens, 780 Years before the 1st Olympiad. c.1546 Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, & beg. ye Kingdm of Troy c.1503 The Deluge of Deucalion in Theſsaly.	Prometheus Atlas ye Astron. Bro. to Prometheus 1548 Deucalion Kg of Thermopylæ ob. 1490 c.1546 Scamander Kg of Troy ob. c. 1502 Moses ye Prophet &c. ob. 1451 æt. 120 c.1502 Teucer Kg of Troy ob. c. 1480
1455 Corax 30 1423 Epopeus 35	1486 Sthenelus 11 1475 Gelanor &c. surrenders the Kingdom to Danaus 50 1425 Lynceus 41	1497 Amphictyon 10 1487 Erichthonius 50 1437 Pandion 40	c.1495 The Games call'd Panathenæa are first Celebrated at Athens. 1493 Cadmus carried ye Phœnician Letters into Greece & built ye Citadel of Thebes. 1485 The 1st Ship yt appear'd in Greece was bro. from Egypt by Danaus sirnamed Armais who was ye expell'd by his Bro. Ægyptus; ye Ship was call'd πεντηκόντορος, & arriv'd at Lindus in Rhodes, he bro. wth him his 50 Daughters, introduced ye Invention of Pumps into Greece, & 10 Years after viz. in 1475 He got Poſseſsion of the Kingdom of Argos. 1453 The 1st Olympic Games celebrated in Elis by the Idæi Dactyli 50 Years after the Deluge of Deucalion. 1406 Minos gives Laws to ye Cretans, & acquires a great Maritime Power. 1406 Iron is found by ye Idæi Dactyli from ye accidental burning of ye Woods of Mount Ida in Crete	1495 Hellen Kg of Phthiotis 1493 Cadmus Kg of Thebes ob. c. 1432 1490 Aaron High Priest of ye Jews ob. 1452 Danaus ye Egyptian [illegible] Kg of Argos ob. c. 1425 c.1480 Dardanus Kg of Troy ob. c. 1449 Balak Kg of Moab. Balaam ye Prophet 1452 Eleazar High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 1420 Bacchus ob. c. 1430 Joshua Genl of ye Israelites ob. 1426 æt. 110 1449 Erichthonius Kg of Troy ob. 1374 1432 Polydorus Kg of Thebes under the Guardianship of Nycteus 1413 Cushan Kg of Mesopotamia Musæus the Poet. 1406 Minos 1 King of Crete 1405 Othniel ye 1st Judge of Israel 1402 Phineas High Priest of ye Jews ob. 1351
1390 Laomedon 40 1350 Sicyon 45 130[illegible] Polybus [illegible]	1384 Abas 23 1361 Prœtus 17 Kingdm of Mycenæ 1344 Acrisius 31 1313 Perseus 32	1397 Erechtheus 50 1347 Cecrops II 40 [illegible] II	1383 Ceres came to Athens & taught ym to sow Corn, she sent her Son Triptolemus after the rest of Greece. 1376 The XIXth Egyptian Dynasty begins, being ye IId Diospolitan, it continues 194 Yrs. c.1356 The Eleusinian Mysteries first introduced at Athens by Eumolpus ye Son of Musæus. 1344 The Kingdm of Argos is divided, & ye most considerable part of it is called Mycenæ. 1340 The Rape of Ganymede 60 Years after ye burning of Mount Ida. 1326 The Isthmian games first instituted by Sisyphus Kg of Corinth 14 Yrs after the Rape of Ganymede 1325 The Great Egyptian Canicular Year began on Saturday July 20th & consisted of 1460 Years. The Dog Star [illegible] that Morning at Heliopolis [illegible]	1374 Ilus King of Troy ob. 1314 Eumolpus ye Inventor of ye Eleusinian Mysteries Abishua High Priest of ye Jews [illegible] 1343 Eglon Kg of Moab ob. 1325. 1332 Laius Kg of Thebes ob. 1270. 1325 Ehud ye IId Judge of Israel [illegible] Sisyphus Kg of Corinth 1314 Laomedon Kg of Troy ob. 1260 1305 Jabin Kg of Canaan Bukki High Priest of ye Jews [illegible]

N.° 3. The XIII.th XII.th & XI.th CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST.

Julian Period	Centurys & Years before Christ	Remarkable Events of Sacred History.		Kings of Egypt	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Sicyon
3414	The XIII.th 1300 Century BEFORE CHRIST	1285 Debora the Prophetess & III.d Judge of Israel w.th Barak Gen.l of the Israelites, defeats the Cannaanites under Sisera at ye Waters of Megiddo, Sisera is kill'd by Jael the Wife of Heber; upon ye Battle was compos'd ye beautiful Song of Victory, in Judges chap. 5.th The Land of Israel had rest in ye 40.th Year after the rest givn by Ehud. 1252 The IV.th Servitude of ye Israelites under ye Midianites, which continues 7 Years. 1245 Gideon the IV.th Judge of Israel routs ye Midianites with only 300 Men, & slew their 2 Kings Zebah & Zalmunna. He is offer'd ye Kingdom of Israel w.ch he refuses. The Land had rest in ye 40.th Year after ye rest givn by Debora. & 200 Y.rs after ye of Joshua. 1236 Upon Gideons Death, Abimelech his Natural Son murders his 70 Brothers upon one Stone, & makes himself King of Israel for 3 Years. 1233 Tola the V.th Judge of Israel for 23 Years. 1210 Jair the VI.th Judge of Israel for 22 Years. 1206 The Israelites being givn to Idolatry are deliver'd by God into the Hands of the Philistines & Ammonites. This is their V.th Servitude & continues 18 Years.		1255 Ammenophthes 40 1215 Ammenemes 26	1298 Panyas 45 1253 Sosarmus 19 1234 Mitreus 27 1207 Tautanes 3	1265 Janiscus 1223 Phaestus 8 1215 Adrastus 4 1211 Polyphides 31
3514	The XII.th 1200 Century BEFORE CHRIST	1188 Jephtha the VII.th Judge of Israel for 6 Years, he defeats the Ammonites and rashly makes a vow which deprives him of his Daughter; He chastises the Insolence of the Ephraimites, having kill'd 42000 of them in Battle. 1182 Ibzan the VIII.th Judge of Israel for 7 Years. 1175 Elon the IX.th Judge of Israel for 10 Years. 1165 Abdon the X.th Judge of Israel for 8 Years. 1157 Eli the High Priest the XI.th Judge of Israel for 40 Years. 1150 The VI.th Servitude of ye Israelites under ye Philistines, which continues 40 Years. 1136 Samson kills a thousand Philistines with ye Jawbone of an Ass. 1117 Samson is betray'd to the Philistines being depriv'd of his Strength, upon its return he pull'd down ye Temple of Dagon on their Heads, & with himself there perish'd more than he had ever kill'd before. The Israelites being encouraged by ye disaster attack ye Philistines, but are defeated with ye loss of 4000 Men. They send then for ye Ark from Shiloh, renew the Battle, but are again defeated with the loss of 30,000 Men & of the Ark. Eli hearing this, fell down, broke his Neck & died. 1116 Samuel ye XII.th & last Judge of Israel for 21 Years. The Philistines having placed ye Ark in ye Temple of Dagon, are smote w.th ye Emerods, & send it back aft.r 7 months possession.		1189 Thuoris 7 1182 The XX.th Dynasty The K.gs Names are not known	1175 Teutaeus 40 1135 Thineus 30 1105 Dercilus 40	1180 Pelasgus 20 1160 Zeuxippus 32 1128 Archelaus 1 1127 Automedon 1 1126 Theoclytus 4 1122 Euneus 6 1116 Thurimachus 9 1107 Amphigyes 18
3614	The XI.th 1100 Century BEFORE CHRIST	1096 The Philistines are defeated by Samuel at Eben-ezer. 1095 The Israelites ask for a King which is granted them tho' with God's displeasure, & Saul is anointed by Samuel to be their King. 1093 Saul defeats ye Philistines, before ye they did not allow him a Smith in all the Kingdom. 1079 Saul is rejected of God for disobedience in regard to ye Amalekites. & David at 22 Years old is anointed by Samuel to be King after Saul. 1062 David finding ye Saul sought his Life retires into ye Deserts of Judah. 1056 David retires among ye Philistines & they give him Ziklag where he is [illegible] 1055 Saul consults ye Witch of Endor & is totally defeated by ye Philistines next day upon M.t Gilboa, 3 of his Sons are slain upon w.ch he kills himself. 1048 Jerusalem taken by David fr.m ye Jebusites & made ye Seat of his Kingdom. 1034 David is reprov'd by Nathan for his Adultery &c. & repents. 1023 Absalom rebells ag. David & takes Jerusalem, but is defeated & killed by Joab. 1011 Solomon begins ye Building of ye Temple 480 Y.rs after ye Exodus from Egypt. 1004 ye Temple is solemnly Dedicated on [illegible] 1000 Y.rs before Christ	Kings of Israel 1095 Saul 40 1055 David Ishbo-sheth 40 1048 David sole K.g 1015 Solomon 40	The XXI.th Dynasty [illegible] Smendes 26	1065 Eupales 38 1027 Laosthenes 45	1089 Charidemus 1

	Kings of Mycenæ		Kings of Athens	Remarkable Events of Profane Hiſtory.	Stateſmen Warriors and Men of Learning or Genius
				c.1284 The Siculi paſs out of Italy into Sicily about 3 Generations before ye Trojan War.	Orpheus the Poet Linus the Poet
	1281 Electryo, Mastor, & Sthenelus		1283 Ægeus 48		1276 Creon King of Thebes ob. post 1266
	1274 Sthenelus alone 8				1266 Oedipus King of Thebes ob. c. 1228
	1266 Atreus & Thyestes 65			1263 The Argonautick Expedition under Jason & his Companions thro' ye Euxine Sea to Colchis for ye Golden Fleece, being 79 Years before ye Taking of Troy.	1263 Jason the Argonaut. Hercules ye Son of Alcmena ob. 1222
				c.1263 The 1st Pythian Games celebrated by Adrastus King of Argos.	1260 Laomedon King of Troy ob. 1224
			1235 Theseus 30	1234 Theseus collects ye 12 Villages of Attica into one City, settles a Democracy, & renews the Isthmian Games.	Uzzi High Priest of ye Jews
				1226 The Theban War of the 7 Heroes against Eteocles King of Thebes.	1228 Eteocles & Polynices K. of Thebes ob. c. 1225
				1222 The Celebration of the Olympic Games by Hercules.	1224 Priamus King of Troy ob. 1184
				1213 The Rape of Helen by Theseus.	Nestor of Pylos ye Grecian Gen.
	1201 Agamemnon 18		1205 Menestheus 23		Hector ye Trojan Gen. ob. ante 1184
				1198 The Rape of Helen by Paris.	Menelaus King of Lacedemon ob. c. 1163
				1193 The Trojan War begins & continues 10 Years.	Achilles ye Grecian Gen. ob. ante 1184
	1183 Ægisthus 7		1182 Demophoon 33	1184 Troy is taken & burnt by ye Greeks on ye Night betwixt ye 11th & 12th of June, being ye 23d & 24th of Thargelion accord. to ye Marbles, & 408 Y. before ye 1st Olympiad, acc. to Apollodorus. Æneas set sail in ye begin. of Autumn for Thrace, where he winterd. Dion. Hal. lib. 1.	Ulyſses of Ithaca ye Grecian Gen. Æneas ye Trojan Gen. ob. c. 1177
	1176 Orestes 70			1182 The XXth Egyptian Dynasty begins, being ye IIId Diospolitan, it continues 178 Y. The Kingdom of ye Latins begins ye Year under Æneas, who builds Lavinium.	Eli High Priest of ye Jews ob. 1117 æt. 98
				1179 The Lydians are ye 1st after Minos who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean, according to Castor in Euseb. Chron.	1177 Ascanius ye 2d K. of ye Latins ob. 114
			1149 Oxyntes 12 1137 Aphidas 1 1136 Thymoetes 8	1162 The City of Alba-longa is built by Ascanius King of the Latins.	
			1128 Melanthus 37	1124 The Migration of ye Æolian Colonys, 80 Years before that of ye Ionians.	1140 Silvius Posthumus 3d K. of ye Latins ob. 1110
	1106 Æpytus 2			1104 The Return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus 80 Y. after ye taking of Troy & 328 before ye 1st Olympiad.	1117 Samuel High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 1057 Aristodemus Gen. of ye Heraclidæ
	Kingdom of Lacedemon				
	1102 Procles 42	1102 Eurysthenes 43		1102 The Heraclidæ divide Peloponnesus upon which ye Kingdom of Lacedemon begins under Eurysthenes & Procles ye 2 Sons of Aristodemus.	1110 Æneas Silvius ye 4th K. of ye Latins ob. 10
			1091 Codrus 21	1088 Here ends ye Kingdom of Sicyon.	1103 Ahia High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 1060
					1080 Latinus ye 5th K. of ye Latins ob. 1029
			1070 Here End ye K. of Athens.	1070 The Kingdom of Athens ends in Codrus, upon which they are governd by Archons.	1070 Medon ye 1st Archon of Athens ob. 1050
	1060 Sous 32	1050 Agis 1			1060 Ahimelech High Priest of ye Jews Abiathar High Priest of ye Jews dep. 1015
		1058 Echestratus 35		1058 The Pelasgians are ye 2d who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean.	1050 Acastus ye 2d Archon of Athens ob. 1014
				1044 The Migration of ye Ionian Colonys fr. Greece 60 Y. after ye Return of ye Heraclidæ; they are properly settled in ye Provinces they were moving for near 30 Y. before.	
					1030 Medon King of Argos ob. c. 990 1029 Alba ye 6th King of ye Latins ob. 990
	1028 Eurypon 7	1023 Labotas 37			1014 Zadok High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 990 1014 Archippus ye 3d Archon of Athens ob.
	1021 Prytanis			1004 The XXIst Egyptian Dynasty of ye Tanites begins & continues 130 Years.	Hiram King of Tyre ob. 990

N.° 4 The X^th^ & IX^th^ CENTURYS, BEFORE CHRIST.

Julian Period	Centurys & Years before Christ	Remarkable Events of Sacred History	Kings of Israel		Kings of Egypt
3714	The X.^th^ 1000 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST.	992 Solomon finishes ye Building of his Palace wch with yt of ye Temple employd him 20 Years	Solomon King of all Israel 975 æt: 58.		
3734	980		Kings of Iudah	Kings of Israel	978 Besennas or Sesac 41
		975 The Division of ye Kingdom of Judah & Israel. — Jeroboam sets up two Golden Calves one at Dan, & ye other at Bethel, to prevent his Subjects going to Worship at Jerusalem.	975 Rehoboam 17	975 Jeroboam ye Son of Nebat 21	
		971 Sesac King of Egypt takes Jerusalem & carrys off ye Treasures of ye Temple & of ye Palace.			
3754	960		958 Abia 3		
			955 Asa 41	954 Nadab	
				953 Baasa 24	
		941 Zerah ye Ethiopian wth a Million of Men is totally defeated by King Asa in ye Valley of Zephathah.			
3774	940	940 Benhadad King of Syria attacks Baasa King of Israel & takes several of his Citys.			937 Nephercheres
					933 Amenophthis
				930 Ela	
				929 Zimri 7d Omri	
		924 Omri transferrd ye Seat of ye Kingdom of Israel from Tirza to Samaria.			924 Osochor 6
3794	920			918 Ahab 22	918 Pinaches 9
			914 Jehosaphat 25		
					909 Besennes II 3
3814	The IX.^th^ 900 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST.	897 Ahab is killed by ye Syrians in ye Battle of Rameth Gilead accord.g to ye Prophecy of Micaiah. upon this ye Moabites revolt having been tributary from ye Days of King David.		897 Ahazia	
		896 Elias the Prophet is taken up into Heaven		896 Joram 12	
			889 Joram 4		
			885 Ahazia 1		
			884 Athalia 6	884 Jehu 28	
3834	880				
		878 Athalia Queen of Judah is put to death by order of ye High Priest Jehoiada al. Johanan.	878 Joash 40		The XXII^d^ Dynasty
					874 Sesenchosis 21
3854	860				
				856 Jehoahaz 17	
					853 Osorthon 15
3874	840	839 The Army of Hazael King of Syria desolates great part of ye Kingdom of Judah	838 Amazia 29	839 Joash 16	838 Tacellothis 13
					The XXIII^d^ Dynasty
3894	820			825 Jeroboam II 41	825 Petubastes 2
			809 Uzzia or Azariah 52		

Kings of Assyria	Kings of Lacedemon: Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon: Agidæ	Remarkable Events of Profane History	Statesmen, Warriors, and Men of Learning or Genius
			1000 The Thracians are ye IIId who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean about this time & hold it for 19 Years.	995 Thersippus ye IVth Archon of Athens ob. 954 990 Ahimaaz High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 958 996 Capetus ye 7th King of ye Latins ob. 964.
982 Pyritiades 30	c. 986 Eunomus	986 Doryssus 29	986 The City of Samos is built in ye Island of ye Name.	
952 Ophrateus 20		957 Agesilaus 44		964 Capys ye 8th King of ye Latins ob. 936. 958 Azaria High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 896. 954 Phorbas ye Vth Archon of Athens ob. 923.
932 Ophratanes 50				940 Benhadad King of Syria ob. c. 885. 936 Calpetus ye 9th King of ye Latins ob. 923.
			926 Lycurgus ye Spartan Lawgiver is born 150 Yrs before ye 1st Olympiad	923 Tiberinus ye 10th King of ye Latins ob. 915 923 Megacles ye VIth Archon of Athens ob. 893 915 Agrippa ye 11th King of ye Latins ob. 874
	907 Polydectes	913 Archelaus 60	916 The Rhodians are ye IVth who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean and hold it for 23 Years. 907 Homer wrote his Poems & flourished at ye time according to ye Marbles.	Elias ye Prophet taken up into Heaven in 89 Hesiod the Poet. Homer ye Prince of Epic Poets.
	898 Lycurgus		900 The End of ye Kingdom of Assyria by ye Conquest & Death of Sardanapalus is placed here by Justin & others, tho' we have followed Eusebius. 893 The Phrygians are ye Vth who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediter. & hold it 25 Years 884 Lycurgus after 10 Yrs Travelling establishes his Body of Laws in Lacedemon 884 Iphitus, Lycurgus, & Cleosthenes restore ye Olympic Games at Elis which was 108 Years before what is vulgarly called ye 1st Olympiad.	Thaletas of Crete ye Poet. 896 Jehoiada High Priest of ye Jews ob. 850 æt. 130. 893 Diognetus ye VIIth Archon of Athens ob. 86 884 Lycurgus ye Lawgiver of Sparta ob. 884 Iphitus King of Elis. Elisha ye Prophet ob. c. 830. Hazael King of Syria ob. c. 836.
882 Ocrazapes 42	873 Charilaus		874 The XXIId Egyptian Dynasty of ye Bubastites begins & continues 10 Years. 869 Phidon King of Argos invented Scales & Measures & Coined Silver at Ægina 869 The City of Carthage is built by Queen Dido about this time. 868 The Cyprians are ye VIth who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean 855 Alladius K. of ye Latins endeavouring to imitate Thunder is destroyed by Lightning	874 Alladius ye 12th King of ye Latins ob. 855 869 Phidon King of Argos ob. 854. 865 Pherecles ye VIIIth Archon of Athens ob. 84
		853 Teleclus 40		855 Aventinus ye 13th K. of ye Latins ob. 818. 850 Zacharia High Priest of ye Jews ob. 84 846 Ariphron ye IXth Archon of Athens ob. 826
840 Tonos Concoleros or Sardanapalus 20				840 Amaria High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. [illegible] 836 Benhadad II King of Syria.
820 The Kingdom of Assyria finished			826 The Phœnicians are ye VIIth who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean 825 The XXIIId Egyptian Dynasty of ye Tanites begins & continues 44 Years. 820 Nineveh is taken after 3 Years Siege by Arbaces & Belesis, finishing ye Kingdom of Assyria; Sardanapalus burns himself to Death. The Kingdom is divided. 814 The Kingdom of Macedon begins & continues 646 Yrs till ye Battle of Pydna.	826 Thespieus ye Xth Archon of Athens ob. 799. Belesis ye Chaldæan & Priest of Babylon. 820 Arbaces Prefect of Media 818 Procas ye 14th King of ye Latins ob. 795 814 Caranus ye 1st King of Macedon ob. 786 810 Azariah II High Priest of ye Jews ob. 77
	809 Nicander	813 Alcamenes 37		

N.º 5. VIIIth CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST Part 1st

Julian Period	Olympiads		Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Judah	Kings of Israel	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	Kings of Rome.
3914				800	10 Uzziah or	24 Jeroboam II	1 Osorthon II		15 Caranus		10 Nicander	14 Alcamenes	
3915				799	11 Azariah	25	2		16		11	15	
3916				798	12	26	3		17		12	16	
3917				797	13	27	4		18	1 Ardysus	13	17	
3918				796	14	28	5		19	2	14	18	
3919				795	15	29	6		20	3	15	19	
3920				794	16	30	7		21	4	16	20	
3921				793	17	31	8		22	5	17	21	
3922				792	18	32	9		23	6	18	22	
3923				791	19	33	1 Psammus		24	7	19	23	
3924				790	20	34	2		25	8	20	24	
3925				789	21	35	3		26	9	21	25	
3926				788	22	36	4		27	10	22	26	
3927				787	23	37	5		28	11	23	27	
3928				786	24	38	6		1 Coenus	12	24	28	
3929				785	25	39	7		2	13	25	29	
3930				784	26	40	8		3	14	26	30	
3931				783	27	41	9 The XXIVth		4	15	27	31	
3932				782	28	Interregnum	10 Dynasty		5	16	28	32	
3933				781	29	of 11 Years	1 Bocchoris		6	17	29	33	
3934				780	30		2		7	18	30	34	
3935				779	31		3		8	19	31	35	
3936				778	32		4		9	20	32	36	
3937				777	33		5	1 Phul	10	21	33	37	
3938	I	1		776	34		6	2	11	22	34	1 Polydorus	
3939		2		775	35		7	3	12	23	35	2	
3940		3		774	36		8	4	1 Thurimas	24	36	3	
3941		4		773	37		9	5	2	25	37	4	
3942	II	1		772	38		10	6	3	26	38	5	
3943		2		771	39	Zachariah 6m. Shallum 1m	11	7	4	27	39	6	
3944		3		770	40	1 Menahem	12	8	5	28	1 Theopompus	7	
3945		4		769	41	2	13	9	6	29	2	8	
3946	III	1		768	42	3	14	10	7	30	3	9	
3947		2		767	43	4	15	11	8	31	4	10	
3948		3		766	44	5	16	12	9	32	5	11	
3949		4		765	45	6	17	13	10	33	6	12	
3950	IV	1		764	46	7	18	14	11	34	7	13	
3951		2		763	47	8	19	15	12	35	8	14	
3952		3		762	48	9	20	16	13	36	9	15	
3953		4		761	49	10	21	17	14	1 Halyattes	10	16	
3954	V	1		760	50	1 Pekahiah	22	18	15	2	11	17	
3955		2		759	51	2	23	19	16	3	12	18	
3956		3		758	52	1 Pekah	24	20	17	4	13	19	
3957		4		757	1 Jotham	2	25	21	18	5	14	20	
3958	VI	1	Years of Rome	756	2	3	26	22	19	6	15	21	
3959		2		755	3	4	27	23	20	7	16	22	Kings of Rome
3960		3		754	4	5	28	24	21	8	17	23	
3961		4	1	753	5	6	29	25	22	9	18	24	1 Romulus
3962	VII	1	2	752	6	7	30	26	23	10	19	25	2
3963		2	3	751	7	8	31	27	24	11	20	26	3

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Jonah ÿ Prophet.	The Kingdom of Lydia begins & continues 249 Years. Amulius usurps ÿ Kingdom of ÿ Latins setting aside his Elder Brother Numitor.	Ahitub II. Jewish Highpriest ob: c. 77[illegible] Agamestor ÿ XI Archon of Athens ob. 779 Amulius ÿ 15th K. of ÿ Latins ob. 754. Telestus King of Corinth ob. 779.
Amos ÿ Prophet. Hoseah ÿ Prophet ob: c. 721.	Amos prophecys ag.st Jeroboam II King of Israel. — The Egyptians are ÿ VIII.th who acquire the Maritime Power of the Mediterranean. The Corinthians first invent ÿ Ships call'd Triremes. The XXIV.th Egyptian Dynasty of ÿ Saites begins & continues 44 Years.	Andrecles ob. 743 } Kings of Messenia. Antiochus ob. 742 } Kings of Messenia.
	The Rac: of Kings end at Corinth & are Succeeded by Annual Magistrates call'd Prytanes. Corebus conquers in ÿ XXVIII.th Olympiad fr. ÿ Institution by Iphitus tho' vulgarly call'd ÿ 1 Olympiad. it was Celebrated on July 23 according to Scaliger. Azariah K. of Judah presuming to burn Incense is struck w.th Leprosy w.ch continues till his Death.	Automenes ÿ 1st of ÿ Prytanes at Corinth Æschylus ÿ XII Athen. Archon ob. 556. Corebus ÿ Olympick Victor. Zadok II Jewish Highpriest ob. 720.
	Phul K. of Assyria invades ÿ K.dom of Israel but departs soon being bribed by Menahem w.th 1000 Talents.	
Nahum ÿ Prophet. Isaiah ÿ Prophet sawn asunder by order of Manasses 696. Micah ÿ Prophet.	Theopompus K. of Lacedemon introduces five Ephori into ÿ Government Isaiah ÿ Prophet begins to Prophecy & continues it for above Sixty Years The Decennial Archons began at Athens, Charops being ÿ first. The Milesians are ÿ [illegible] who acquire ÿ Maritime Power of the Mediterranean. The Era of ÿ Building of Rome begins according to Varro Ap: 20 or ÿ [illegible] of ÿ Calends of May Daicles is crowned at ÿ Olympick Games being ÿ first who had that Honour.	Elatus ÿ first of ÿ Ephori. Alcmaeon ÿ XIII Athen. Archon ob. 754 Numitor ÿ 16th K. of ÿ Latins. Charops ÿ 1st Decennial Archon at Athens.

No 6 VIIIth Century BEFORE CHRIST Part 2d

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Judah	Kings of Israel	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Assyria		Kings of Lydia	Kings of Lacedemon		Kings of Macedon
									Kings of Babylon		Eurypontidae	Agidae	
3964		VII 3	4	750	8 Jotham	9 Pekah	32 Bocchoris	28 Phul		12 Halyattes	21 Theopompus	27 Polydorus	25 Thurimas
3965		4	5	749	9	10	33	29		13	22	28	26
3966		VIII 1	6	748	10	11	34	30		14	23	29	27
3967	1	2	7	747	11	12	35	1 Tiglath	1 Nabonassar	1 Meles	24	30	28
3968	2	3	8	746	12	13	36	2 Pileser	2	2	25	31	29
3969	3	4	9	745	13	14	37	3	3	3	26	32	30
3970	4	IX 1	10	744	14	15	38	4	4	4	27	33	31
3971	5	2	11	743	15	16	39	5	5	5	28	34	32
3972	6	3	12	742	16	17	40	6	6	6	29	35	33
3973	7	4	13	741	1 Ahaz	18	41	7	7	7	30	36	34
3974	8	X 1	14	740	2	19	42	8	8	8	31	37	35
3975	9	2	15	739	3	20	43	9	9	9	32	38	36
3976	10	3	16	738	4	Anarchy in	44	10	10	10	33	39	37
3977	11	4	17	737	5	ye kingdom	1 Sabacon ye	11	11	11	34	40	38
3978	12	XI 1	18	736	6	of Israel for	2 ye Ethiopian	12	12	12	35	41	39
3979	13	2	19	735	7	nine Years	3	13	13	1 Candaules	36	42	40
3980	14	3	20	734	8		4	14	14	2	37	43	41
3981	15	4	21	733	9		5	15	1 Nadius	3	38	44	42
3982	16	XII 1	22	732	10		6	16	2	4	39	45	43
3983	17	2	23	731	11		7	17	1 Chinzirus	5	40	46	44
3984	18	3	24	730	12		8	18	2 & Porus	6	41	47	45
3985	19	4	25	729	13	1 Hoshea	9	19	3	7	42	48	1 Perdiccas
3986	20	XIII 1	26	728	14	2	10	20	4	8	43	49	2
3987	21	2	27	727	15	3	11	1 Salmanassar	5	9	44	50	3
3988	22	3	28	726	1 Hezekiah	4	12	2	1 Jugaeus	10	45	51	4
3989	23	4	29	725	2	5	1 Sevechus	3	2	11	46	52	5
3990	24	XIV 1	30	724	3	6	2	4	3	12	47	1 Eurycrates	6
3991	25	2	31	723	4	7	3	5	4	13	1 Zeuxidamus	2	7
3992	26	3	32	722	5	8	4	6	5	14	2	3	8
3993	27	4	33	721	6	9 Samariah	5	7	1 Mardokem	15	3	4	9
3994	28	XV 1	34	720	7	taken & ye ten	6	8	2 padus	16	4	5	10
3995	29	2	35	719	8	Tribes carried	7	9	3	17	5	6	11
3996	30	3	36	718	9	into Captivity	8	10	4	1 Gyges	6	7	12
3997	31	4	37	717	10	by Salmanassar	9	11	5	2	7	8	13
3998	32	XVI 1	38	716	11	Kg of Assyria	10	12	6	3	8	9	14
3999	33	2	39	715	12		11	13	7	4	9	10	15
4000	34	3	40	714	13		12	14	8	5	10	11	16
4001	35	4	41	713	14		1 Taracus	15	9	6	11	12	17
4002	36	XVII 1	42	712	15		2	1 Senacherib	10	7	12	13	18
4003	37	2	43	711	16		3	2	11	8	13	14	19
4004	38	3	44	710	17		4	3	12	9	14	15	20
4005	39	4	45	709	18		5	1 Asaradinus	1 Archianus	10	15	16	21
4006	40	XVIII 1	46	708	19		6	2 or Esarhaddon	2	11	16	17	22
4007	41	2	47	707	20		7	3	3	12	17	18	23
4008	42	3	48	706	21		8	4	4	13	18	19	24
4009	43	4	49	705	22		9	5	5	14	19	20	25
4010	44	XIX 1	50	704	23		10	6	Interregnum	15	20	21	26
4011	45	2	51	703	24		11	7	of two Years	16	21	22	27
4012	46	3	52	702	25		12	8	1 Belibus	17	22	23	28
4013	47	4	53	701	26		13	9	2	18	23	24	29

	Kings of Rome		Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	4 Romulus			The Rape of the Sabine Virgins by ye Romans.	Tatius Kg of ye Sabines ob: 742
	5				
	6			This is called by ye Eleans ye I Anolympiad because ye Pisans presided in it, tho' it was rather ye VIIIth Olympiad from Iphitus.	Rezin King of Syria ob: 741
	7	Tatius 1		The Romans & Sabines make Peace & Unite their States. The Æra of Nabonassar begins.	
	8	2			
	9	3			
	10	4			Æsimedes II. Dec. Archon at Athens
	11	5		The I Messenian War betw. them & ye Lacedemonians begins & continues 19 Years.	
	12	6			Euphaes Kg of Messenia ob: 730
	13				
	14				
	15				
	16			Romulus triumphs over the Camerini.	
	17			The XXth Egyptian Dynasty of the Ethiopians begins & continues 44 Years.	
	18		Eumelus ye Corinth. Poet		Midas Kg of Phrygia ob: 697
	19				
	20			The Carians about ye time have ye Command of ye Mediterranean.	Clidicus III. Dec. Archon at Athens
	21				
	22			Romulus triumphs over ye Veientes - Syracuse built by a Colony of Corinthians under	Archias of Corinth
	23		Habakkuk ye Prophet		
	24				Aristodemus Kg of Messenia ob: 724
	25				
	26				
	27				
	28			The Lacedemonians being defeated by Aristodemus allow ye Wives to prostitute ymselves in ye absence.	
	29				
	30			The Ist Messenian War ended by ye taking of Ithome by wh. they become Vassals to the Lacedemonians - The Race was added to the Olympick Games.	Hippomenes IV. Dec. Archon at Athens
	31			A Colony of the Messenians under Alcidamidas settle at Rhegium.	Alcidamidas ye Messenian
	32				
	33			Samaria taken after 3 Years Siege & ye Kingdom of Israel finish'd by Salmanasar Kg of Assyria - The I Eclipse of ye Moon on Record according to Ptolemy 19th March 2 hours 20m before Midnight &	
	34			The 2d & 3d Eclipses of ye Moon on Record ye 8th March 8h 30m before Midnight & ye [illegible] Sept. [illegible] hours [illegible] before Midnight according to the [illegible]	
	35			The [illegible] was added to ye Olympick Games & they first ran naked in ye [illegible] of [illegible]	
	36				Eluleus Kg of Tyre
	37			Tyre is besieged in vain for about five Years by Salmanasar Kg of Assyria	
	Interregnum				
	1 Numa				Hicetas Kg of Arcadia
	2 Pompilius				Leocrates V. Dec. Archon at Ath.
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6			Sennacherib's Army destroyed by an Angel in one Night to ye amount of 185,000 Men.	
	7			An Order of XII Priests call'd Salii instituted by Numa.	Deioces Prefect of Media afterwds King
	8			The [illegible] added to ye Olympick Games. Ecbatana built by Deioces	
	9			The Lacedemonian Bastards called Partheniæ being expelled Sparta build Tarentum	
	10				
	11				Automedes of Corinth
	12				Apsander VI. Dec. Archon at Athens
	13			Corcyra built by the Corinthians	
	14				
	15				

N.º 7. VII.th CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST. Part 1st

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Judah	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Aſsyria	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Media	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon		Kings of Rome
												Eurypontidæ	Agidæ	
4014	48	XX 1	54	700	27 Hezekiah	14 Taracus 2d	10 Asaradinus	3 Belibus	1 Dejoces	19 Gyges	30 Perdiccas	24 Zeuxidamus	25 Eurycrates	16 Numa
4015	49	2	55	699	28	15 Ethiopian	11	1 Apronadius	2	20	31	25	26	17 Pompilius
4016	50	3	56	698	29	16	12	2	3	21	32	26	27	18
4017	51	4	57	697	1 Manaſses	17	13	3	4	22	33	27	28	19
4018	52	XXI 1	58	696	2	18	14	4	5	23	34	28	29	20
4019	53	2	59	695	3	19	15	5	6	24	35	29	30	21
4020	54	3	60	694	4	20	16	6	7	25	36	30	31	22
4021	55	4	61	693	5	1 Merres	17	1 Rigebelus	8	26	37	31	32	23
4022	56	XXII 1	62	692	6	2	18	1 Mesessimor	9	27	38	32	33	24
4023	57	2	63	691	7	3	19	2 dacus	10	28	39	33	34	25
4024	58	3	64	690	8	4	20	3	11	29	40	1 Anaxidamus	35	26
4025	59	4	65	689	9	5	21	4	12	30	41	2	36	27
4026	60	XXIII 1	66	688	10	6	22	Interregnum	13	31	42	3	37	28
4027	61	2	67	687	11	7	23	of 8 Years	14	32	43	4	1 Anaxander	29
4028	62	3	68	686	12	8	24		15	33	44	5	2	30
4029	63	4	69	685	13	9	25		16	34	45	6	3	31
4030	64	XXIV 1	70	684	14	10	26		17	35	46	7	4	32
4031	65	2	71	683	15	11	27		18	36	47	8	5	33
4032	66	3	72	682	16	12	28		19	37	48	9	6	34
4033	67	4	73	681	17	1 Stephinates	29		20	38	49	10	7	35
4034	68	XXV 1	74	680	18	2	30 Aſsaradinus, King of		21	1 Ardysus II	50	11	8	36
4035	69	2	75	679	19	3	31 Aſsyria & Babylon		22	2	51	12	9	37
4036	70	3	76	678	20	4	32		23	3	1 Argæus	13	10	38
4037	71	4	77	677	21	5	33		24	4	2	14	11	39
4038	72	XXVI 1	78	676	22	6	34		25	5	3	15	12	40
4030	73	2	79	675	23	7	35		26	6	4	16	13	41
4040	74	3	80	674	24	1 Nechepsos	36		27	7	5	17	14	42
4041	75	4	81	673	25	2	37		28	8	6	18	15	43
4042	76	XXVII 1	82	672	26	3	38		29	9	7	19	16	1 Tullus
4043	77	2	83	671	27	4	39		30	10	8	20	17	2 Hostilius
4044	78	3	84	670	28	5	40		31	11	9	21	18	3
4045	79	4	85	660	29	6	41		32	12	10	22	19	4
4046	80	XXVIII 1	86	668	30	1 Necho	42 Babylon	Aſsyria	33	13	11	23	20	5
4047	81	2	87	667	31	2	1 Saosduchinus	1 Ninus II	34	14	12	24	21	6
4048	82	3	88	666	32	3	2	2	35	15	13	25	22	7
4049	83	4	89	665	33	4	3	3	36	16	14	26	23	8
4050	84	XXIX 1	90	664	34	5	4	4	37	17	15	27	24	9
4051	85	2	91	663	35	6	5	5	38	18	16	28	25	10
4052	86	3	92	662	36	7	6	6	39	19	17	29	26	11
4053	87	4	93	661	37	8	7	7	40	20	18	30	27	12
4054	88	XXX 1	94	660	38	1 Psammitich	8	8	41	21	19	31	28	13
4055	89	2	95	659	39	2	9	9	42	22	20	32	29	14
4056	90	3	96	658	40	3	10	10	43	23	21	33	30	15
4057	91	4	97	657	41	4	11	11	44	24	22	34	31	16
4058	92	XXXI 1	98	656	42	5	12	12	45	25	23	35	32	17
4059	93	2	99	655	43	6	13	13	46	26	24	36	33	18
4060	94	3	100	654	44	7	14	14	47	27	25	37	34	19
4061	95	4	101	653	45	8	15	15	48	28	26	38	35	20
4062	96	XXXII 1	102	652	46	9	16	16	49	29	27	39	36	21
4063	97	2	103	651	47	10	17	17	50	30	28	1 Archidamus	37	22

	Men of Learning or Genius.	**Remarkable Events**	**Statesmen Warriors, &c.**
	Tobias sen.r ob: 648 æt: 102	*Isaiah the Prophet is put to Death by Manasses being cut asunder by a Saw* *The XXVIth Egyptian Dynasty of the Saites begins.*	*Eryxias 7th Decen.l Archon at Athens*
	Archilochus the Poet & Inventor of ye Iambick Verse *Tyrtæus the Poet*	*The IId Messenian War begins they rebelling ag.t the Lacedemonians & continues 14 Years.* *The Government of Athens under Annual Archons begins, Creon being the first.* *Aristomenes defeats the Lacedemonians near Capreus's Monument.* *The Lacedemonians defeat ye Messenians by ye Treachery of Aristocrates K.g of ye Arcadians wh they brib'd.*	*Aristomenes ye Messenian Gen. ob. 671* *Creon ye 1st Annual Archon at Athens* *Phanas ye Messenian ob. 682*
	Terpander ye Poet & 1st Conqueror in the Carnia *Thaletas of Gortynius in Crete the Musician*	*The Chariot Race introduced at ye Olympick Games.* *Assaradinus or Esarhaddon King of Assyria takes possession of the Kingdom of Babylon.* *Dejoces extends the Median Empire to the River Halys* *Manasses K.g of Judah is taken Prisoner & carried in chains to Babylon.* *The Lesbians acquire about ye time ye Command of ye Mediterranean wh they retain about 69 Years.* *The Festival Games of ye Carnia instituted in Sparta ab.t ye time they w. Annual in Aug. & continued 9 days* *Terpander added ab.t ye time 3 Strings to ye Lyre giving it 7 wh it formerly had but 4 Strings.* *Ira taken by ye Laced.ns after a Siege of 11 Years wh finishes ye IId Messen.n War: wn ye Messen.ns are expell'd Peloponnesus*	*Theoclus ye Messen.n Bard. ob: 671* *Gorgus ye Messenian* *Euryalus ye Laced.n Gen.l* *Emperamus ye Laced.n Gen.l*
	Alcman of Sardis ye Lyric Poet	*The Combat betw.t the 3 Horatii & the 3 Curiatii.* *The City of Alba destroy'd.— War betw.t ye Romans & Fidenates.* *A Sea Fight betw.t ye Corinthians & ye Inhabitants of Corcyra 200 Years before ye End of the Peloponnesian War*	*Damagetus K.g of Jalysus in Rhodes* *Anaxilas Tyr.t of Rhegium* *Metius Suffetius ye Alban Gen.l ob. 665*
		Cypselus usurped the Government of Corinth & continued in it for Thirty Years. *Byzantium built by a Colony of ye Argives or as some ye Athen.ns & c.* *A five Years War betw.t ye Romans & Sabines begins.*	*Cypselus Tyrant of Corinth ob. 629* *Demaratus ye Corinthian & Fa. of Tarquinius Priscus.*

Nº 8. VIIth CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST Part 2d

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads		Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Judah	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Aſſyria	Kings of Media	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon		Kings of Rome
													Eurypontidæ	Agidæ	
4064	98	XXXII	3	104	650	48 Manasses	11 Psammitichus	18 Saosduchinus	18 Ninus II	51 Dejoces	31 Ardysus	29 Argæus	2 Archidamus	38 Anaxandrides	23 Tullus
4065	99		4	105	649	49	12	19	19	52	32	30	3	39	24 Hostilius
4066	100	XXXIII	1	106	648	50	13	20	20	53	33	31	4	40	25
4067	101		2	107	647	51	14	1 Chyniladanus	21	1 Phraortes	34	32	5	41	26
4068	102		3	108	646	52	15	2	22	2	35	33	6	42	27
4069	103		4	109	645	53	16	3	23	3	36	34	7	43	28
4070	104	XXXIV	1	110	644	54	17	4	24	4	37	35	8	1 Eurycrates	29
4071	105		2	111	643	55	18	5	25	5	38	36	9	2	30
4072	106		3	112	642	1 Amon	19	6	26	6	39	37	10	3	31
4073	107		4	113	641	2	20	7	1 Nabuchodonosor	7	40	38	11	4	32
4074	108	XXXV	1	114	640	1 Josiah	21	8	2	8	41	1 Philip	12	5	1 Ancus
4075	109		2	115	639	2	22	9	3	9	42	2	13	6	2 Martius
4076	110		3	116	638	3	23	10	4	10	43	3	14	7	3
4077	111		4	117	637	4	24	11	5	11	44	4	15	8	4
4078	112	XXXVI	1	118	636	5	25	12	6	12	45	5	16	9	5
4079	113		2	119	635	6	26	13	7	13	46	6	17	10	6
4080	114		3	120	634	7	27	14	8	14	47	7	18	11	7
4081	115		4	121	633	8	28	15	9	15	48	8	19	12	8
4082	116	XXXVII	1	122	632	9	29	16	10	16	49	9	20	13	9
4083	117		2	123	631	10	30	17	11	17	1 Sadyattes	10	21	14	10
4084	118		3	124	630	11	31	18	12	18	2	11	22	15	11
4085	119		4	125	629	12	32	19	13	19	3	12	23	16	12
4086	120	XXXVIII	1	126	628	13	33	20	14	20	4	13	24	17	13
4087	121		2	127	627	14	34	21	15	21	5	14	25	18	14
4088	122		3	128	626	15	35	22	16	22	6	15	26	19	15
4089	123		4	129	625	16	36	1 Nabopolassar	17	1 Cyaxares	7	16	27	20	16
4090	124	XXXIX	1	130	624	17	37	2	18	2	8	17	28	21	17
4091	125		2	131	623	18	38	3	19	3	9	18	29	22	18
4092	126		3	132	622	19	39	4	20	4	10	19	30	23	19
4093	127		4	133	621	20	40	5	1 Saracus or	5	11	20	31	24	20
4094	128	XL	1	134	620	21	41	6	2 Sardanapalus	6	12	21	32	25	21
4095	129		2	135	619	22	42	7	3	7	1 Halyattes	22	33	26	22
4096	130		3	136	618	23	43	8	4	8	2	23	34	27	23
4097	131		4	137	617	24	44	9	5	9	3	24	35	28	24
4098	132	XLI	1	138	616	25	1 Pharaoh Necho	10	6	10	4	25	36	29	1 Tarquinius
4099	133		2	139	615	26	2	11	7	11	5	26	37	30	2 Priscus
4100	134		3	140	614	27	3	12	8	12	6	27	38	31	3
4101	135		4	141	613	28	4	13	9	13	7	28	39	32	4
4102	136	XLII	1	142	612	29	5	14	10	14	8	29	40	33	5
4103	137		2	143	611	30	6	15	11	15	9	30	41	34	6
4104	138		3	144	610	31	7	16	12	16	10	31	42	35	7
4105	139		4	145	609	32 Jehoahaz 3m	8	17	13	17	11	32	43	36	8
4106	140	XLIII	1	146	608	1 Jehoiakim	9	18	14	18	12	33	44	37	9
4107	141		2	147	607	2	10	19	15	19	13	34	45	1 Leon	10
4108	142		3	148	606	3	11	20	16	20	14	35	46	2	11
4109	143		4	149	605	4	12	21		21	15	36	1 Agasicles	3	12
4110	144	XLIV	1	150	604	5	13	1 Nabopolassar		22	16	37	2	4	13
4111	145		2	151	603	6	14	2 Nebuchadnezzar		23	17	38	3	5	14
4112	146		3	152	602	7	15	3		24	18	1 Aeropus	4	6	15
4113	147		4	153	601	8	16	4		25	19	2	5	7	16

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	The παγκράτιον & ÿ ἵππος κέλης are both added to ÿ Olympick Games — The Birth of ÿ Year of Midsummer was on Feb. 7th having shifted 45 days in 100 Years. Pantaleon w.th his Pisans presided in ÿ Olympiad having excluded ÿ Eleans who ÿ(for expunged it afterwards from ÿ Fasti & called it ÿ 2d Anolympiad. Amon King of Judah is treacherously put to death by his Domestick Servants.	Dropilus Archon at Athens. Pantaleon King of ÿ Pisans.
	Politorium a City of the Latins taken & destroyed by ÿ Romans. The στάδιον παίδων & ÿ πάλη παίδων are both added to ÿ Olympick Games. The Fidenates & Sabines rebell ag.t ÿ Romans w.ch War continues by Intervals for about 50 Years.	Damasias Archon at Athens. Thrasibulus Tyr.t of Miletus.
Jeremiah ÿ Prophet ob: c.a 577 Zephania ÿ Prophet	Cyrene is built by Battus who begins that Kingdom. The Government of Corinth is usurped by Periander who holds it for 44 Years — Prusias in Bithynia built. The πένταθλον παίδων is added to ÿ Olympick Games but it was afterw.ds discontinued. Phraortes K.g of ÿ Medes is kill'd in Battle by ÿ Assyrians. The Scythians invade Media Lydia &c. & keep Possession of sev.l Provinces for 28 Years. Draco establishes his Laws at Athens A War betw.n ÿ Lydians & Milesians continues 11 Years. — The 1st Eclipse on Record w.ch was of ÿ Moon w.ch was on ÿ April 22d 1 hours after Midn.t accord.g to ÿ Meridian of Alexandria	Battus K.g of Cyrene ob. c.a 591. Periander 2d Tyr.t of Corinth ob. 58 Draco ÿ Lawgiver & Archon at Athens Madyes ÿ Scythian Gen.l
Arion ÿ Musician Pittacus of Mitylene ob. 570 at 8	The Apiolani conquer'd by ÿ Romans. — The πυγμὴ παίδων is added to ÿ Olympick Games.	Melanchrus Tyr.t of Lesbos ob. c.a Heniochides Archon at Athens. Panaetius Tyrant of Leontium Ithobalus II K.g of Tyre ob. c.a 593. Phrynon ÿ Athen.n Gen.l ob. 590.
Alcaeus ÿ Poet	Necho began about this time ÿ famous Canal between ÿ Nile & ÿ Red Sea. Josiah K.g of Judah is slain in Battle at Megiddo in ÿ Spring by Pharaoh Necho King of Egypt. Nineveh taken & destroy'd by ÿ joint Armys of Cyaxares & Nabopolassar. The beginning of the Captivity By Necho's Order some Phenicians at ÿ time sail'd p ÿ Red Sea round Africa & return'd by ÿ Mediterranean.	Aristocles Archon at Athens. Critias Archon at Athens.

Nº 9. VI CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST Part Ist

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Judah	Kings of Media		Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ
4114	148	XLV 1	154	600	1 Apries or	5 Nebuchadnezzar	9 Jehoiakim	26 Cyaxares		20 Halyattes II	3 Aeropas	6 Agasicles	8 Leon
4115	149	2	155	599	2 Hophra	6 or Nabocolassar	10	27		21	4	7	9
4116	150	3	156	598	3	7	11	28		22	5	8	10
4117	151	4	157	597	4	8	1 Zedekiah	29		23	6	9	11
4118	152	XLVI 1	158	596	5	9	2	30		24	7	10	12
4119	153	2	159	595	6	10	3	31		25	8	11	13
4120	154	3	160	594	7	11	4	32		26	9	12	14
4121	155	4	161	593	8	12	5	33		27	10	13	15
4122	156	XLVII 1	162	592	9	13	6	34		28	11	14	16
4123	157	2	163	591	10	14	7	35		29	12	15	17
4124	150	3	164	590	11	15	8	36		30	13	16	18
4125	159	4	165	589	12	16	9	37		31	14	17	19
4126	160	XLVIII 1	166	588	13	17	10	38		32	15	18	20
4127	161	2	167	587	14	18	11 conq.d by	39		33	16	19	21
4128	162	3	168	586	15	19	Nebuchadnezzar	40		34	17	20	22
4129	163	4	169	585	16	20		1 Astyages		35	18	21	23
4130	164	XLIX 1	170	584	17	21		2		36	19	22	24
4131	165	2	171	583	18	22		3		37	20	23	25
4132	166	3	172	582	19	23		4		38	21	24	26
4133	167	4	173	581	20	24		5		39	22	25	27
4134	168	L. 1	174	580	21	25		6		40	23	26	28
4135	169	2	175	579	22	26		7		41	24	27	29
4136	170	3	176	578	23	27		8		42	25	28	30
4137	171	4	177	577	24	28		9		43	26	29	31
4138	172	LI 1	178	576	25	29		10		44	1 Alcetas	30	32
4139	173	2	179	575	26	30		11		45	2	31	33
4140	174	3	180	574	27	31		12		46	3	32	34
4141	175	4	181	573	28	32		13		47	4	33	35
4142	176	LII 1	182	572	29	33		14		48	5	34	36
4143	177	2	183	571	30	34		15		49	6	35	37
4144	178	3	184	570	Interregnum	35		16		50	7	36	38
4145	179	4	185	569	1 Amasis	36		17		51	8	37	39
4146	180	LIII 1	186	568	2	37		18		52	9	38	40
4147	181	2	187	567	3	38		19		53	10	39	41
4148	182	3	188	566	4	39		20		54	11	40	42
4149	183	4	189	565	5	40		21		55	12	41	43
4150	184	LIV 1	190	564	6	41		22		56	13	1 Ariston	44
4151	185	2	191	563	7	42		23		57	14	2	1 Anaxandrides
4152	186	3	192	562	8	43		24		1 Croesus	15	3	2
4153	187	4	193	561	9	1 Illoarudamus		25	Kings of	2	16	4	3
4154	188	LV 1	194	560	10	2		26	Persia	3	17	5	4
4155	189	2	195	559	11	1 Nericassolassar		27	1 Cyrus	4	18	6	5
4156	190	3	196	558	12	2		28	2	5	19	7	6
4157	191	4	197	557	13	3		29	3	6	20	8	7
4158	192	LVI 1	198	556	14	4 Laborosoarchod 9m		30	4	7	21	9	8
4159	193	2	199	555	15	1 Nabonadius		31	5	8	22	10	9
4160	194	3	200	554	16	2		32	6	9	23	11	10
4161	195	4	201	553	17	3		33	7	10	24	12	11
4162	196	LVII 1	202	552	18	4		34	8	11	25	13	12
4163	197	2	203	551	19	5		35	9	12	26	14	13

Kings of Rome.	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
17 Tarquinius	Sappho y^{e} Lyrick Poetess		
18 Priscus			
19			
20	Chilo of Lacedemon	Jehoiachin K^{g} of Judah is carryed away Captive by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon.	
21	Epimenides of Crete y^{e} Builder	The Scythians expell'd from the Upper Asia by Cyaxares af[illegible] 28 Years Possession.	
22	of Temples in Greece		
23	Thales of Miletus ob:548 æt		Solon Archon & Lawgiver of Athens
24	Ezechiel y^{e} Prophet		ob:558 æt 80
25	Anacharsis y^{e} Scythian		
26		The Pythian Games first celebrated at Delphi & continued on the 2^{d} Year of every Olympiad.	Arcesilaus K^{g} of Cyrene ob:575
27		The Lydian War begins betwixt Cyaxares & Halyattes & continues 6 Years	
28			
29			
30		The City of Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezar after a Siege of 18 Mon: June 9th	Nabuzardan Babylonian Gen^{l}
31		The Temple of Jerusalem is burnt on the 7th day of the 5th Month	Godolias Bab: Gov^{r} of Judea
32	Æsop y^{e} Mythologist ob:c^{a} 561	and Eclipse of the Sun [illegible] which was predicted by Thales [illegible] A Battle upon y^{e} River Halys betw^{t} Cyaxares & Halyattes interrupted by a	Syennesis or Labynites Gov^{r} of Cilic
33			Psammetichus Tyr^{t} of Corinth
34			
35		The Isthmian Games restor'd being celebrated y^{e} 1st & 3^{d} Year of every Olympiad	Damasias Archon of Athens
36			
37			
38	Stesichorus y^{e} Poet ob:556		
1 Servius			
2 Tullius			
3			
4			Battus II. s^{d} Eudæmon K^{g} of Cyrene
5			ob:c^{a} 554
6			
7		Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezar after a Siege of 13 Years.	
8		Apries K^{g} of Egypt dethron'd by Nebuchadnezar.	
9			Aristomenes Archon of Athens
10			
11	Anaximander of Miletus	The Nemean Games restor'd being celebrated y^{e} 1st & 3^{d} Year of every Olympiad.	
12	ob:547 æt.64		Phalaris Tyr^{t} of Agrigentum
13			ob:552
14	Bias of Priene one of y^{e} 7 Wisem		
15			Cleobulus Tyr^{t} of Lindus in Rhode
16			
17	Susarion & Dolon y^{e} Inven^{tors}	The first Comedy at Athens acted upon a moveable Scaffold by Susarion & Dolon.	Hippoclides Archon of Athens
18	of Comedy		
19		Pisistratus first usurp'd the Tyranny of Athens & held it two Years.	Pisistratus Tyr^{t} of Athens
20			ob:527
21	Daniel y^{e} Prophet		
22		Pisistratus after an Expulsion recovers y^{e} Tyranny of Athens a 2^{d} time & held it one Year.	
23	Anaximenes of Miletus ob.	Pisistratus is expelled Athens & continues so for 11 Years.	Chilo one of y^{e} Ephori at Lacedemon
24	c^{a} 504		
25			Arcesilaus II K^{g} of Cyrene ob:550
26			Atys Son of Crœsus ob:540
27		Camarina in Sicily taken & destroyed by the Syracusans.	
28			

No. 10. VIth. CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads		Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Persia	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon		Kings of Rome
											Eurypontidæ	Agidæ	
4164	198	LVII	3	204	550	20 Amasis	6 Nabonadius	10 Cyrus Kg both of Media	13 Crœsus	27 Alcetas	15 Ariston	14 Anaxandrides	29 Servius
4165	199		4	205	549	21	7	11 & Persia	14	28	16	15	30 Tullius
4166	200	LVIII	1	206	548	22	8	12	15 Conq'd by Cyrus	29	17	16	31
4167	201		2	207	547	23	9	13		1 Amyntas	18	17	32
4168	202		3	208	546	24	10	14		2	19	18	33
4169	203		4	209	545	25	11	15		3	20	19	34
4170	204	LIX	1	210	544	26	12	16		4	21	20	35
4171	205		2	211	543	27	13	17		5	22	21	36
4172	206		3	212	542	28	14	18		6	23	22	37
4173	207		4	213	541	29	15	19		7	24	23	38
4174	208	LX	1	214	540	30	16	20		8	25	24	39
4175	209		2	215	539	31	17	21		9	26	25	40
4176	210		3	216	538	32	Conq'd by Cyrus	22 Darius ye Mede 1		10	27	26	41
4177	211		4	217	537	33	23	2		11	28	27	42
4178	212	LXI	1	218	536	34	24			12	29	28	43
4179	213		2	219	535	35	25			13	30	29	44
4180	214		3	220	534	36	26			14	31	30	1 Tarquinius
4181	215		4	221	533	37	27			15	32	31	2 ye 2d Superbus
4182	216	LXII	1	222	532	38	28			16	33	32	3
4183	217		2	223	531	39	29			17	34	33	4
4184	218		3	224	530	40	30			18	35	1 Cleomenes	5
4185	219		4	225	529	41	1 Cambyses			19	36	2	6
4186	220	LXIII	1	226	528	42	2			20	37	3	7
4187	221		2	227	527	43	3			21	38	4	8
4188	222		3	228	526	44	4			22	1 Demaratus	5	9
4189	223		4	229	525	Psammenitus 6m	5			23	2	6	10
4190	224	LXIV	1	230	524	Conq'd by Cambys.	6			24	3	7	11
4191	225		2	231	523	7				25	4	8	12
4192	226		3	232	522	8		Smerdis one of the Magi 7m		26	5	9	13
4193	227 228		4	233	521	1 Darius the Son of Hystaspes				27	6	10	14
4194	229	LXV	1	234	520	2				28	7	11	15
4195	230		2	235	519	3				29	8	12	16
4196	231		3	236	518	4				30	9	13	17
4197	232		4	237	517	5				31	10	14	18
4198	233	LXVI	1	238	516	6				32	11	15	19
4199	234		2	239	515	7				33	12	16	20
4200	235		3	240	514	8				34	13	17	21
4201	236		4	241	513	9				35	14	18	22
4202	237	LXVII	1	242	512	10				36	15	19	23
4203	238		2	243	511	11				37	16	20	24
4204	239		3	244	510	12				38	17	21	25
4205	240		4	245	509	13				39	18	22	Rome govern'd
4206	241	LXVIII	1	246	508	14				40	19	23	by two Consuls
4207	242		2	247	507	15				41	20	24	& other Repub-
4208	243		3	248	506	16				42	21	25	lican Magis
4209	244		4	249	505	17				43	22	26	till the Battle
4210	245	LXIX	1	250	504	18				44	23	27	of Pharsalia
4211	246		2	251	503	19				45	24	28	being a space
4212	247		3	252	502	20				46	25	29	of 461 Years
4213	248		4	253	501	21				47	26	30	

	High Priests of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
		Theognis ye Poet		
		Pherecydes ye Syrian ob. 515	Crœsus after crossing ye Halys by an Artificial Bridge contrived by Thales is defeated by Cyrus	Harpagus Persian Govr of Lydia
		Pythagoras ob. 497	The Phocæans desert ye Native Country & settle in Gaul where they build Marseilles.	
			The Kingdom of Babylon finished ye City being taken by Cyrus Darius is made Viceroy	
		Simonides of Cea the Poet		
	1 Joshua ye Son	Thespis ye Inventor of Tragedy	Cyrus gives an Edict for ye return of ye Jews & the Rebuilding ye Temple [illegible] foundation	Zorobabel ye Jewish Leader
	2 of Josedek	Xenophanes of Colophon ye Phil.	the first Tragedy was Acted at this time at Athens on a Waggon by Thespis [illegible]	
	3			
	4			
	5	Anacreon ye Poet		Polycrates Tyrant of Samos
	6			
	7			
	8			Tomyris Queen of ye Massagetæ
	9	Haggai ye Prophet		
	10	Zachariah ye Prophet		Hippias ob. 490 } Tyrants of Athens
	11		Learning is greatly encouraged at this time at Athens a publick Library first found[illegible]	Hipparchus ob. 513 } Tyrants of Athens
	12		Cambyses conquers Egypt being assisted by Polycrates [illegible]	
	13			
	14		the 5th Lunar Eclipse recorded Observed at Babylon [illegible] before midnight [illegible]	
	15		Polycrates Tyrant of Samos is put to Death by Orætes	Orætes Persian Pref. of Sardis ob.
	16		this Year is reckoned ye 227th & 228th Years of Nabonassar [illegible] began [illegible]	Darius the Persian
	17	Confucius ye Chinese Philosopher ob. [illegible] 470		
	18			
	19			
	20			
	21			
	22		The Temple of Jerusalem is finished March 10th & ye Passover celebrated April 18th	
	23			Harmodius
	24		Hipparchus ye Son of Pisistratus & one of ye Tyrants of Athens is put to Death by [illegible]	Aristogiton
	25		Babylon revolts from Darius but is recover'd two Years after by a Stratagem of Zopyrus	Syloson Tyrant of Samos
	26			
	27		the Tyranny of ye Pisistratidæ finally abolish'd at Athens by ye assistance of ye Lacedæmonians	
	28		the Consular Government begins at Rome Tarquin being expell'd [illegible]	L. Junius Brutus ob. 509
	29		Sybaris destroy'd by those of Crotona who routed ye Army of 300 000 by one of [illegible]	Milo ye Wrestler
	30			Porsenna King of Etruria
	31	Heraclitus ye Philosopher [illegible]		Aristagoras of Miletus ob. 499
	32	Parmenides of Elea ye Phil.		Artaphernes Persian Govr of Sardis
	33		Sardis taken & burnt by ye Athenians [illegible] ye Persian Invasion of Greece	
	34		The lesser Triumph call'd Ovation is begun at Rome by Posthumius who entered ye City [illegible]	
	35		the 6th Lunar Eclipse recorded at Babylon on Monday Nov 19th [illegible] before midnight	
	36			

N°. 11. Vth CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonaſſar	Olympiads		Years of Rome	Years before Chriſt	Kings of Perſia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon		High Prieſts of the Jews
								Eurypontidæ	Agidæ	
4214	249	LXX	1	254	500	22 Darius 1st the Son of	48 Amyntas	27 Demaratus	31 Cleomenes	37 Jeshua
4215	250		2	255	499	23 Hystaspes	49	28	32	38
4216	251		3	256	498	24	50	29	33	39
4217	252		4	257	497	25	1 Alexander	30	34	40
4218	253	LXXI	1	258	496	26	2	31	35	41
4219	254		2	259	495	27	3	32	36	42
4220	255		3	260	494	28	4	33	37	43
4221	256		4	261	493	29	5	34	38	44
4222	257	LXXII	1	262	492	30	6	35	39	45
4223	258		2	263	491	31	7	1 Leotychides	1 Leonidas	46
4224	259		3	264	490	32	8	2	2	47
4225	260		4	265	489	33	9	3	3	48
4226	261	LXXIII	1	266	488	34	10	4	4	49
4227	262		2	267	487	35	11	5	5	50
4228	263		3	268	486	36	12	6	6	51
4229	264		4	269	485	1 Xerxes ye Great	13	7	7	52
4230	265	LXXIV	1	270	484	2	14	8	8	53
4231	266		2	271	483	3	15	9	9	54
4232	267		3	272	482	4	16	10	10	55
4233	268		4	273	481	5	17	11	11	56
4234	269	LXXV	1	274	480	6	18	12	12 1 Pliſtarchus	1 Joiakim
4235	270		2	275	479	7	19	13	2 under ye Guardianship	2
4236	271		3	276	478	8	20	14	3 of Pausanias	3
4237	272		4	277	477	9	21	15	4	4
4238	273	LXXVI	1	278	476	10	22	16	5	5
4239	274		2	279	475	11	23	17	6	6
4240	275		3	280	474	12	24	18	7	7
4241	276		4	281	473	13	25	19	8	8
4242	277	LXXVII	1	282	472	14	26	20	9	9
4243	278		2	283	471	15	27	21	10	10
4244	279		3	284	470	16	28	22	11	11
4245	280		4	285	469	17	29	1 Archidamus II	12	12
4246	281	LXXVIII	1	286	468	18	30	2	13	13
4247	282		2	287	467	19	31	3	14	14
4248	283		3	288	466	20	32	4	1 Pliſtoanax	15
4249	284		4	289	465	21	33	5	2	16
4250	285	LXXIX	1	290	464	1 Artabanus 7 mo. 1 Artaxerxes	34	6	3	17
4251	286		2	291	463	2 Longimanus	35	7	4	18
4252	287		3	292	462	3	36	8	5	19
4253	288		4	293	461	4	37	9	6	20
4254	289	LXXX	1	294	460	5	38	10	7	21
4255	290		2	295	459	6	39	11	8	22
4256	291		3	296	458	7	40	12	9	23
4257	292		4	297	457	8	41	13	10	24
4258	293	LXXXI	1	298	456	9	42	14	11	25
4259	294		2	299	455	10	43	15	12	26
4260	295		3	300	454	11	1 Perdiccas II	16	13	27
4261	296		4	301	453	12	2	17	14	28
4262	297	LXXXII	1	302	452	13	3	18	15	29
4263	298		2	303	451	14	4	19	16	30

Men of Learning or Genius	**Remarkable Events**	**Statesmen Warriors &c.**
	The first Dictator created at Rome who was Lartius.	Lartius Roman Dictator
	Tarquin ye Proud dies at Cumæ (wth Aristodemus ye Tyrant) to wch place he retired upon ye close of ye Latin War	
	The Populace of Rome being discontented retire to ye Mons Sacer, but return December 10th by Menenius Agrippa's persuasion. Tribunes of ye People first instituted	Menenius Agrippa C. Marcus Coriolanus ob. 488
	The Kingdom of Syracuse usurp'd by Gelo. Coriolanus is banish'd Rome. The 1st Lunar Eclipse on Record observ'd at Babylon on Wed. April 25 having 2 Digits eclips'd to the South	Anaxilaus Tyr. of Rhegium ob. 476 Gelo King of Syracuse ob. 478
	The Persians defeated by Miltiades in the Battle of Marathon Sept. 28th	Miltiades ye Athenian Genl. ob. 489 Spurius Cassius ob. 485
	Coriolanus by his Mothers intreaty &c. withdraws ye Volscian Army from Rome. Egypt rebells & revolts from ye Persians.	
Æschylus ye Tragic Poet ob. 456 at 69	Æschylus first gains ye Prize of Tragedy being 39 Years old.	Aristides ye Athen. sir. ye Just banish'd by Ostracism in 484 & recall'd in 479
	Xerxes recovers Egypt & gives ye Government of it to his Brother Achæmenes.	Achæmenes Pers. Genl. of Egypt Mardonius Persian Genl. ob. 479 Thero Tyrant of Agrigentum ob. 472
	Xerxes begins his Expedition agt. Greece & winters at Sardis.	
Pindar ye Lyric Poet ob. 435 at 86 Charon of Lampsacus ye Hist.	The Affair of Thermopylæ finish'd Aug. 7th. The Persians defeated in ye Sea fight at Salamis Oct. 20 The Persians under Mardonius defeated at Platæa Sept. 22 by Pausanias, on ye same day was fought ye Battle of Mycale	Themistocles ye Athenian Genl. ob. 449 or 465 Pausanias Lacedæm. Reg. & Genl. ob. 471 Hiero King of Syracuse ob. 467
	The 300 Romans of ye Name of Fabius kill'd by ye Veientes near Cremera July 17th	
	Themistocles being accus'd of conspiring wth Pausanias agt. ye Liberty of Greece retires into [illegible]	
Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ ye Philosopher ob. 428 at 72	Cimon defeats ye Persian Fleet at Cyprus & again ye Land Army near ye River Eurymedon in Pamphylia The first solemn Contest betw. ye Tragic Poets instituted wn Sophocles 28 Yrs old [illegible] his first Prize was [illegible]	Cimon ye Athen. Genl. ban. by Ostra. in 461 recall'd in 455 & ob. 449 at 51 Pericles ye Athen. Genl. ob. 429 at 70 Thrasybulus K. of Syracuse ban. [illegible]
	The Syracusians recover their Liberty & continues 60 Years till ye Usurpation of Dionysius The IIId Messenian War wth ye Lacedæm. begins & continues 10 Years	
Sophocles ye Tragic Poet ob. 406 at 91	Egypt revolts from ye Persians under Inarus wh procures ye assistance of ye Athenians. The Persians are defeated by ye Athenians in a Naval Engagement in Egypt.	Inarus Tyr. of Egypt ob. [illegible]
	The Athenians begin to tyrannize over ye other Grecian States.	Leocrates ye Athen. Genl.
Ezra the Jewish Priest	Ezra went from Babylon to Jerusalem with ye Captive Jews & ye Vessels of Gold & Silver &c. by Artaxerxes [illegible]	Tolmides ye Athen. Genl. ob. [illegible]
Nehemiah ye Prophet Plato ye Comic Poet	The Athenians being deserted by ye Egyptians retire out of Egypt by Capitulation with ye Persians	Megabyzus Pers. Genl. in Egypt
	The Romans send to Athens for Solons Laws.	
Aristarchus ye Tragic Poet		
	The Decemviri Created at Rome & ye Laws of ye twelve Tables compiled & ratified	Appius Claudius ye Decemvir ob. [illegible]

N.° 12. V.th Century Before CHRIST. Part 2.d

Julian Period.	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads.	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Persia	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews.
4264	299	LXXXII 3	304	450	15 Artaxerxes 1.st Longimanus		5 Perdiccas II	20 Archidamus	17 Plistoanax	31 Joiakim
4265	300	4	305	449	16		6	21	18	32
4266	301	LXXXIII 1	306	448	17		7	22	19	33
4267	302	2	307	447	18		8	23	20	34
4268	303	3	308	446	19		9	24	21	35
4269	304	4	309	445	20		10	25	22 Plistoanax is	36
4270	305	LXXXIV 1	310	444	21		11	26	23 ban.d for 19 Y.rs	1 Eliashib
4271	306	2	311	443	22		12	27	24	2
4272	307	3	312	442	23		13	28	25	3
4273	308	4	313	441	24		14	29	26	4
4274	309	LXXXV 1	314	440	25		15	30	27	5
4275	310	2	315	439	26		16	31	28	6
4276	311	3	316	438	27		17	32	29	7
4277	312	4	317	437	28		18	33	30	8
4278	313	LXXXVI 1	318	436	29		19	34	31	9
4279	314	2	319	435	30		20	35	32	10
4280	315	3	320	434	31		21	36	33	11
4281	316	4	321	433	32		22	37	34	12
4282	317	LXXXVII 1	322	432	33		23	38	35	13
4283	318	2	323	431	34		24	39	36	14
4284	319	3	324	430	35		25	40	37	15
4285	320	4	325	429	36		26	41	38	16
4286	321	LXXXVIII 1	326	428	37		27	42	39	17
4287	322	2	327	427	38		28	1 Agis II	40	18
4288	323	3	328	426	39		29	2	41	19
4289	324	4	329	425	1 Xerxes II		30	3	42	20
4290	325	LXXXIX 1	330	424	Sogdianus 7 m		31	4	43	21
4291	326	2	331	423	1 Darius II. s.d Nothus		32	5	44	22
4292	327	3	332	422	2		33	6	45	23
4293	328	4	333	421	3		34	7	46	24
4294	329	XC 1	334	420	4		35	8	47	25
4295	330	2	335	419	5		36	9	48	26
4296	331	3	336	418	6		37	10	49	27
4297	332	4	337	417	7		38	11	50	28
4298	333	XCI 1	338	416	8		39	12	51	29
4299	334	2	339	415	9		40	13	52	30
4300	335	3	340	414	10	1 Amyrtæus	41	14	53	31
4301	336	4	341	413	11	2	1 Archelaus 1.st the	15	54	32
4302	337	XCII 1	342	412	12	3	2 Patron of learn.g	16	55	33
4303	338	2	343	411	13	4	3	17	56	34
4304	339	3	344	410	14	5	4	18	57	1 Joiada
4305	340	4	345	409	15	6	5	19	58	2
4306	341	XCIII 1	346	408	16	1 Psammuthis II	6	20	1 Pausanias	3
4307	342	2	347	407	17	2	7	21	2	4
4308	343	3	348	406	18	3	8	22	3	5
4309	344	4	349	405	19	4	9	23	4	6
4310	345	XCIV 1	350	404	1 Artaxerxes II	5	10	24	5	7
4311	346	2	351	403	2 s.d Mnemon	6	11	25	6	8
4312	347	3	352	402	3	7	12	26	7	9
4313	348	4	353	401	4	8	13	27	8	10

Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
Zaleucus ye Lawgiver of Locri	A War betw. ye Persians & Athenians at Sea, wch continues 2 Years; the Persians are often defeated by Cimon.	Pericles Athenian Genl.
		Ducetius ye Sicilian Genl. ob: 440
Hellanicus ye Histn. ob: 411 at: 85	The 1st Sacred War abt. ye Temple of Delphi in wch ye Laced. & Athen. were Auxiliarys but on opp. Sides.	
	The Athenians are defeated by ye Boeotians at Choronea & ye Genl. Tolmides killd.	
Charondas ye Lawgiver of Thurium	A thirty Years Truce agreed on betw. ye Athenians & Lacedemonians.	Thucidides Athen. Genl. banishd by Ostracism in 444
Herodotus ye Father of History	Herodotus reads his History in ye Council at Athens & receivd publick Marks of Honour being 39 Years old.	Canuleius Rom. Tribune
Empedocles of Agrigentum ye Pythag. Philos.	The Athen. send a Colony to Thurium in Italy. Herodotus, Thucidides & Lysias were of ye number Military Tribunes [illegible] are [illegible] at Rome	
Herodicus ye Gymnastic Phys.	The Censors first created at Rome.	
Euripides ye Tragick Poet ob: 407 at:	Euripides first gaind ye Prize of Tragedy at Athens being 43 Ys. old	
Artemones of Clazomene	Pericles subdues Samos wch had revolted fr. ye Athenians. Artemon invented ye Battering Ram. the Testudo & oy. Military Instrumts. in ye Wars	Melissus ye Philos. & Samian Genl.
Phidias ye Statuary ob: 432	Comedys are prohibited at Athens wch continued for 3 Years.	
Acron ye Phys. & ye Empiric	A War begins betw. Corinth & Corcyra.	
		Spartacus K. of Bosphorus ob: 433
Cratinus ye Comic Poet ob: 431	Cornelius Cossus gaind ye 2d Spolia Opima over Tolumnius K. of Fidena	Mamercus Emilius ye Rom. Dictr.
Malachi ye last of ye Prophets		Sitalces King of Thrace
Eupolis ye Comic Poet ob: post 418	Fidena taken by ye Romans — The Corinth. defeated at Sea by ye Corcyrns. assisted by the Athenians	Servilius Priscus Rom. Dictatr.
Aristophanes ye Comic Poet ob: p. 380		
		Seleucus K. of Bosphorus ob: 429
Meton ye Astronomer ob: post 416	Meton begins his Εννεαδεκαετηρις or 19 Ys. Cycle of ye Moon fr. ye New Moon of July 13. being 16 days after ye Summer Solstice	Sthenelaidas Laced. Ephor
Euctemon ye Astronomer	The Peloponnesian War begins May 7th by an attempt of ye Boeotians to surprize Platæa & continues 27 Years	Melesander Athen. Genl. ob: 414
	The History of the Old Testament finishes about ye time — A Plague at Athens for 3 Ys. The Lacedæm. Ambassadors are [illegible] by Sitalces K. of Thrace & after put to death by ye Athenians	
Socrates ye Philos. ob: 400 at: 70	Pericles dies about ye beg. of Nov. after governing Athens 40 Ys, 25 of wch was in [illegible], but 15 Ys by his sole Power	Spartacus II K. of Bosphorus ob: 407
Democritus of Abdera ye Philos. ob: 361 at: 109		Cleomenes Laced. Genl. & Reg.
Gorgias of Leontium ye Orator ob: p. 400 at: 108	The Leontines send an Embassy to Athens for Assistance agt. ye Syracusans wch is granted them	Charoeades Athen. Genl. ob: 426
Thucidides ye Histn. ob: c. 391 at: c. 80	The Plague havg. broke out at Athens a 2d time, they permitted each Man to marry two Wives, Socrates was one of those who took Advantage of ye Privilege	Demosthenes ye Athen. Genl. ob: 413
Hippocrates of Cos ye Phys. ob: 361 at:		Cleon ye Athen. Genl. ob: 422
	Aristophanes's Comedy of ye Clouds first acted agt. Socrates. The Sicilians make Peace & ye Athen. return. An Earthquake at Athens ab. ye beg. of May	Isarchus Archon at Athens
	The Lacedem. & Athen. make a Truce ab. ye 5th of Oct.	Brasidas ye Laced. Genl. ob: 422
	The Truce finishes ab. ye 12th of April soon after ye Celebration of ye Pythian Games.	
	A Peace of 50 Ys. concluded April 10th betw. ye Athen. & Laced. wch was kept for 6 Ys. & 10 Months [illegible]	Lamachus ye Athen. Genl. ob: 414
	The Athen. by ye instigation of Alcibiades renew ye Treaty wth ye Elians, Argives & Mantineans at ye same time being [illegible] days before ye Olympic Games & ten days before ye Panathenæa	Alcibiades ye Athen. Genl. ob: 404 at: 46
Protagoras of Abdera ye Sophist		Appius Claudius
	The Lacedem. gain a Signal Victory over ye Argives & Mantineans about Aug. ye 1 and soon after both Parties withdrew home to celebrate [illegible] ye Festival called Carnia	L. Servilius Rom. Dictatr.
		Hermocrates ye Syracus. Genl. ob: 408
	The Scene of ye Peloponnesian War is changed to Sicily. The Agrarian Law first moved in Rome.	Nicias ye Athen. Genl. ob: 413
Parrhasius of Ephesus ye Painter	The Statues of Mercury at Athens thrown down May ye 23d. ye middle of June ye Athen. [illegible]	Pisuthnes Satrap of Lydia ob: 414
	Egypt revolts fr. ye Pers. — The 2d part of ye Pelopon. War calld ye Decelean begins — The Laced. send an Army into Sicily about ye end of May	Gylippus Laced. Genl. in Sicily
	An Eclipse of ye Moon on Aug. 27th so frightend Nicias yt he lost ye Athen. Army in Sicily.	
Lysias ye Orator ob: 378 at: 81	The Athen. fr. ye Misconduct in Sicily are deserted by ye Allies of Chios, Lesbos & Byzantium.	
		Mindarus ye Laced. Genl. ob: 410
	The Laced. under Mindarus assisted by Pharnabazus are defeated at Cyzicum by ye Athen.	Theramenes ye Athen. Genl. ob: 404
	The Carthaginians enter Sicily, destroy Selinus & Himera, but are repulsed by Hermocrates	Pharnabazus ye Persian Genl.
		Thrasybulus ye Athen. Genl. ob: 390.
	Alcibiades returns to Athens June ye 10th & rejoyns ye Army ab. ye 28th of Sep.	Callicratidas ye Laced. Genl. ob: 406
Agathon ye Comic Poet		Conon ye Athen. Genl. ob: 393
Cebes ye Philos.	The Athen. Fleet consisting of 180 Ships are totally defeated at Ægospotamos by Lysander The Syracusans usurpd by Dionysius	Dionysius Tyrant of Sicily ob: 368
Euclid of Megara ye Philos.	Athens taken by Lysander on ye 24th of April wch finishd ye Pelopon. War. Athens is governd by 30 Tyrants	Lysander ye Laced. Genl. ob: 394
		Cyrus Brother to Artaxerxes & Govr. of ye lesser Asia ob: 401.
Telestes ye Dithyramb. Poet	Cyrus is killd in an Expedition agt. his Brother Artaxerxes. Retreat of ye 10000 Greeks — The 30 Tyrants are expelld Athens by Thrasybulus	Tissaphernes Pers. Genl. ob: 395

N° 13 IV^th. CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST Part 1^st.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Persia	Kings of Egypt.	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews.
4314	349	XCV 1	354	400	5 Artaxerxes II	9 Psammitichus	14 Archelaus	28 Agis	9 Pausanias	11 Joiada
4315	350	2	355	399	6 or Mnemon	10	1 Amyntas	29	10	12
4316	351	3	356	398	7	11	1 Pausanias	30	11	13
4317	352	4	357	397	8	12	1 Amyntas II	1 Agesilaus II	12	14
4318	353	XCVI 1	358	396	9	1 Nephereus	2	2	13	15
4319	354	2	359	395	10	2	3	3	14	16
4320	355	3	360	394	11	3	4	4	1 Agesipolis	17
4321	356	4	361	393	12	4	5	5	2	18
4322	357	XCVII 1	362	392	13	5	1 Argeus y^e Tyrant	6	3	19
4323	358	2	363	391	14	6	2	7	4	20
4324	359	3	364	390	15	7	1 Amyntas II rest^d.	8	5	21
4325	360	4	365	389	16	1 Acoris	2	9	6	22
4326	361	XCVIII 1	366	388	17	2	3	10	7	23
4327	362	2	367	387	18	3	4	11	8	24
4328	363	3	368	386	19	4	5	12	9	25
4329	364	4	369	385	20	5	6	13	10	26
4330	365	XCIX 1	370	384	21	6	7	14	11	27
4331	366	2	371	383	22	7	8	15	12	28
4332	367	3	372	382	23	8	9	16	13	29
4333	368	4	373	381	24	9	10	17	14	30
4334	369	C 1	374	380	25	10	11	18	1 Cleombrotus	31
4335	370	2	375	379	26	11	12	19	2	32
4336	371	3	376	378	27	12	13	20	3	33
4337	372	4	377	377	28	13	14	21	4	34
4338	373	CI 1	378	376	29	1 Psammuthis	15	22	5	35
4339	374	2	379	375	30	Nepherites 2^nd 1 Nectanebis	16	23	6	36
4340	375	3	380	374	31	2	17	24	7	1 Jonathan
4341	376	4	381	373	32	3	18	25	8	2
4342	377	CII 1	382	372	33	4	19	26	9	3
4343	378	2	383	371	34	5	1 Alexander II	27	1 Agesipolis II	4
4344	379	3	384	370	35	6	1 Ptolemy 2^d Alorites	28	1 Cleomenes II	5
4345	380	4	385	369	36	7	2	29	2	6
4346	381	CIII 1	386	368	37	8	3	30	3	7
4347	382	2	387	367	38	9	4	31	4	8
4348	383	3	388	366	39	10	1 Perdiccas III	32	5	9
4349	384	4	389	365	40	11	2	33	6	10
4350	385	CIV 1	390	364	41	12	3	34	7	11
4351	386	2	391	363	42	1 Tachos or Teos	4	35	8	12
4352	387	3	392	362	43	2	5	36	9	13
4353	388	4	393	361	44	1 Nectanebus	6	1 Archidamus III	10	14
4354	389	CV 1	394	360	45	2	1 Philip II y^e Son	2	11	15
4355	390	2	395	359	46	3	2 of Amyntas	3	12	16
4356	391	3	396	358	1 Artaxerxes III	4	3	4	13	17
4357	392	4	397	357	2 or Ochus	5	4	5	14	18
4358	393	CVI 1	398	356	3	6	5	6	15	19
4359	394	2	399	355	4	7	6	7	16	20
4360	395	3	400	354	5	8	7	8	17	21
4361	396	4	401	353	6	9	8	9	18	22
4362	397	CVII 1	402	352	7	10	9	10	19	23
4363	398	2	403	351	8	11	10	11	20	24

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Stateſmen Warriors &c.
Xenophon ẏ Philos.r & ẏ Attic Muse ob: 359 æt. c.a 90 Ctesias ẏ Phys.n & Hist.n ob: post 384 Zeuxis of Heraclea ẏ Painter Antisthenes ẏ 1st Cynick Philos.r Archytas of Tarentum ẏ Pythag.n Philo. & Mathem.n ob: post 360 Aristippus sen.r of Cyrene ẏ Philos.r	Socrates is put to Death by ẏ Athenians. The Military Catapultæ were invented ab.t ẏ time by Dionysius of Syr.se Dionysius of Syracuse makes War ag.t ẏe Carthaginians w.ch continues about 5 Years. Agesilaus King of Laced.n makes an Expedition into Asia ag.t ẏ Persians An Alliance of the Athenians Thebans Corinthians & Argives ag.t ẏ Lacedemon.ns w.ch began the Corinthian War. The Sea Fight at Cnidus a few days before ẏ Solar Eclipse Aug.st 14 w.ch ẏ Laced.n under Pisander were defeated by Conon. The Allies are defeated a few days after at Coronea by Agesilaus.	Evagoras K.g of Salamis in Cyprus ob. 374 Dercyllidas Laced.n Gen.l Pisander ẏ Laced.n Gen.l ob. 394 Imilco ẏ Carthag.n Gen.l Thimbro ẏ Spartan Gen.l ob. 391 Tithraustes Persian Gen.l Tiribazus Persian M.r Struthas Pers.n Gen.l Mago ẏ Carthagin.n Gen.l
Plato ẏ Philosopher ob: 348 æt 81 Philoxenus ẏ Dithyrambic Poet Damon & Pythias ẏ Pythag.n Philos.rs & Friends Philistus of Syracuse ẏ Hist.n & Gen.l to Dionysius jun.r ẏ Syr.n ob. c. 356	The Battle of Allia July 17th in w.ch ẏ Romans are defeated by ẏ Gauls & ẏ City of Rome taken & burnt Plato made his 1st Voyage into Sicily. Dionysius begins ẏ Siege of Rhegium w.ch is taken after a Defence of 11 Months. The Peace of Antalcidas betw.n ẏ Persians & ẏ Laced.ns by w.ch ẏ Greek Citys in Asia were made tributary to ẏ Persians The War of Cyprus finish'd by Treaty after it had lasted 2 Years.	Camillus Rom.n Dictator ob. 365 Phyton Gen.l of ẏ Rhegians ob. 387 M.s Manlius Capitolinus ob. 384 Antalcidas ẏ Laced.n Gen.l ob. 370 Iphicrates ẏ Athen.n Gen.l Orontes Persian Gen.l Chabrias ẏ Athen.n Gen.l ob. 376 Mithradates King of Pontus ob. 36
Isæus of Chalcis ẏ Athen.n Orator ob. c. 363 Isocrates ẏ Rhetorician ob. 338 æt 99 Arete of Cyrene ẏ Female Philos.r Philolaus ẏ Pythag.n Philos.r Diogenes ẏ Cynick Philos.r ob. 324 æt. 90	The Sea Fight at Naxos Sept.r 20th w.ch ẏ Lacedem.ns under Pollis are defeated by Chabrias. Artaxerxes sends an Army into Egypt under Pharnabazus assisted w.th 20 000 Greeks under Iphicrates. The Battle of Leuctra July 8th in w.ch ẏ Lacedem.ns are defeated by ẏ Thebans under Epaminondas.	Phœbidas ẏ Laced.n Gen.l ob. 377 Pollis ẏ Laced.n Gen.l ob. 377 Mausolus Prince of Caria ob. 353 Epaminondas ẏ Theban Gen.l ob. 363 Nicocles K.g of Salamis in Cyprus Pelopidas ẏ Theban Gen.l ob. 364 Dion of Syracuse ob. 354
Eudoxus of Cnidus ẏ Astronomer ob. c. 352 æt. 53 Aristippus jun.r ẏ Cyrenaic Philos.r s.d Metrodidactos	The Messenians return into Peloponnesus after a Banishm.t of ab.t 300 Years. Eudoxus went into Egypt ab.t ẏ time & w.n he ret.d ẏ Celestial Sphere & ẏ regular Astronomy into Greece. The Populace of Rome obtain ẏ Priviledge of having one of ẏ Consuls a Plebeian. The Rom.ns renew ẏ Custom of fixing ẏ Chronological Nail in ẏ Temple of Jupiter on ẏ Ides or 13th of Sept.r [illegible] The Pisæans preside in ẏ Olympiad having excluded ẏ Eleans. Pelopidas is kill'd in a Battle he gained ag.t Alexander of Pheræ. The Battle of Mantinea gain'd over ẏ Laced.ns by Epaminondas who dies of a Wound receiv'd in it. Agesilaus carrys an Army into Egypt to assist Tachos ag.t ẏ Pers.ns [illegible]	Alexander ẏ Tyr.t of Pheræ ob. 357 Dionysius ẏe jun.r Tyran.t of Syracuse ban.d 357 recovers in 347 & retain'd in 343 Clearchus ẏ Tyrant of Heraclea ob. 353 Ariobarzanes Gov.r of Phrygia ob. 337 Datames Satrap of Cappadocia T. Manlius Torquatus
Lycurgus ẏ Rhet. ẏ Athen.n Orator ob. c. 320 Theopompus of Chios ẏ Orat.r & Hist.n Ephorus of Cumæ ẏ Histor.n	The first Battle gain'd by Philip was at Methon over ẏ Athenians. Plato's 2.d Voyage into Sicily ab.t ẏ same time. The second Battle gain'd by Philip was over ẏ Illyrians after an obstinate Engagement. Dionysius jun.r ẏ Tyrant is expell'd Syracuse by Dion. The II Sacred War begins f.m ẏ Delphick Temple being attack'd by ẏ Phocæans. Dion is put to Death by ẏ Zacynthian Mercenarys & Syracuse is govern'd by a Succession of short and Tyrannick Governors. The Phocæans under Onomarchus assisted by Lycophron Tyr.t of Pheræ are defeated in Thessaly by Philip. The Sidonians being besieged by ẏ Persian Army burn ẏ City & themselves to Death.	Bardylis K.g of ẏ Illyrians C. M. Rutilius ẏ 1st Plebeian Dictator Philomelus ẏ Phocæan Gen.l ob. 354 Onomarchus ẏ Phocæan Gen.l ob. 353 Satyrus Tyrant of Heraclea ob. [illegible] Tennes King of Sidon ob. 351 Mentor of Rhodes

N°14 IVth CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST Part 2^{d}

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Persia	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews
4364	399	CVII. 3	404	350	11 Philip	9 Artaxerxes III	12 Nectanebus	12 Archidamus	21 Cleomenes II	25 Jonathan
4365	400	4	405	349	12	10 or Ochus		13	22	26
4366	401	CVIII. 1	406	348	13	11		14	23	27
4367	402	2	407	347	14	12		15	24	28
4368	403	3	408	346	15	13		16	25	29
4369	404	4	409	345	16	14		17	26	30
4370	405	CIX. 1	410	344	17	15		18	27	31
4371	406	2	411	343	18	16		19	28	32
4372	407	3	412	342	19	17		20	29	1 Jaddus
4373	408	4	413	341	20	18		21	30	2
4374	409	CX. 1	414	340	21	19		22	31	3
4375	410	2	415	339	22	20		23	32	4
4376	411	3	416	338	23	21		1 Agis III	33	5
4377	412	4	417	337	24	1 Arses or Arogus		2	34	6
4378	413	CXI. 1	418	336	1 Alexander 3^{d}	2		3	35	7
4379	414	2	419	335	2 the Great	1 Darius III or Codomanus		4	36	8
4380	415	3	420	334	3	2		5	37	9
4381	416	4	421	333	4	3		6	38	10
4382	417	CXII. 1	422	332	5	4		7	39	11
4383	418	2	423	331	6	5 Conquered by Alexander		8	40	12
4384	419	3	424	330	7			9 1 Eudamidas I	41	13
4385	420	4	425	329	8			2	42	14
4386	421	CXIII. 1	426	328	9			3	43	15
4387	422	2	427	327	10			4	44	16
4388	423	3	428	326	11			5	45	17
4389	424	4	429	325	12			6	46	18

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Egypt	Syria & Babylon	Asia	Macedon	Eurypontidæ	Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews
4390	425	CXIV. 1	430	324	13				7	47	19
4391	426	2	431	323	1 Ptolemy the			1 Philip 3^{d}	8	48	1 Onias
4392	427	3	432	322	2 Son of Lagus			2 Arideus	9	49	2
4393	428	4	433	321	3 or Soter			3	10	50	3
4394	429	CXV. 1	434	320	4			4	11	51	4
4395	430	2	435	319	5			5	12	52	5
4396	431	3	436	318	6			6	13	53	6
4397	432	4	437	317	7			7	14	54	7
4398	433	CXVI. 1	438	316	8			1 Cassander	15	55	8
4399	434	2	439	315	9			2	16	56	9
4400	435	3	440	314	10			3	17	57	10
4401	436	4	441	313	11			4	18	58	11
4402	437	CXVII. 1	442	312	12	1 Seleucus 1st		5	19	59	12
4403	438	2	443	311	13	2 Nicator	1 Antigonus 1st	6	20	60	13
4404	439	3	444	310	14	3	2 the Cyclop	7	21	61	14
4405	440	4	445	309	15	4	3	8	22	1 Archus or Areus	15
4406	441	CXVIII. 1	446	308	16	5	4	9	23	2	16
4407	442	2	447	307	17	6	5	10	24	3	17
4408	443	3	448	306	18	7	6	11	25	4	18
4409	444	4	449	305	19	8	7	12	26	5	19
4410	445	CXIX. 1	450	304	20	9	8	13	27	6	20
4411	446	2	451	303	21	10	9	14	28	7	21
4412	447	3	452	302	22	11	10	15	29	8	1 Simon 1st the Just
4413	448	4	453	301	23	12	1 Demetrius	16	30	9	2

	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	Speusippus ye Academic Philos. ob. 339 Aristotle ye Philos. ob. 322 æt. 63 Protogenes of Rhodes ye Painter ob. c. 320 Æschines ye Orator ban. c. 330	Egypt is conquered by Ochus who compells Nectanebus to retire into Ethiopia. The Sacred War finished by Philip Kg of Macedon he having taken all ye Citys of the Phocians. Dionysius recovers ye Tyranny of Syracuse after 10 Years Banishment & keeps it 4 Years. The War betw. ye Romans & Samnites begins & continues 71 Years.— Timoleon recovers Syracuse to the Liberty, banishes Dionysius to Corinth & settles a Democracy.	Hermias Tyr. of Atarna in Mysia ob. 345 Parysades Kg of Pontus ob. 310 Timoleon ye Corinth. Genl at Syr. ob. 337 Icetas ye Sicilian Tyr. ob. c. 340 Mamercus Tyr. of Catana ob. c. 340 Phocion ye Athen. Genl ob. 318 æt. 80 M. Torquatus Rom. Genl
	Xenocrates ye Academic Philos. ob. 314 æt. 82 Demosthenes ye Orator ban. Athens in 324 recalled in 323 & ob. 322 æt. 60 Stilpo of Megara ye Philos. ob. post 294 Demades ye Athen. Orator ob. 322 Apelles of Cos ye Painter Callisthenes ye Philos. ob. 328 Dinocrates ye Mathem.	The Carthaginians are defeated by Timoleon in a great Battle near Agrigentum in Sicily fought on June ye 13th The Battle of Chæronea Aug. 2d in w. ye Athen. & Thebans were defeated by Philip Philip Kg of Macedon is killed by Pausanias at ye end of Aug. Alexander enters Greece abt Sept. & obliges ye Athenians to submit & destroys the City of Thebes, leaving only Pindar ye Poet's House; almost all ye Inhabitants were either killed or enslaved The Battle on ye River Granicus in Phrygia gained by Alexander over Darius on ye 22d of May The 2d Battle gained by Alexander at Issus in ye Month of Octr Tyre taken by Alex. Aug. 20th after a Siege of 7 Months. He takes Possessn of Egypt & builds Alexandria The 3d & last Battle of Arbela gained Octr 2d being 11 days after a total Eclipse of ye Moon on Sept. 21st	Parmenio ye Maced. Genl ob. 330 æt. 70 Bagoas ye Eunuch & Pers. M. ob. 335 Mithridates II Kg of Pontus ob. 302 Philotas ye Maced. Genl ob. 330 Memnon of Rhodes ye Pers. Genl ob. 333 Hephæstion ye Maced. Genl & M. ob. 325
	Calippus of Cyzicum ye Astron. Hyperides ye Athen. Orator ob. 322 Philetas of Cos ye Poet & Gram. ob. c. 280 Lysippus ye Statuary Menedemus of Eretria ye Phil. ob. c. 300 æt. 74 Crates of Thebes ye Cynic Phil. ob. post 287 Praxiteles ye Statuary ob. post 288 Theophrastus ye Peripatetic Philos. ob. c. 288 æt. 85	The 76 Years Cycle of Calippus begins fr. Darius's Death upon ye 1st of July it consisted of 27759 Days equal [illegible] Alexander's Expedition into India agt Porus Alexander dies April 21st. His Empire is divided into 4 Kingdoms, 2 of which were unsettled for ye first 22 yrs. The Lamian War betw. the Athenians & Antipater The prin. Athenian Orators viz. Demosthenes, Hyperides & Demades are put to Death by Antipater The Romans defeated by ye Samnites pass under ye Yoke at Furcæ Caudinæ near Beneventum.	Antipater Maced. Genl ob. 319 Thalestris Queen of the Amazons Harpalus Gov. of Babylon elopes & ob. 325 Porus King of India Ptolemy S. ye Son of Lagus Mac. Genl & K. ob. 284 Craterus Maced. Genl ob. 321 Leosthenes Athen. Genl ob. 323 Perdiccas ye Maced. Genl ob. 321 Neoptolemus Maced. Genl ob. 321 Polysperchon Maced. Genl ob. c. 309
	Menander ye Invent. of ye New Comedy ob. 293 æt. 52 Demetrius Phalereus ye Peripat. Philos. ban. Athens in 307 & ob. c. 284 Dinarchus ye Athen. Orator ban. in 307 Polemon ye Academic Philos. ob. 270 Zeno of Cittium in Cyprus ye Found. of ye Stoic Philosophers ob. 264 æt. 98	Polysperchon publishes a Generall Liberty to all ye Greek Citys. Phocion unjustly put to Death by the Athenians Syracuse & Sicily afterall usurped by Agathocles. Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens for 10 Years Eumenes after having gained two Battles over Antigonus is deserted by his Army & delivered by them as a Prisoner to Antigonus The Romans begin ye Hetrurian War. Seleucus takes Babylon fr. w. begins ye Æra of ye Seleucidæ or [illegible]	Eumenes ye Maced. Genl ob. 315 Antigonus Cyclops ye Mac. Genl ob. 301 Zipoetes Kg of Bithynia ob. 279 æt. 76 Agathocles Tyrant of Sicily ob. 289 æt. 72 Seleucus Nicator Maced. Genl ob. [illegible] Lysimachus ye Maced. Genl ob. 281 æt. 80 Hamilcar ye Carthagin. Genl ob. [illegible] Eumelus Kg of Cimmer. Bosphorus ob. [illegible]
	Crantor ye Academic Philos. ob. ante 270 Philemon ye Comic Poet & Rival of Menander ob. c. 274 Megasthenes the Hist. Pyrrho ye Found. of ye Sceptick Philos. ob. [illegible]	Agathocles besieged by ye Carthagns in ye City Syracuse at July 22d carrys ye War into Africa in his Passage ye Sun was almost totally eclipsed [illegible] Agathocles after entering Africa continues conquering ye Carthagns for 4 Years The Samnites, Marsi, Peligni defeated by ye Fabius & the Umbri likewise surrender Demetrius Poliorcetes changes ye Governmt of Athens fr. an Oligarchy to a Democracy banishing Demetrius Phalereus & c. The title of Kings is first assumed by ye Successors of Alexander The Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia w. Antigonus is defeated & killed by Ptolemy Seleucus Lysimachus & Cassander	Quintus Fabius ye Rom. Genl Demetrius Poliorcetes ye Kg of ye lesser Asia ob. 286 Clearchus Tyr. of Heraclea ob. 28[illegible] Spartacus Kg of Cim. Bosphorus ob. 28[illegible] Magas Kg of Cyrene ob. 257 Mithridates III Kg of Pontus ob. 266

N.o 15 III.d CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST. Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads		Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of Asia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidae	Kings of Lacedemon Agidae.	High Priests of the Jews
4414	449	CXX	1	454	300	24 Ptolemy ye Son	13 Seleucus sird.	2 Demetrius sird.	17 Cassander	29 Eudamidas I	10 Areutas or Areus	3 Simon ye Just
4415	450		2	455	299	25 of Lagus sird. Soter	14 Nicator	3 Poliorcetes	18	30	11	4
4416	451		3	456	298	26	15	4	1 Antipater &c	31	12	5
4417	452		4	457	297	27	16	5	2 Alexander	32	13	6
4418	453	CXXI	1	458	296	28	17	6	3	33	14	7
4419	454		2	459	295	29	18	7	4	Archidamus	15	8
4420	455		3	460	294	30	19	8 Demetrius takes Poss.n of Macedon			16	9
4421	456		4	461	293	31	20	9			17	10
4422	457	CXXII	1	462	292	32	21	10			18	11
4423	458		2	463	291	33	22	11			19	12
4424	459		3	464	290	34	23	12			20	13
4425	460		4	465	289	35	24	13			21	14
4426	461	CXXIII	1	466	288	36	25	14			22	15
4427	462		2	467	287	37	26	15	Pyrrhus		23	16
4428	463		3	468	286	38	27		1 Lysimachus		24	17
4429	464		4	469	285	39	28	**Kings of Pergamus**	2		25	18
4430	465	CXXIV	1	470	284	1 Ptolemy sird.	29		3		26	19
4431	466		2	471	283	2 Philadelphus	30	1 Philetaerus	4		27	1 Eleazar
4432	467		3	472	282	3	31	2 2d ye Eunuch	5		28	2
4433	468		4	473	281	4	32	3	[illegible]		29	3
4434	469	CXXV	1	474	280	5	1 Antiochus sird.	4	1 Ptolemy 2d Ceraunus		30	4
4435	470		2	475	279	6	2 Soter	5	Meleager 2m		31	5
4436	471		3	476	278	7	3	6	Antipater 2d ye Etesian 45d		32	6
4437	472		4	477	277	8	4	7	1 Antigonus 2d Gonatas		33	7
4438	473	CXXVI	1	478	276	9	5	8	2		34	8
4439	474		2	479	275	10	6	9	3		35	9
4440	475		3	480	274	11	7	10	4		36	10
4441	476		4	481	273	12	8	11	5		37	11
4442	477	CXXVII	1	482	272	13	9	12	6		38	12
4443	478		2	483	271	14	10	13	7		39	13
4444	479		3	484	270	15	11	14	8		40	14
4445	480		4	485	269	16	12	15	9		41	15
4446	481	CXXVIII	1	486	268	17	13	16	10	Eudamidas II	42	16
4447	482		2	487	267	18	14	17	11		43	17
4448	483		3	488	266	19	15	18	12		44	18
4449	484		4	489	265	20	16	19	13		1 Acrotatus	19
4450	485	CXXIX	1	490	264	21	17	20	14		1 Areus II	20
4451	486		2	491	263	22	18	1 Eumenes	15		2	21
4452	487		3	492	262	23	19	2	16		3	22
4453	488		4	493	261	24	1 Antiochus	3	17		4	23
4454	489	CXXX	1	494	260	25	2 sird. Θεὸς	4	18		5	24
4455	490		2	495	259	26	3	5	19		6	25
4456	491		3	496	258	27	4	6	20		7	26
4457	492		4	497	257	28	5	7	21		1 Leonidas II	27
4458	493	CXXXI	1	498	256	29	6	8	22		2	28
4459	494		2	499	255	30	7	9	23		3	29
4460	495		3	500	254	31	8	10	24		4	30
4461	496		4	501	253	32	9	11	25		5	31
4462	497	CXXXII	1	502	252	33	10	12	26		6	32
4463	498		2	503	251	34	11	13	27		7	1 Manasses

	Men of Learning or Genius	**Remarkable Events**	**Statesmen Warriors &c**
	Euclid of Alexandria ye Math. Author of ye Elements of Geom. Arcesilaus ye Philos. ye Author of ye II or middle Academy ob. c. 241 æt. 75 Epicurus ye Philos. ob. 270. æt. 72 Timocharis of Alexandria ye Astron. ob. post 272 Erasistratus ye Phys. ob. c. 257 Aristyllus of Alexandria ye Astron.	Agathocles passes wth his Army into Italy & takes Crotona. Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes after a Years Siege. Timocharis observ'd March ye 9th 4 hours before Midnight a Conjunction of ye Moon wth ye Spica of Virgo [illegible] according to him 2 Degrees West fr. ye Equinoctial Point The first Sun Dial erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor on ye Temple of Quirinus, ye time was ye first divided into Hours. Seleucus had built about 40 New Citys in Asia which he now peopled with different Nations.	Lachares Tyrant of Athens banish'd in 296 P. Decius Mus Rom. Gen. ob. 295 Pyrrhus King of Epirus ob. 272 L. Papirius Cursor Rom. Gen. Arsinoe Wife of Lysimachus
	Bion Borysthenites ye Philos. ob. 241 Straton ye Peripat. Philos. ob. c. 270 Zenodotus of Ephesus ye 1st Librarian of Alexandria ob. c. 243 Dionysius of Alexan. ye Astron. ob. c. The LXXII Interpreters Sostratus of Cnidus ye Architect Theocritus of Syracuse ye Pastoral Poet	The Athenians revolt fr. Demetrius Polior. his great Army being corrupted & disbanded by Pyrrhus who then took Possession of Macedon Lysimachus takes Possession of Macedon having expell'd Pyrrhus Dionysius began his Astron. Æra on Monday June 26th being ye first [illegible] found ye Exact Solar Year to consist of 365 days 5 hours & 49 minutes The Septuagint Translation of ye Old Testament is tho. to have been made about ye time.— The Pharos of Alexandria built Dolabella defeats ye Senones & afts ye Boii & Hetruscans at ye Lake Vadimonis in Hetruria. Timocharis observ'd Nov. 9th 3 hours & a half after Midnight a Conjunction of ye Moon wth ye Spica, ye Moon covering ye Star wth ye North part of her Disk Lysimachus def. & kill'd in Phrygia by Seleucus.— The Republick or League of ye Achæans begins. [illegible]	Agathocles Son to Lysimachus ob. 283 Hicetas Tyr. of Syracuse banish'd in 280 Archagathus Tyr. in Sicily ob. 285 Antigonus Gonatas afts K. of Mac. Mænon Tyr. in Sicily Pærisades K. of Cimmer. Bosphorus Dolabella ye Rom. Gen. Phintias Tyr. of Agrigentum Sosthenes ye Macæd. Gen. ob. post 277
	Aristarchus of Samos ye Astron. [illegible] Dionysius Heracleotes ye Philos. ob. æt. 81 Philo ye Dialectick Philos. ob. c. 260 Aratus of Tarsus ye Astron. Poet Lycophron of Chalcis ye Poet Persæus ye Stoic Philos.	Pyrrhus K. of Epirus comes into Italy to assist ye Tarentines & continues yr & in Sicily about 6 Ys. A large Army of Gauls under Brennus are cut to pieces near ye Temple of Delphi. The first regular Body of Grammarians or Criticks began at ye time & were call'd [illegible] Pyrrhus being defeated by Curius at Maleventum retires to Epirus The Samnites & Tarentines defeated by ye Romans, wch concludes ye 2 Wars ye 1st having lasted 71 Years the 2d 10 Years.	Fabricius ye Roman Gen. Brennus ye Gaul ob. 278 Nicomedes K. of Bithynia Hiero II K. of Syracuse ob. 225 Q. Fabius Gurges Rom. Gen. M. Curius Dentatus ye Rom. Gen. Helenus Son to Pyrrhus Aristotimus Tyr. of Epirus ob. 271
	Lycon ye Peripat. Philos. [illegible] æt. 74 Crates ye Academic Philos. ob. c. 260 Berosus ye Chaldean Hist. Hermachus of Mitylene ye Epicur. Cleanthes ye Stoic Philos. ob. c. 240 æt. Homer jun. ye Tragic Poet Timæus of Sicily ye Hist. ob. æt. 96 Manetho ye Egyptian Hist.	The first Coining of Silver at Rome under ye Consulship of Fabius Pictor & Gulo 5 Years before ye 1st Punick War. Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatas who retains ye Government of it for 12 Years. The 1st Punick War begins & continues 23 Years. The Chronology of ye Arundelian Marbles compos'd. The Battle of Sardis in wch Antiochus Soter is defeated by Eumenes King of Pergamus. The Romans first concern yeselves in Naval Affairs.	Clinias Gov. in Sicyon & Fa. to Aratus ob. 263 Lysias Tyrant of Tarsus Ariobarzanes K. of Pontus Abantidas Tyr. of Sicyon ob. 251 Annibal sen. Carthag. Gen. ob. 260
	Callimachus of Cyrene ye Poet ob. c. 244 Zoilus ye Critic & Homero-Mastix Duris of Samos ye Hist. Neanthes of Cyzicum ye Orator & Hist. Ctesibius ye Hist. ob. æt. 104 Sosibius of Lacedæmon ye Critic Hieronymus of Rhodes ye Peripat. Phi.	The Carthag. defeated at Sea by ye Rom. under Duilius who had ye 1st Naval Triumph in Rom. 300 Romans under Calpurnius Flamma preserve ye Rom. Army in Sicily by engaging ye Carthag. till they were all cut to pieces. Regulus is defeated & taken Prisoner by ye Carthag. under Xanthippus.— Athens is restored to its Liberty by Antigonus. The Romans begin the Siege of Lilybæum which continues ten Years. Aratus of Sicyon after ye Expulsion of ye Tyrants prevails on his fellow Citizens to join ye Achæan L.	Duilius ye Rom. Gen. Calpurnius Flamma Rom. Tribune M. Atilius Regulus Rom. Gen. ob. c. 251 Hanno Carthag. Gen. Xanthippus ye Lacæd. Gen. Margus Caryneensis Prætor of ye Achæans ob. post 251 Laodice Queen to Antiochus ob. 2[illegible]

N° 16. IIId. CENTURY Before CHRIST Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads		Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of Pergamus	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews
4464	499	CXXXII	3	504	250	35 Ptolemy 2d.	12 Antiochus 2d.	14 Eumenes	28 Antigonus 2d.	Eudamidas II	8 Leonidas	2 Manasses
4465	500		4	505	249	36 Philadelphus	13 Θεὸς	15	29 Gonatas		9	3
4466	501	CXXXIII	1	506	248	37	14	16	30		10	4
4467	502		2	507	247	38	15	17	31		11	5
4468	503	—	3	508	246	1 Ptolemy 3d.	1 Seleucus II 3d.	18	32		12	6
4469	504		4	509	245	2 Euergetes	2 Callinicus	19	33		13	7
4470	505	CXXXIV	1	510	244	3	3	20	34	1 Agis IV	14	8
4471	506		2	511	243	4	4	21	1 Demetrius	2	1 Cleombrotus	9
4472	507		3	512	242	5	5	22	2	3	2	10
4473	508		4	513	241	6	6	1 Attalus	3	4	1 Leonidas rest:	11
4474	509	CXXXV	1	514	240	7	7	2	4		2	12
4475	510		2	515	239	8	8	3	5		3	13
4476	511		3	516	238	9	9	4	6		4	14
4477	512		4	517	237	10	10	5	7		5	15
4478	513	CXXXVI	1	518	236	11	11	6	8		6	16
4479	514		2	519	235	12	12	7	9		1 Cleomenes	17
4480	515		3	520	234	13	13	8	10		2	18
4481	516		4	521	233	14	14	9	11		3	19
4482	517	CXXXVII	1	522	232	15	15	10	1 Antigonus 3d. Epit.		4	20
4483	518		2	523	231	16	16	11	2		5	21
4484	519		3	524	230	17	17	12	3	Archidamus	6	22
4485	520		4	525	229	18	18	13	4		7	23
4486	521	CXXXVIII	1	526	228	19	19	14	5		8	24
4487	522		2	527	227	20	20	15	6		9	25
4488	523		3	528	226	21	1 Seleucus III. 3d.	16	7		10	26
4489	524		4	529	225	22	2 Ceraunus	17	8	1 Euclidas	11	1 Onias II
4490	525	CXXXIX	1	530	224	23	3	18	9		12	2
4491	526		2	531	223	24	1 Antiochus 3d.	19	10		13	3
4492	527		3	532	222	25	2 the Great	20	11		14	4
4493	528		4	533	221	1 Ptolemy 4th.	3	21	1 Philip		15	5
4494	529	CXL	1	534	220	2 Philopator	4	22	2		16	6
4495	530		2	535	219	3	5	23	3	Lycurgus	Agesipolis	7
4496	531		3	536	218	4	6	24	4			8
4497	532		4	537	217	5	7	25	5			9
4498	533	CXLI	1	538	216	6	8	26	6			10
4499	534		2	539	215	7	9	27	7			11
4500	535		3	540	214	8	10	28	8			12
4501	536		4	541	213	9	11	29	9			13
4502	537	CXLII	1	542	212	10	12	30	10			14
4503	538		2	543	211	11	13	31	11			1 Simon II
4504	539		3	544	210	12	14	32	12	Machanidas ye Tyrant		2
4505	540		4	545	209	13	15	33	13			3
4506	541	CXLIII	1	546	208	14	16	34	14			4
4507	542		2	547	207	15	17	35	15			5
4508	543		3	548	206	16	18	36	16	1 Nabis ye Tyrant		6
4509	544		4	549	205	17	19	37	17	2		7
4510	545	CXLIV	1	550	204	1 Ptolemy 5th.	20	38	18	3		8
4511	546		2	551	203	2 Epiphanes	21	39	19	4		9
4512	547		3	552	202	3	22	40	20	5		10
4513	548		4	553	201	4	23	41	21	6		11

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Antigonus Carystius ye Histor.n Jesus ye Son of Sirach. Conon of Samos ye Astron.r ob. post 223. Eratosthenes of Cyrene 2.d Bibl.r ye 2.d Librarian of Alexandria ob. 194 at 82. Sphaerus ye Stoic Philos.r & Hist.n Apollonius of Perga 2.d ye Great Geometri.n Lacydes ye Philos.r of ye 2.d Acad.y ob. p[illegible]	The Parthians under Arsaces & ye Bactrians under Theodotus both revolt from ye Macedonians. The Sea Fight of Drepanum in Sicily wn ye Romans under Claudius Pulcher are totally defeated by ye Carthag.ns under Adherbal. Ptolemy kills Laodice in revenge of his Sister Berenice & overruns great Part of Syria. The Citadel of Corinth call'd Acro-Corinthus taken by Aratus on the 12th of Aug.t The Carthag.ns defeated by Lutatius at ye Isles of Ægates wh makes ym beg for Peace & so concludes ye I Punick War. Agis King of Sparta having attempted to settle an Agrarian Law is put to Death.	Arsaces K.g of Parthia ob: 245. Theodotus K.g of ye Bactrians. Amilcar ye Carthag. Gen.l & Barcas ob. [illegible] Arsaces II K.g of Parthia ob: 217. Antiochus Hierax Syrian M.e ob: 227. Aratus of Sicyon Prætor of ye Achæans ob. 213 at 62. Caius Lutatius Rom.n Gen.l Agesilaus ye Spartan Ephor.
Livius Andronicus ye 1st Rom.n Dramat. Poet. Chrysippus of Cilicia ye Stoic Phil. ob. 207 at 73. Polystratus ye Epicure.n Philos.r Euphorion of Chalcis ye Poet ob. c. 220 at c. 56. Archimedes of Syracuse ye Mathem.n ob. 212. M. Valer. Messala ye Rom.n Paint.r ob. post [illegible] C. Nævius ye Comic Poet ob: 203.	The first Plays acted at Rome wh were ye of Livius Andronicus 52 Years after ye Death of Menander. The Carthaginians finish ye Libyan War wh ye Mercenarys wh had lasted 3 Years & 4 Months. Amilcar carrys a Carthag. Army into Spain & wh him his Son Annibal 9 Years old. The Temple of Janus shut ye 1st time after Numa. The Sardinian War begins & continues 3 Years. The Original MSS of Æschylus Euripides & Sophocles are lent ab.t ye time to Ptolemy by ye Athenians who gave them a Pledge of 15 Talents. Megalopolis is joyn'd to ye Achæan League by Lysiades at ye Persuasion of Aratus. The 1st Divorce at Rome by Sp. Carvilius —— Sardinia & Corsica subdued by ye Romans.	Matho Gen.l of ye Carth.n Mercen.s ob. [illegible] Lysiades Tyr.t of Megalopolis ob: 226. Agro K.g of Illyria ob: 231. T. Manlius Torquatus. Sp. Carvilius Maximus Rom.n Gen.l ob. [illegible] C. Papirius Maso Rom.n Gen.l Teuta Queen of Illyria.
Apollonius 2.d ye Rhodian ye Poet & 3.d Librarian of Alexandria. Philochorus of Athens ye Hist.n ob: 222. Aristo Ceus ye Peripatet.c Philos.r ob. [illegible] Fabius Pictor ye 1st Rom.n Hist.n Phylarchus ye Histor.n	The Romans make War ag.t ye Illyrians for ye Piracys wh continues one Year & ye Teuta begg'd for Peace. The Roman Embassadors first appear at Athens Corinth &c. being invited by ye Achæan & Ætolian Leagues. The War betw. Cleomenes & Aratus begins & continues 5 Years. Cleomenes after killing the Ephori restores ye Agrarian Laws of Sparta. — The Gauls enter Italy but are defeated in Etruria by L. Æmilius. The Rom.s first cross the Po pursuing ye Gauls — The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an Earthquake. The Battle of Sellasia in Laconia where Cleomenes K.g of Sparta is defeated by Antigonus. Cleomenes retires into Egypt.	Asdrubal Carthag. Gen.l in Spain ob. 221. Aristomachus Tyr.t of ye Argives ob. 223. Aneroestus K.g of ye Gauls ob: 225. L. Æmilius Papus ye Rom.n Consul. Hyperbatus Prætor of ye Achæans. Achæus Syrian Gen.l of ye Upper Asia ob. 215. Prusias I K.g of Bithynia ob. [illegible]
Plautus of Umbria ye Comic Poet ob. 184. Archagathus ye 1st Phys.n at Rome. Evander ye Philos.r of ye 2.d Academy. Telecles ye Philos.r of ye 2.d Academy.	The Social War in Greece betw. ye Ætolians & ye Achæans begins & continues 3 Years & K. Philip joyn'd ye Achæans. Saguntum taken & destroy'd by Annibal. The **II. Punick War** begins wh Annibal's passing ye Alps & continues 17 Years — The Romans defeated at Ticinum & Trebia. The Rom.s defeated by Annibal at the Lake of Thrasymene. The Rom.s totally defeated in ye Battle of Cannæ in Apulia Aug.t 2.d wh by ye correct Calend.r was ab.t May [illegible] of ye Julian Year. The Rom.s make an Auxiliary War ag.t Philip in Epirus wh is continued by Intervals for 14 Years till ye 1st Macedon.n War. Syracuse after a Siege of 3 Years is taken by Marcellus upon ye Festival of Diana in Autumn & ye Spoils to Rome consisting of Paintings Statues &c.	Annibal ye Carthag.n Gen.l ob. 183 at 6[illegible] Sosibius Egyptian M.r ob. c. 206. Apelles Macedon.n M.r Artabanus K.g of Parthia. Qu. Fabius Maximus ye Cunctator. M. Claudius Marcellus ob. 208. Hieronymus K.g of Syracuse ob. 214. Epicydes Tyr.t of Syracuse ob. post 212. Asdrubal Carthag.n Gen.l ob: 207.
Hermippus of Smyrna ye Peripatetick Philos.r & Gram.n Zeno of Tarsus the Stoic Philos.r Q. Ennius of Calabria ye Poet ob. [illegible] [illegible] of Alexandria ye Gram.n	Machanidas Tyr.t of Lacedæmon is defeated at Mantinea by Philopœmen. Asdrubal having enter'd Italy wh a large Army to reinforce Annibal is defeated & killed by Claudius Nero. Ennius is bro.t to Rome by Cato ye Quæstor being 38 Years Old & ye first gave Harmony to ye Roman Poetry. The War of Philip ag.t ye Rhodians assist.d by Attalus it continues 6 Years till ye End of ye 1st Macedonian War. The Battle of Zama in Africa where Annibal is totally defeated by Scipio even after a Smaller Loss of [illegible] The Carthaginians have a Peace granted ym on very ignominious Terms wh finishes ye II Punick War.	Philopœmen Prætor of ye Achæans & ye last of ye Greeks ob. 183 at 70. Agathocles Egyptian M.r ob: 204. Tlepolemus Egypt.n Gen.l P. Sulpicius Rom.n Gen.l in Greece. Syphax K.g of Numidia ob: 201. Scipio Nasica & Cornelius Cep. Rom. P. Scipio Africanus ob. 183.

No. 17: IId CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt.	Kings of Syria.	Kings of Pergamus.	Kings of Macedon.	Tyrants of Lacedemon.	High Priests and Princes of the Jews
4514	549	CXLV 1	554	200	*5 Ptolemy sir.d*	*24 Antiochus III sir.*	*42 Attalus*	*22 Philip*	*7 Nabis ye Tyrant*	*12 Simon II*
4515	550	2	555	199	*6 Epiphanes*	*25 the Great*	43	23	8	13
4516	551	3	556	198	7	26	44	24	9	14
4517	552	4	557	197	8	27	*1 Eumenes II*	25	10	15
4518	553	CXLVI 1	558	196	9	28	2	26	11	16
4519	554	2	559	195	10	29	3	27	12	17
4520	555	3	560	194	11	30	4	28	13	18
4521	556	4	561	193	12	31	5	29	14	19
4522	557	CXLVII 1	562	192	13	32	6	30	*Alexamenus ye Ætolian*	20
4523	558	2	563	191	14	33	7	31	Lacedemon *becomes*	*1 Onias III*
4524	559	3	564	190	15	34	8	32	*a Part of the* Achæan	2
4525	560	4	565	189	16	35	9	33	League	3
4526	561	CXLVIII 1	566	188	17	36	10	34		4
4527	562	2	567	187	18	*1 Seleucus sir.d*	11	35		5
4528	563	3	568	186	19	*2 Philopator*	12	36		6
4529	564	4	569	185	20	3	13	37		7
4530	565	CXLIX 1	570	184	21	4	14	38		8
4531	566	2	571	183	22	5	15	39		9
4532	567	3	572	182	23	6	16	40		10
4533	568	4	573	181	24	7	17	41		11
4534	569	CL 1	574	180	*1 Ptolemy sir.d*	8	18	42		12
4535	570	2	575	179	*2 Philometor*	9	19	*1 Perseus*		13
4536	571	3	576	178	3	10	20	2		14
4537	572	4	577	177	4	11	21	3		15
4538	573	CLI 1	578	176	5	12	22	4		16
4539	574	2	579	175	6	*1 Antiochus IV sir.d*	23	5		*1 Jesus cal.d Jason*
4540	575	3	580	174	7	*2 Epiphanes*	24	6		2
4541	576	4	581	173	8	3	25	7		3
4542	577	CLII 1	582	172	9	4	26	8		*1 Menelaus cal.d Onias IV*
4543	578	2	583	171	10	5	27	9		2
4544	579	3	584	170	11	6	28	10		3
4545	580	4	585	169	*12 Ptolemy sir.d 1*	7	29	11		4
4546	581	CLIII 1	586	168	*13 Euergetes II & 2*	8	30	*Perseus defeated and*		5
4547	582	2	587	167	*14 Physcon 3*	9	31	*taken Prisoner by ye*		6
4548	583	3	588	166	15 4	10	32	*Romans who presently*		7
4549	584	4	589	165	16 5	11	33	*finished ye Kingdom*		8
4550	585	CLIV 1	590	164	17 6	*1 Antiochus V sir.d*	34	*of Macedon*		9
4551	586	2	591	163	18	*2 Eupator*	35			10
4552	587	3	592	162	19	*1 Demetrius Soter*	36			*1 Alcimus*
4553	588	4	593	161	20	2	37			2
4554	589	CLV 1	594	160	21	3	38			3
4555	590	2	595	159	22	4	*1 Attalus Philadel.phus*			*A Vacancy for almost*
4556	591	3	596	158	23	5	2			*seven Years*
4557	592	4	597	157	24	6	3			
4558	593	CLVI 1	598	156	25	7	4			
4559	594	2	599	155	26	8	5			Princes & High Priests
4560	595	3	600	154	27	9	6			of the Jews
4561	596	4	601	153	28	10	7			*1 Jonathan*
4562	597	CLVII 1	602	152	29	11	8			*2 Maccabeus*
4563	598	2	603	151	30	12	9			3

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Aristophanes of Byzantium yᵉ Gramm.ⁿ ob. 80 Asclepiades Myrleanus yᵉ Gramm.ⁿ P. Licinius Tegula yᵉ Comic Poet Caius Lælius yᵉ Rom.ⁿ Orator Aristonymus yᵉ 4th Librarian of Alexandria ob. æt. 77 Hegesinus of Pergamus yᵉ Philos. of yᵉ 2ᵈ Academy	The 1st Macedonian War begins & continues near 4 Years. The Battle of Paneas in Celosyria where Antiochus totally defeats Scopas & yᵉ besieges & takes Sidon whither he had retired The Battle of Cynoscephalæ in Thessaly where Philip is defeated by yᵉ Flaminius & begs for Peace of yᵉ Romans Annibal retires fr.ᵐ Carthage to yᵉ Court of Antiochus yᵉ Great whom he instigates to War ag.ˢᵗ yᵉ Romans The War of Antiochus yᵉ Great w. yᵉ Romans begins & continues 3 Years. Lacedæmon is joined to yᵉ Achæan League by Philopœmen.	Scopas Egyptian Gen.ˡ ob. 196 T. Quinctius Flaminius R.ⁿ Gen.ˡ ob. post 182 Ariarathes K.ᵍ of Cappadocia ob. 162. Aristænus yᵉ Achæan ob. post 186. Masinissa K.ᵍ of Numidia ob. c. 149 æt. 97. Phriapatius K.ᵍ of yᵉ Parthians. Thoas Ætolian Gen.ˡ ob. post 190 Polyxenidas Syrian Gen.ˡ Man. Acilius Glabrio Rom.ⁿ Gen.ˡ
Diogenes of Babylon yᵉ Stoic Philos. ob. p. 155 Critolaus Phaselites yᵉ Peripat.ᵏ Philos. ob. c. 140	The first Rom.ⁿ Army enters Asia under L. C. Scipio & totally defeats Antiochus in yᵉ Battle of Magnesia in Lydia. The Asiatick Luxury first brought to Rome by yᵉ Spoils of Antiochus. Upon a Quarrel betw.ⁿ yᵉ Lacedᵐ & Achæans Philopœmen abrogates yᵉ Laws of Lycurgus but they are soon restored by yᵉ Romans Antiochus yᵉ Great is defeated & killed in Media after plundering yᵉ Temple of Jupiter Belus in Elymais A War betw.ⁿ Eumenes & Prusias w.ᶜʰ continued 1 year till yᵉ Death of Annibal. Philopœmen defeated & killed by Dinocrates Tyrant of the Messenians. The Lacedem.ⁿ enter a 2ᵈ time into the Achæan League.	L. Corn. Scipio S. Asiaticus. Demetrius Maced.ⁿ Prince ob. 180. Sempronius Gracchus sen. yᵉ Tribune ob. post 160 Dinocrates Tyr.ᵗ of yᵉ Messenians. M. Porcius Cato yᵉ Censor ob. 148 æt. 85 Lycortas Prætor of yᵉ Achæans & Father to Polybius yᵉ Hist.ⁿ ob. post 169. Pharnaces K.ᵍ of Pontus.
Statius Cæcilius yᵉ Comic Poet ob. post 166 Agatharcides of Cnidus yᵉ Hist.ⁿ Heraclides Lembus yᵉ Hist.ⁿ Attalus of Rhodes yᵉ Astronom.ˡ Gramm.ⁿ	Demetrius being treacherously accus'd by his Brother Perseus is put to death by his Father King Philip Some Books of Numa found at Rome in a Stone Coffin & burnt being 492 Years aft. his Death tho' they were forged Livy Perseus preparing for a Roman War sends to Carthage where his Embassadors have an Audience of the Senate at Midnight for Secrecy. Ennius finishes yᵉ 12th Book of his Annals being in yᵉ 67th Year of his Age. Ptolemy's Gen.ˡˢ defeated by Antiochus in a battle betw.ⁿ Pelusium & Mount Casius. The 2ᵈ Macedon War begins	Cleopatra Reg.ᵗ of Egypt ob. 173. Heliodorus Syrian M.ʳ Prusias II. yᵉ Venator K.ᵍ of Bithynia ob. 149 Phraates K.ᵍ of yᵉ Parthians Callicrates yᵉ Achæan Eulæus yᵉ Eunuch Egyptian M.ʳ Apollonius Syr.ⁿ Gen.ˡ ob. 166. Ptolemy S. Macron Syr.ⁿ M.ʳ ob. 164
Metrodorus yᵉ Philos. & Painter of Athens aft.ᵈ carried to Rome by Æmil. C. Sulpicius Gallus yᵉ Tribune & first Roman Astronomer Terence of Carthage yᵉ Comic Poet [illegible] Crates Mallotes of Pergamus yᵉ Gramm.ⁿ Polybius of Megalopolis yᵉ Histor. ob. 124 æt. 82 M. Pacuvius yᵉ Tragic Poet ob. c. 131 æt. [illegible] Hipparchus of Nice or Rhodes yᵉ Astron. ob. c. 125	Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem & 2 yᵉ aft. pollutes yᵉ Temple w.ᵗʰ Sacrifices of Swine & compe[illegible] The Battle of Pydna June 22ᵈ in w.ᶜʰ Perseus K.ᵍ of Macedon is totally defeated by P. Æmilius an Eclipse of yᵉ Moon w.ᶜʰ happened yᵉ Night before was foretold to yᵉ Rom.ⁿ Army by Gallus The 1st Library erected at Rome compos'd of yᵉ Books bro.ᵗ fr.ᵐ Macedon. Terence's Play call'd Andria acted being approv'd of by Cæcilius & bought by yᵉ Ædiles Apollonius Syr.ⁿ Gen.ˡ is defeated and kill'd by Judas Maccabeus The Government of Judea under yᵉ Asmonæan Family or Maccabees begins & contin. 126 Years Hipparchus begins his Astronomical Observ.ⁿˢ at Rhodes w.ᶜʰ he continues for 37 Years Demetrius [illegible] The Philosophers & Rhetoricians first banish'd Rome	Gentius K.ᵍ of yᵉ Illyrians Paulus Æmilius Rom.ⁿ Gen.ˡ ob. 160 Mattathias Fa.ʳ of yᵉ Maccabees ob. 166 Judas Maccabeus aft.ᵈ Prince of yᵉ Jews ob. 161 Nicanor Syrian Gen.ˡ ob. 161 Lysias Syrian M.ʳ ob. 162 Ariarathes yᵉ Philopator K.ᵍ of Cappad.ᵃ ob. 130 M. Pomponius Rom.ⁿ Prætor
Carneades of Cyrene yᵉ Phil. & Author of yᵉ 3ᵈ or New Academy ob. 128 æt. 90 Aristarchus of Alexandria yᵉ great Grammarian ob. æt. 72	Terence's last Play call'd Adelphi acted at yᵉ Funeral of Paulus Æmilius. Time measur'd at Rome by Water invented by Scipio Nasica 134 Years after yᵉ Introduction of Sun Dials. Hipparchus observ'd the Autumnal Equinox on Sunday Sept. 27th at Midday. Prusias 2ᵈ Venator K.ᵍ of Bithynia defeats K.ᵍ Attalus & Plunders several of yᵉ Temples of Pergamus Carneades in an Embassy fr.ᵐ Athens charms yᵉ Roman Senate w.ᵗʰ his Eloquence. Andriscus pretending to be the Son of Perseus assumes yᵉ Sovereignty of Macedon.	Orophernes yᵉ Cappadocian ob. c. 154 Athenæus yᵉ Pergamen.ⁿ Gen.ˡ Mithridates K.ᵍ of yᵉ Parthians ob. Heraclides yᵉ Syrian Andriscus Syr.ⁿ in Macedon ob. 148 Apollonius Pref.ᵗ of Celosyria

No 18. IIᵈ. CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST. Part 2ᵈ.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads		Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of Pergamus	High Priests & Princes of ye Jews	Men of Learning or Genius
1564	599	CLVII	3	604	150	31 Pt[illegible] or	1 Alexander Balas	10 Attalus 2ᵈ Philadel-	4 Jonathan Maccabeus	Aristobulus of Alexandria ye Jew &
1565	600		4	605	149	32 Philometor	2	11 -phus	5	Peripatetick Philos.r ob. post 124
1566	601	CLVIII	1	606	148	33	3	12	6	Satyrus ye Peripat.k Philos.r & Hist.n
1567	602		2	607	147	34	4	13	7	
1568	603		3	608	146	35	1 Demetrius II or	14	8	
1569	604		4	609	145	1 Ptolemy VII	2 Nicator	15	9	
1570	605	CLIX	1	610	144	2 Euergetes II or	1 Antiochus VI	16	1 Simon Maccabeus	Antipater of Tarsus & [illegible] ye
1571	606		2	611	143	3 Physcon	1 Diodotus or Trypho	17	2	Stoic Philos.s
1572	607		3	612	142	4	2	18	3	
1573	608		4	613	141	5	3	19	4	Mnaseas Patrensis ye Gram.n
1574	609	CLX	1	614	140	6	4	20	5	Diodorus ye Peripat.k Philos.r
1575	610		2	615	139	7	1 Antiochus VII or	21	6	Lucius Accius ye Tragic Poet
1576	611		3	616	138	8	2 Sidetes	1 Attalus 3ᵈ Philometor	7	Panætius of Rhodes ye Stoic Phil. ob. p.t 136
1577	612		4	617	137	9	3	2	8	Nicander of Colophon ye Phys.n & Poet
1578	613	CLXI	1	618	136	10	4	3	9	Ctesibius of Alexandria ye Math.n & Inven.r
1579	614		2	619	135	11	5	4	1 John Hyrcanus	of ye Hydraulic Instrum.t
1580	615		3	620	134	12	6	5	2	
1581	616		4	621	133	13	7	6 Bequeaths his Kingd.m	3	
1582	617	CLXII	1	622	132	14	8	to ye Roman People	4	
1583	618		2	623	131	15	9		5	
1584	619		3	624	130	16	1 Demetrius II ag.n		6	
1585	620		4	625	129	17	2 Nicator rest.d		7	
1586	621	CLXIII	1	626	128	18	3		8	Clitomachus of Carthage Phil. of ye 3ᵈ
1587	622		2	627	127	19	1 Alexander Zebina		9	Academy ob. c. 100
1588	623		3	628	126	20	2		10	Erymneus ye Peripat.k Philos.r
1589	624		4	629	125	21	3		11	
1590	625	CLXIV	1	630	124	22	4		12	Apollonius of Nysa ye Stoic Philos.r
1591	626		2	631	123	23	5 1 Antiochus VIII or		13	Herodicus Cratetius ye Gram.n
1592	627		3	632	122	24	6 2 Grypus		14	
1593	628		4	633	121	25	3		15	Cælius Antipater ye Rom.n Hist.n
1594	629	CLXV	1	634	120	26	4		16	Castor of Rhodes ye Chron.r & Hist.n
1595	630		2	635	119	27	5		17	Menecrates of Nysa ye Gram.n
1596	631		3	636	118	28	6 Kingdom of Cælesyria		18	
1597	632		4	637	117	29	7		19	
1598	633	CLXVI	1	638	116	1 Ptolemy Lathurus	8		20	Lucilius ye 1st Rom.n Satirist ob. 103 æt. 46
1599	634		2	639	115	2 [illegible] Cleopatra	9		21	Apollodorus of Athens ye Chronol.r & Gram.n
1600	635		3	640	114	3	10		22	
1601	636		4	641	113	4	11		23	Marcus Antonius ye Rom.n Orator ob. 87
1602	637	CLXVII	1	642	112	5	12 Antiochus IX or 1		24	
1603	638		2	643	111	6	13 Cyzicenus 2		25	
1604	639		3	644	110	7	14 3		26	Lucius Crassus ye Rom.n Orator ob. 91
1605	640		4	645	109	8	15 4		27	
1606	641	CLXVIII	1	646	108	9	16 5		28	[illegible] ye Peripat.k Philos.r ob. c. 95
1607	642		2	647	107	10	17 6		1 Aristobulus Philel.	
1608	643		3	648	106	1 Alexander King of	18 7		1 Alexander Jannæus	
1609	644		4	649	105	2 [illegible] Cleopatra	19 8		2	
1610	645	CLXIX	1	650	104	3	20 9		3	Artemidorus of Ephesus ye Geographer
1611	646		2	651	103	4	21 10		4	
1612	647		3	652	102	5	22 11		5	
[illegible]	[illegible]		4	653	[illegible]	6	23 [illegible]		6	

Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Demetrius King of Syria is defeated & kill'd by Alexander Balas. The III^d Punick War begins & continues 3 Years. Prusias K^g of Bithynia is put to Death by his Son Nicomedes Philopator who reigned 59 Years. Jonathan Maccabeus defeats Apollonius Pref. of Celosyria in y^e Battle of Azotus after which he took both y^e City & Ascalon. The Rom^s make War ag^t y^e Achæans w^ch is finish'd by Mummius y^e following Year **Carthage** destroy'd by P. Scipio & **Corinth** by L. Mummius w^o bro^t fr. y^m the first fine Paintings to Rome, y^e a prin^l was y^e Bacchus by Aristides [illegible] Lælius defeats Viriathus who had occupy'd Lusitania the Year before, this War continues afterwards for five Years. Jonathan Maccabeus treacherously betray'd & put to Death by Tryphon Hipparchus observes y^e Autumnal Equinox on Wed. Sept. 26 at Sunset & fr. y^e New Moon of Sept. 28 he began his new Cycle of the Moon consisting of [illegible] Days being equal to 3760 Lunations or 304 Years. Simon takes y^e Castle of Jerusalem by Famine aft. a long Blockade. The War of Numantia begins & continues 8 Years. An Eclipse of y^e Moon observ'd at Alexandria on Tuesday Jan. 27 2 hours before Midnight.	P. Corn. Scipio Africanus II ob. 129 æt. 56 Nicomedes II K^g of Bithynia Philopator Q. Cæc. Metellus Macedonicus ob. 115 Ammonius Syrian M^r ob. 146 Lucius Mummius y^e Rom^n Gen^l Viriathus Tyrant of Lusitania ob. 140 Caius Lælius y^e Rom^n Prætor ob. post 120 Sarpedon Syrian Gen^l Micipsa K^g of Numidia ob. 119 Hierax Egyptian M^r
The Roman Army under Mancinus being 30 000 are ignominiously defeated by 4000 Numantines. Ptolemy Physcon began a new Restoration of Learning at Alexandria, by drawing thither y^e most ingenious Foreigners in all y^e [illegible] that City which was become a Desert by his Cruelty Scipio Africanus & Sp. Mummius & L. Metellus & attended by Panætius y^e Stoic Phil. made y^e famous Embassy into Egypt, Syria & Greece The History of y^e Apocrypha ends. The Servile War begins in Sicily & continues 3 Y^s. Hipparchus observed y^e Vernal Equinox on Wednes. March 24 a half aft. Midnight Numantia taken & destroy'd by Scipio. The Kingdom of Pergamus annex'd to y^e Rom^n Empire. Tiberius Gracchus is put to Death about attempting an Agrarian Law.	Philopœmen Pergamenian M^r ob. 138 Cendebeus Syrian Gen^l in Judea Mithridates Euergetes K^g of Pontus ob. 123 Decimus Junius Brutus Rom^n Gen^l P. Corn. Scipio Nasica Serapion ob. post 133 Eunus y^e Syrian Slave in Sicily ob. 132 Phraates II K^g of y^e Parthians ob. 120 Tiberius Gracchus y^e Tribune ob. 133 P. Rupilius Nepos Rom^n Gen^l Aristonicus y^e Tyrant of Pergamus ob. 126
Antiochus Sidetes King of Syria is defeated & kill'd by Phraates King of Parthia. Aristonicus is defeated by Perperna. Hipparchus observes y^e Vernal Equinox to be on Thursday March 23^d at Sunset & afterw^ds y^t y^e Star call'd **Cor Leonis** was 29 30 from the Summer Solstitial Colure The Battle of Damascus in w^ch Demetrius Nicator is totally defeated by Alexander Zebina & is soon aft. kill'd at Tyre. The Rom^s make War ag^t the Balearians for y^e Piracys. Carthage is rebuilt by order of y^e Roman Senate. Caius Gracchus is kill'd in attempting an Agrarian Law. The Weather of y^e Year was so favorable y^t y^e Wine of it was kept 200 Years. Alexander Zebina is defeated & kill'd [illegible] delivered by Antiochus.	M. Perperna Rom^n Gen^l ob. 130 Artabanus K^g of y^e Parthians Hegelochus Egyptian Gen^l Marius Aquilius Rom^n Gen^l in Asia Dorylaus of Pontus Gen^l of y^e Gnosians Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus Rom^n Gen^l Mithridates y^e Great K^g of Pontus ob. 63 Caius Gracchus y^e Tribune ob. 121
Caius Marius as Tribune of y^e People imprisons Metellus y^e Consul for opposing a Law w^ch he propos'd about y^e Bridges of Rome The Romans settle a Colony at Narbonne in Gaul. Dalmatia is conquer'd by Metellus. Cleopatra assumes the Governm^t of Egypt & at first endeavours to exclude her eldest Son Ptolemy Lathyrus but is prevented by y^e People of Alexandria Antiochus Cyzicenus defeats Gryphus in Battle & takes Possession of Syria but dividing it next Year w^th Gryphus calls himself [illegible] Cœlesyria The Jugurthine War begins & continues 5 Years.	Caius Marius Rom^n Gen^l ob. 86 æt. C. Cæcil. Metellus Dalmaticus Adherbal K^g of Numidia ob. 112 Ptolemy Appion K^g of Cyrene Alexander K^g of Cyprus & afterwards of Egypt ob. 88 Jugurtha K^g of Numidia ob. 106
The famous Sumptuary Law call'd Lex Licinia made at Rome by which y^e Expence of Eating for each particular day was limited The Teutones & Cimbri begin y^e Attack of the Rom^n Empire & continues 8 Years. Jugurtha defeated in 2 Battles by Metellus [illegible] [illegible] y^e 8^th of the House of Sun w^ch agreed w^th y^e begin^g of Nov^r as to the Julian Year. Ptolemy is artfully dethron'd by Cleopatra. Jugurtha having taken Refuge with Bocchus is by him deliver'd up to Marius Cæpio & Manlius ignominiously defeated by y^e Teutones &c. on y^e Banks of y^e Rhone in w^ch 80 000 Romans are kill'd The Teutones defeated by Marius in 2 Battles at Aquæ Sextiæ now Aix in Provence where 200 000 are kill'd & 90 000 taken [illegible] Marius & Catulus defeat y^e Cimbri as they were endeavouring to enter Italy thro' Verona near y^e Tirol. 120 000 are kill'd & [illegible] taken Prisoners	Bocchus K^g of Mauritania Metellus Numidicus Rom^n Gen^l ban^d Q. Servilius Cæpio Rom^n Gen^l ob. 95 Antigonus Jewish Prince ob. 106 Athenion Gen^l of y^e Slaves in Sicily ob. Q. Lutatius Catulus Rom^n Gen^l ob. 8

No. 19. 1st. CENTURY Before CHRIST Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria		Kings of the Jews		Men of Learning or Genius
4614	649	CLXX 1	654	100	7 Alexander 1st Cleopatra I	24 Antiochus	Antiochus IX 13	7 Alexander Jannaeus		Philo ye Philos. of ye 3d Academy
4615	650	2	655	99	8	25 VIII Grypus	IX Cyzicenus 14	8		
4616	651	3	656	98	9	26	15	9		
4617	652	4	657	97	10	1	16	10		
4618	653	CLXXI 1	658	96	11	2	17	11		
4619	654	2	659	95	12	3	18	12		Charmidas ye Philos. of ye 3d Academy.
4620	655	3	660	94	13	4	19	13		
4621	656	4	661	93	14	1 Philip &	Antiochus 10th Pius 1	14		Apellicon Teius ye Proprietor of a famous
4622	657	CLXXII 1	662	92	15	2 Demetrius 3d Eucaerus	2	15		Library at Athens ob. c. 86.
4623	658	2	663	91	16	3	3	16		L. Sisenna ye Rom. Hist.
4624	659	3	664	90	17	4		17		Asclepiades of Prusa ye Phys. & Author
4625	660	4	665	89	18	5		18		of a new Sect in Physick ob. post 63
4626	661	CLXXIII 1	666	88	1 Ptolemy Lathyrus restored.	6		19		Alexander ye Polyhistor ye Gram. & Hist.
4627	662	2	667	87	2	7		20		Plotius Gallus ye 1st Latin Rhetorician.
4628	663	3	668	86	3	8		21		
4629	664	4	669	85	4	9 Aretas K. of Coelesyria 1		22		Diotimus ye Stoic Philos. ob. post 83
4630	665	CLXXIV 1	670	84	5	10		23		Q. Valerius Antias ye Rom. Hist.
4631	666	2	671	83	6	1 Tigranes King of Armenia		24		Zeno of Sidon ye Epicur. Philos.
4632	667	3	672	82	7	2		25		Q. Hortensius ye Rom. Orator ob. 50 æt. 63.
4633	668	4	673	81	Cleopatra II & Alexander II.	3		26		A. Licinius Archias ye Poet ob. post 60.
4634	669	CLXXV 1	674	80	1 Ptolemy Alexander III.	4		27		Antipater of Sidon ye Poet.
4635	670	2	675	79	2	5		1 Hyrcanus II	Alexandra 1	Posidonius of Apamea ye Stoic Philos.
4636	671	3	676	78	3	6		2 is High Priest	Queen of the 2	& Astron. ob. post 51 æt. 84
4637	672	4	677	77	4	7		3	Jews 3	Geminus of Rhodes ye Astron. & Math.
4638	673	CLXXVI 1	678	76	5	8		4	4	Apollonius of Rhodes sd. Malacus ye Rhetor.
4639	674	2	679	75	6	9		5	5	Theodosius of Tripoli ye Mathem.
4640	675	3	680	74	7	10		6	6	
4641	676	4	681	73	8	11		7	7	
4642	677	CLXXVII 1	682	72	9	12		8	8	
4643	678	2	683	71	10	13		9	9	Tyrannio ye Gram. & Peripat. Philos. ob. post
4644	679	3	684	70	11	14		10 Hyrcanus becomes King		M. Terentius Varro ye most learned
4645	680	4	685	69	12	1 Antiochus 13th Asiaticus		11		of the Romans ob. 28 æt. 88.
4646	681	CLXXVIII 1	686	68	13	2		12		Aristodemus of Nysa ye Gram.
4647	682	2	687	67	14	3		1 Aristobulus		
4648	683	3	688	66	15	4		2		
4649	684	4	689	65	1 Ptolemy 7th Dionysius or	5 he is dethron'd by Pompey &		3		T. Lucretius Carus ye Poet ob. 54 æt. 44.
4650	685	CLXXIX 1	690	64	2 Auletes	puts an end to ye Kingdom of Syria		4		Dionysius ye Thracian ye Gram.
4651	686	2	691	63	3			1 Hyrcanus II rest.		M. Tullius Cicero ye Orator ob. 43 æt.
4652	687	3	692	62	4			2		Antiochus ye Philos. of ye 3d Academy.
4653	688	4	693	61	5			3		L. Tarutius Firmanus ye Mathem. ob. post
4654	689	CLXXX 1	694	60	6			4		C. Val. Catullus ye Lyric Poet ob. c. 50 æt. 40.
4655	690	2	695	59	7			5		Andronicus of Rhodes ye Peripat. Philos.
4656	691	3	696	58	8			6		& Restorer of Aristotle's Works.
4657	692	4	697	57	9			7		C. Crispus Sallustius ye Hist. expell'd ye
4658	693	CLXXXI 1	698	56	10			8		Senate in 50 & ob. 35 æt. 51.
4659	694	2	699	55	11			9		
4660	695	3	700	54	12			10		Timagenes of Alexandria ye Hist. & Rhet.
4661	696	4	701	53	13			11		Cratippus ye Peripat. Philos.
4662	697	CLXXXII 1	702	52	14			12		
4663	698	2	703	51	1 Ptolemy [illegible] Cleopatra III			13		

	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	Julius Caesar is born on ye 4th of ye Ides or ye 12th of ye Month Quintilis after wd. call'd July. Lusitania is conquer'd by the Romans under Dolabella. Ptolemy Appion K.g of Cyrene dies & bequeaths his Kingdom to ye Romans. _ Mesopotamia is abt. ye time occupy'd by ye Parthians. Hortensius began to plead when he was but 19 Years of Age. Antiochus Cyzicenus is defeated near Antioch by Seleucus & kills himself wn. ready to be taken Prisoner. Seleucus being defeated by Antiochus Pius retires to Mopsuestia in Cilicia where he is burnt alive. The Social or Marsic War begins wh. continues 3 Years & is finish'd by Sylla in 88. _ Antiochus Pius being defeated by Philip & Demetr. retires amongst the Parthians	Arsaces IX. Sinatrices K.g of ye Parthians ob. L. Cornelius Dolabella Rom.n Gen.l P. Rutilius Rufus banis.d in 96 ob. post 88. Tigranes K.g of Armenia ob. post 63. Cn. Pompeius Strabo ob. 87. Tyrrhus, Egyptian Gen.l
	The Mithridatic War begins & continues 26 Years. The Civil War betw. Marius & Sylla begins & continues 6 Years. Sylla takes Athens on March ye 1. accord.g to ye Rom.n Calendar & sends Apellicon's Libr.y to Rome in wh. was ye Orig. MSS. of Aristotle's Works. Sylla cuts to pieces ye Army of Archelaus Mithridates begs Peace of Sylla wh. is granted him. Carbo wh. Marius jun.r & are defeated at Praeneste & at ye Porta Collina of Rome by Sylla, who after proscribing 40 Senators & 1600 Equites is made Dictator & continues so 3 Years. Cicero began to plead & made his first Oration which was for Quintius, having enter'd the 26th Year of his Age.	Nicomedes II. K.g of Bithynia ob. 75. L. Corn. Sylla Rom.n Gen. aft.d Dictator ob. 78 at. 60. P. Sulpicius Rufus ye Tribune ob. 88. Athenion & Aristion Tyr. of Athens ob. 86. Archelaus Gen.l to Mithridates. L. Cornelius Cinna ye Rom.n Tyr. ob. 84. Dorilaus Gen.l to Mithridates ob. 71. Lucius Murena Rom.n Gen.l Megabates Armenian Gen.l of Tigranes ob. post 69
	Sylla resigns ye Dictatorship & dies ye Year after. _ Alexandra by favouring ye Pharisees assumes ye sole Governmt. of Judaea. Nicomedes K.g of Bithynia dying bequeaths his Kingdom to ye Romans. Lucullus renews the War agt. Mithridates who had occupy'd Bithynia & made a League with Sertorius. The Servile War begins under Spartacus, Oenomaus & Crixus ye Gladiators. Spartacus is defeated & kill'd by Crassus & Pompey wh. finishes ye Servile War.	Qu. Metellus Rom.n Gen.l Qu. Sertorius ye Tyr. in Spain ob. 73. M. Aemilius Lepidus ob. 77. Metrodorus Scepsius ye Philos.r & Min. to Mithridates K.g of Pontus ob. 72. L. Licinius Lucullus ye Rom.n Gen.l ob. post 62 Spartacus ye Gladiator ob. 71. M. Aur. Cotta & Pontius ye Rom.n Gen.l M. Licinius Crassus aft.d Triumvir ob. 53
	Cicero makes his Orations agt. Verres being 36 Years Old. The Censorship is reviv'd at Rome having been discontinued for 16 Years. Lucullus defeats ye 2 Kings Mithridates & Tigranes in a great Battle in Armenia, ye day before ye Nones of Oct.r & ye takes Tigranocerta The Battle of Jericho in wh. Hyrcanus is defeated & soon after dethron'd by his Brother Aristobulus. The War agt. ye Pirates beginning Mithridates is defeated by Pompey in a Night Battle in ye Upper Armenia. Crete is conquer'd by Metellus after a War of 2 Years and reduced to a Roman Province The Reign of ye Seleucidae ends in Syria which is reduced by Pompey to a Roman Province The Catiline Conspiracy detected by Cicero in Oct.r & defeated by Antony abt. ye middle of Dec.r Mithridates after ye loss of a Battle [illegible]	Cn. Pompeius Magnus aft.d Triumvir ob. 48 at. 58 Phraates III K.g of ye Parthians ob. 60 Q. Caecil. Metellus Creticus ob. post 61 C. Julius Caesar aft.d Dictator ob. 44 at. 56 Caius Antonius, Rom.n Consul
	The Triumvirate betw. Pompey, Caesar & Crassus, concerted & concluded about ye end of Autumn wn. Caesar return'd from ye Conquest of Spain Cicero is banish'd Rome abt. ye Calends of April by ye instigation of Clodius & retires to Thessalonica. Caesar begins to attack ye Helvetians Cicero is recall'd from Banishmt. & thanks ye Senate in an Oration spoke upon ye Nones of Sept.r Caesar passes ye Rhine & defeats the Germans, & soon after makes his first Expedition into Britain from whence he returns in Sept.r Crassus is kill'd & his Army cut to Pieces by ye Parthians under Surenas at Carrhae in Mesopotamia in ye Rom.n Month of June	Cato jun.r of Utica ob. 46 at. 48. Publius Clodius ye Tribune ob. 52 Gabinius Pr. Consul of Syria Orodes K.g of ye Parthians ob. 37 Labienus Gen.l under Caesar in Gaul ob. 45. Surenas ye Parthian Gen.l ob. 52 Dejotarus K.g of Galatia ob. post 48

N.o 20. 1.st CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST Part 2.d

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Roman Emperors	Kings of Egypt.	Kings of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius
4664	699	CLXXXII 3	704	50		2 Ptolemy s.d Dionysius w.th Cleo- 2	14 Hyrcanus II	
4665	700	4	705	49		3 -patra III 3	15	Cornelius Nepos ob. B.C. c.a 25
4666	701	CLXXXIII 1	706	48	1 Julius Cæsar	4 4	16	P. T. Varro s.d Atacinus, y.e Poet
4667	702	2	707	47	2	5 5	17	
4668	703	3	708	46	3	1 Cleopatra III | 1 Ptolemy jun.r 6	18	Sosigenes of Alexand.a y.e Mathem.n
4669	704	4	709	45	4	2 | 2 7	19	
4670	705	CLXXXIV 1	710	44	5	3 | 3 Ptolemy ob. 8	20	Diodorus Siculus y.e Hist.n
4671	706	2	711	43	The II.d Triumvirate	4 9	21	
4672	707	3	712	42		5 10	22	
4673	708	4	713	41		6 11	23	Trogus Pompeius y.e Hist.n
4674	709	CLXXXV 1	714	40		7 12	1 Antigonus	Didymus y.e Scholiast [illegible]
4675	710	2	715	39		8 13	2	
4676	711	3	716	38		9 14	3	
4677	712	4	717	37		10 15	1 Herod	
4678	713	CLXXXVI 1	718	36		11 16	2	Virgilius Maro ob. B.C. 19 æt. 51
4679	714	2	719	35		12 17	3	
4680	715	3	720	34		13 18	4	Marcus Manilius y.e Astron.l Poet
4681	716	4	721	33		14 19	5	Dioscorides Phys.n to Ant.y & Cleop.a
4682	717	CLXXXVII 1	722	32		15 20	6	
4683	718	2	723	31	1 Augustus	16 21	7	Asinius Pollio y.e Orator & Hist.n ob. A.C. 4 æt. 80
4684	719	3	724	30	2	17 reduced by Augustus to 22	8	Strabo y.e Geographer ob. A.C. 25
4685	720	4	725	29	3	a Roman Province	9	Horatius Flaccus ob. B.C. 8 æt. 57
4686	721	CLXXXVIII 1	726	28	4		10	Æmilius Macer of Verona y.e Poet ob. B.C. 16
4687	722	2	727	27	5		11	S. Aurelius Propertius y.e Eleg.c Poet.
4688	723	3	728	26	6		12	
4689	724	4	729	25	7		13	Titus Livius ob. A.C. 17 æt. 76
4690	725	CLXXXIX 1	730	24	8		14	
4691	726	2	731	23	9		15	Antonius Musa y.e Phys.n whose
4692	727	3	732	22	10		16	gr.t Remedy was y.e Cold Bath
4693	728	4	733	21	11		17	Tibullus y.e Elegiac Poet ob. c.a 19 æt 24
4694	729	CXC 1	734	20	12		18	Ovidius Naso ban.d to Tomis A.C. 9
4695	730	2	735	19	13		19	& ob. 17 æt. 59
4696	731	3	736	18	14		20	Pylades & Bathyllus 2 fam.s Rom.n Actors
4697	732	4	737	17	15		21	Varius & Tucca Critics & Editors of
4698	733	CXCI 1	738	16	16		22	the Æneid
4699	734	2	739	15	17		23	M. Vitruvius Pollio y.e Architect
4700	735	3	740	14	18		24	
4701	736	4	741	13	19		25	
4702	737	CXCII 1	742	12	20		26	Nicholas Damascenus y.e Peripat.c
4703	738	2	743	11	21		27	Philos.r & Hist.n
4704	739	3	744	10	22		28	
4705	740	4	745	9	23		29	C. Julius Hyginus y.e Gram.n & Poet
4706	741	CXCIII 1	746	8	24		30	Verrius Flaccus y.e Gram.n & Tutor to
4707	742	2	747	7	25		31	y.e two Grandsons of Augustus & sup.d
4708	743	3	748	6	26		32	Author of y.e Capitoline Marbles.
4709	744	4	749	5	27		33	Dionysius of Halicarnassus y.e Hist.n
4710	745	CXCIV 1	750	4	28		34	
4711	746	2	751	3	29		1 Archelaus	
4712	747	3	752	2	30		2	Dionysius y.e Geographer
4713	748	4	753	1	31		3	

Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
The Civil War properly begins on ye 22d of Oct. when ye Senate order'd Cæsar to disband his Army. Cæsar besieges Pompey in Brundusium Dec.r 10th	C. Scribonius Curio ye Tribune ob. B.C. 48
Pompey sails fm Brundusium Jan. 3. & Cæsar enters it on ye 4th & comes to Rome ab. ye 19th. He besieges Marseilles in ye Spring, defeats Pompey's Lieutenants in Spain in 40 days, returns to Rome in Sept. & passes into Greece Dec.	- - -
The Battle of Pharsalia fought about ye 20th of July of ye erroneous Calendar but ab.t May 12 of ye Julian Year.	T. Pomponius Atticus ob. B.C. 32 æt. 77
The War of Alexandria, ye City being retaken by Julius Cæsar Jan.y 14th.	
The War of Africa in wh. Cato kills himself at Utica Feb.y 5th. This is call'd **The Year of Confusion** being corrected by Sosigenes & consisting of XV Months & of 445 days.	Caius Cassius ob. B.C. 42
The Battle of Munda in Spain gain'd over Pompey's Son & Lieut. on March 17th & Cæsar return'd to Rome in Oct.r — On ye Death of Fab. Maximus & Caninius Rebilus was made Consul for a few Hours Dec. 31st	Marcus Brutus ob. B.C. 42 æt.
Cæsar kill'd in ye Senate House March 15th æt. 56.	Octavius aft.ds Augustus ob. A.C. 14 æt. 76
The Battle of Mutina April 15th. **The IId Triumvirate** betw.n Octavius, Antony, & Lepidus began Nov.r 27th. Cicero put to Death Dec.r 7th.	Marcus Antonius ob. B.C. 30
Cassius & Brutus defeated at Philippi in two Battles having an Interval of 20 days, ye last being fought about ye End of October	M. Æmilius Lepidus banish'd B.C. 36 ob. 13
The Short Perusian War in wh. Antony's Brother Lucius is overpower'd by Octavius.	Sextus Pompeius ob. B.C. 35
Jerusalem is tyrannically occupy'd by Antigonus assisted by ye Parthians.	Pacorus ye Parthian Gen.l ob. B.C. 39
Pacorus Gen.l of ye Parthians is defeated & kill'd by Ventidius 14 Years after ye Defeat of Crassus on ye same day of ye same Month June viz. ye 9th being ye [illegible]	Ventidius ye Roman Gen.l
	Demochares Gen.l to S. Pompeius ob. B.C. 3[illegible]
Jerusalem is taken by Sosius & Herod on Jan.y 1st & Antigonus is soon after put to Death wh. finishes ye Asmonæan Family 126 y.rs after Judas Maccabæus.	Messala Corvinus ob. A.C. 9 æt. 77
Sextus Pompeius defeated in Sicily by Octavius & Lepidus, but Lepidus soon aft. arrogating too much is degraded fm ye Triumvirate & banished to Cir.	
Octavius goes into Pannonia & Sicily & returns Nov.r 13th to Rome.	Octavia Sister to Augustus ob. B.C. 10
Antony takes Artabazus K.g of Armenia Pris.r	Phraortes K.g of Parthia ob. A.C. 13
	Artaxes K.g of Armenia ob. B.C. 1
Octavius & Antony after a long Misunderstanding openly prepare for War.	Cnæus Domitius ob. B.C. 31
The Battle of Actium fought Sept.r 2d in wh. Antony & Cleopatra are totally defeated fm wh. **The Roman Emperors** properly begin.	Mæcenas Roman M.r ob. B.C. 8
Alexandria is taken by Octavius Aug.t 1st upon wh. Antony & Cleopatra put ymselves to Death. Egypt is then reduced to a Roman Province.	Cornelius Gallus Prefect of Egypt ob. B.C. 26 æt. 40
Octavius deliberating wh. Mæcenas & Agrippa about divesting himself of ye Empire is dissuaded by Mæcenas.	M. Vips.s Agrippa Rom.n M.r ob. B.C. 12. æt. 51
Octavius receives Jan.y 13th by a Decree of ye Senate ye Title of Augustus, ye Power of Imperator for 10 Years, next ye Censorship, & ye Tribuneship & at last an absolute Exemption fm ye Laws.	Munatius Plancus Rom.n Senat.r
	Petronius 2d Pref.t of Egypt ob. c.a B.C.
The Egyptians adopt ye Julian Year & fix their Thoth to begin always on Aug.t 29th	Marcellus ob. B.C. 23. æt. 19.
Ælius Gallus makes an unsuccessful Expedition into Arabia. The Senate by a Solemn Oath on Jan.y 1st confirm to Augustus ye Tribuneship & Exemption from the Laws.	Ælius Gallus 3d Pref.t of Egypt
M. Agrippa retires to Mitylene from a Grudge betw.n him & Marcellus & continues there two Years till Augustus sends for him.	
A Conspiracy of Murena & others ag.t Augustus wh. is discover'd & suppress'd.	Empress Livia ob. A.C. 29 æt. 86
Augustus goes into Greece & Asia for 2 Years, he recalls Agrippa gives him Julia in Marriage & ye Govern.t of ye Empire in his Absence.	
The Roman Ensigns recover'd from ye Parthians by Tiberius.	Julia Dau.r to Augustus ban.d B.C. 2 & ob. A.C. 14
Augustus reduces ye Senate to 300, but ye being gen.ly complain'd of he limits ym to 600, many being degraded. Celibacy is discouraged.	Antistius Labeo Rom.n Senat.r
The Secular Games celebrated.	Marcus Lollius ob. A.C. 1
Agrippa goes into Syria for 4 Years. M. Lollius is defeated by ye Germans in Gaul wh. brings Augustus thither for 3 Years & by this he [illegible]	Terentia Wife to Mæcenas
The Rhæti & Vindelici defeated by Drusus Aug.t 1st being exactly 3 Lustra or 15 Years to a day fm ye taking of Alexandria by Augustus.	Taurus Pref.t of Italy
	Drusus ob. B.C. 9 æt. 30
Augustus assumes ye Office of Pontifex Maximus March 6th & burns all the Pontifical Books being about 2000 reserving only ye of ye Sibylline Oracles.	
The Pannonians are Conquer'd by Tiberius. Agrippa returning fm Pannonia dies in Campania March 19th æt. 51.	Tiberius Rom.n M.r aft.ds Emperor ob. A.C. 37
Drusus conquers ye Sicambri, Chauci & sev.l other German Nations.	Titius Volumnius Pref.t of Syria
Drusus makes an Expedition into Germany ag.t ye Chatti & Cherusci in which he dies in Friesland July 20th.	Sentius Saturninus Pref.t of Syria
Augustus corrects ye Calendar by ordering the 12 ensuing Years to pass without Intercalation. The Month Sextilis is named Augustus by a Decree of the Senate	
Tiberius retires to Rhodes for seven years from a Jealousy of ye two Young Cæsars by way of imitating ye Retirem.t of Agrippa.	Quintilius Varus Pref.t of Syria ob. A.C. 9
Our Saviour **Jeſus Chriſt** born on Monday Dec.r 25th 4 Years before ye common Æra.	
An Eclipse of the Moon observ'd at Jerusalem March 13th ye Middle 2h 45m after Midnight. Herod dies Nov.r 25th being ye 7th of Cisleu	
	Caius Cæsar ob. A.C. 4 æt. 23
Julia is ban.d by Augustus for her Adulterys to ye little Isle Pandataria off Campania. Caius Cæsar goes as Gen.l in ye Armenian War.	Lucius Cæsar ob. A.C. 2 æt. 19
An Interview in ye Isle of Samos betw.n Caius Cæsar & Tiberius by wh. ye mutual Aversion is rather encreas'd.	Tigranes II K.g of Armenia

No. 21. Ist CENTURY. Part Ist.

Julian Period	Years of Rome	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors.	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4714	754	1	32 Augustus			
4715	755	2	33		Tiberius returns to Rome & soon after Lucius Caesar dies at Mar- [illegible]	
4716	756	3	34		seilles Caius Caesar dies at Limyra in Lycia on his return fr. Syria.	
4717	757	4	35	Phædrus	The Leap Year corrected having been formerly every 3d Yr.	
4718	758	5	36			
4719	759	6	37			
4720	760	7	38			
4721	761	8	39	Asinius Gallus inpr. 21. & 33	Jesus being XII years old disputes w. y Jewish Doctors in the [illegible]	Germanicus ob. 19. æt. 34
4722	762	9	40		Ovid is banished to Tomi in y beg. of Oct.	
4723	763	10	41		Varus with three Legions cut to pieces in Germany by	Arminius the German
4724	764	11	42			General ob. 19. æt. 37
4725	765	12	43			
4726	766	13	44			
4727	767	14	1 Tiberius		Augustus dies at Nola in Campania Aug. 19th æt. 76.	
4728	768	15	2	Velleius Paterculus ob. 31		
4729	769	16	3			
4730	770	17	4	Cornelius Celsus	Twelve Citys in Asia ruin'd by an Earthquake.	
4731	771	18	5			Drusus Son of Tiberius ob.
4732	772	19	6		Germanicus dies at Antioch being poison'd by Piso	Agrippina y Wife to Germa- [illegible]
4733	773	20	7		Agrippina brought the Ashes of Germanicus to Rome in March a little [illegible] April 3d	ob. 33
4734	774	21	8			
4735	775	22	9			Sejanus R.M. ob. 31
4736	776	23	10	Valerius Maximus		
4737	777	24	11			
4738	778	25	12			
4739	779	26	13		Tiberius goes to the Island Capreæ & never returns to Rome	
4740	780	27	14		Jesus is baptized by John in y beg. of y year	
4741	781	28	15	John the Baptist ob. 32		Artabanus King of
4742	782	29	16		The Empress Livia dies upon w. Tiberius became more cruel & abandoned	the Parthians
4743	783	30	17			
4744	784	31	18		Sejanus is disgraced & soon after Executed October 17th	
4745	785	32	19	Columella		Macro R. M. ob. 38
4746	786	33	20	Apion of Alexandria y Gram.	Our Saviour **Jesus Christ** Crucify'd on Friday April 3 [illegible]	Pontius Pilate kills himse 39
4747	787	34	21	the trumpet of the World		
4748	788	35	22			
4749	789	36	23		St Paul converted	
4750	790	37	1 Caligula		Tiberius dies at Misenum near Baiæ March 16th æt. 78	Flaccus Gov. of Egypt ob. 39
4751	791	38	2			Helicon R M. ob. 41
4752	792	39	3	Philo Judæus	St Matthew writes his Gospel	
4753	793	40	4		The Name of Christians is given at Antioch to y followers of Jesus	
4754	794	41	1 Claudius	St Peter ob. 67	Caligula is put to Death by Chæreas & y rest Conspirators Jan. 24	
4755	795	42	2			Asinius Pollio
4756	796	43	3	St Paul ob. 67	Claudius's Expedition into Britain	Empress Messalina ob. 48
4757	797	44	4		St Mark wrote his Gospel	Narcissus R. M. ob. 54
4758	798	45	5	Pomponius Mela Geog.		Pallas R. M. ob. 61.
4759	799	46	6			
4760	800	47	7		The Secular Games celebrated at Rome	Caractacus of British
4761	801	48	8		The Empress Messalina publickly marry'd Silius but they are [illegible] put to Death by Claudius	King
4762	802	49	9			Ostorius Rom. Gen. in
4763	803	50	10			Britain ob. [illegible]

N.° 22. 1st CENTURY. Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Rome	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4764	804	51	11 Claudius		S. John ob. 99 at 92	Caractacus is carried in Chains to Rome.	Empr. Agrippina ob. 59
4765	805	52	12		Seneca ob. 65 at 53	The Councill of the Apostles at Jerusalem.	Corbulo Govr. of Armenia ob.
4766	806	53	13				
4767	807	54	1 Nero			Claudius dies Octr. 13th at 63.	Burrhus R.M. ob. 62
4768	808	55	2				
4769	809	56	3				Vologeses K. of ye Parthians
4770	810	57	4		Persius ob. 62 at 30		
4771	811	58	5				Thrasea Paetus ob. 66
4772	812	59	6			near Baiæ at the Quinquatrus March 20th [illegible] Nero puts his Mother Agrippina to Death & begins his publick	
4773	813	60	7				Queen Boadicea
4774	814	61	8		Petronius Arbiter ob. 66	[illegible] Boadicea the British Queen defeats the Romans but is	
4775	815	62	9	[illegible]	Lucan ob. 65 at 26	[illegible] St Paul sent in Bonds to Rome by [illegible] in ye Beginning	Suetonius Govr. of Britain
4776	816	63	10	Uncertainty in			
4777	817	64	11	ye Order of this	Quintus Curtius	Rome set on Fire July 19th & burnd for six days upon which began The 1st Persecution against the Christians.	Tigellinus R.M. ob. 68.
4778	818	65	12	Column for		Seneca Lucan & others put to Death.	Gessius Florus Govr. of Judea
4779	819	66	13	above years	Pliny ye Historian ob. 79	[illegible] The Jewish War began in May Nero goes into Greece & has publick Tryals of Skill in Singing	Jul. Vindex Govr. of Gaul ob. 68
4780	820	67	14	1 S. Linus		St Peter & St Paul put to Death at June 29th	
4781	821	68	Galba 7m	2		Nero dies at June 10th at 32.	[illegible] by Vinius R.M. 69
4782	822	69	Otho Vitellius Vespasian	3		[illegible] Galba put to death Jan 16th Otho being defeated at Bedriacum	Mucianus R.M.
4783	823	70	2	4		Titus takes & destroys Jerusalem on Saturday Sept. 8th.	
4784	824	71	3	5	Josephus ob. 93 at 56		
4785	825	72	4	6			Lupus Govr. of Egypt
4786	826	73	5	7	Frontinus	The Philosophers expell'd Rome.	
4787	827	74	6	8	Silius Italicus ob. at 75		
4788	828	75	7	9			
4789	829	76	8	10	Asconius Pedianus ob.		
4790	830	77	9	11		The Parthians revolt.	Julius Agricola Governour
4791	831	78	10	1 S. Cletus			of Britain ob. 93 at 56
4792	832	79	1 Titus	2 or		[illegible] Mt Vesuvius [illegible] Vespasian dies June 24th at 69 Herculaneum & Pompeii	
4793	833	80	2	Anacletus			
4794	834	81	1 Domitian	4	Martial ob. 104 at 75	Titus dies Sept 13th at 41.	
4795	835	82	2	5			
4796	836	83	3	6	Apollonius Tyanaeus ob.		L. Antonius Genl. in Germ.
4797	837	84	4	7	Valerius Flaccus		
4798	838	85	5	8			
4799	839	86	6	9	Solinus	[illegible] The Capitolin Games instituted by Domitian at Rome	
4800	840	87	7	10			Cornelius Fuscus Genl. K. of
4801	841	88	8	11	Epictetus ye Stoic Phil. ob.	[illegible] The Secular Games celebrated. The Hair of [illegible] began.	
4802	842	89	9	12	Quintilian ob. 95		
4803	843	90	10	13	Agrippa of Bithynia ye Math.		
4804	844	91	11	1 S. Clement	Statius of Naples ye Poet ob. 96		
4805	845	92	12	2	S. Ignatius ob. 108	[illegible] Cornelia Maxima ye Vestal is buried alive for her Prostitution [illegible]	Maximus Roman Genl. [illegible]
4806	846	93	13	3	Tacitus ye Hist. ob. post 99		
4807	847	94	14	4			Julianus Roman Genl. in Dacia
4808	848	95	15	5	Juvenal ob. 128	[illegible] The II Persecution of ye Christians begun at Rome and	
4809	849	96	1 Nerva	6		[illegible] Domitian is put to Death by Stephanus & 9 of his Conspirators	Calpurnius Crassus
4810	850	97	2	7			Decebalus K. of Dacia ob.
4811	851	98	1 Trajan	8	Menelaus ye Math.	[illegible] Nerva dies Jan 27th at 72 Menelaus observ'd at Rome	
4812	852	99	2	9			
4813	853	100	3	1 Evaristus			

Nº 23. IId. CENTURY. Part Ist.

Julian Period.	Years of Rome	Years of Christ.	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4814	854	101	4 Trajan	2 Evaristus			
4815	855	102	5	3		Pliny jun. being Proconsul in Bithynia sends Trajan his famous account of the Christians contained L. X Ep. 97.	Licinius Sura Præt. Præf.
4816	856	103	6	4	Pliny junior	Dacia is reduced by Trajan to a Roman Province.	Palma Gov. of Syria
4817	857	104	7	5			P. Neratius Marcellus R.M.
4818	858	105	8	6	Dion Prusæus		
4819	859	106	9	7	Philo Byblius ob. 133 æt. &c	Trajan's Expedition into ye East agst. the Parthians &c.	
4820	860	107	10	8		The IIId. Persecution agst. the Christians.	
4821	861	108	11	1 Alexander I			Empress Plotina ob. 122
4822	862	109	12	2	Plutarch ob. 119		
4823	863	110	13	3			
4824	864	111	14	4	Suetonius ye Histn. ob. p. 117		
4825	865	112	15	5			
4826	866	113	16	6			Maximus ob. 116
4827	867	114	17	7	Ælian ob. c. 140. æt. 60	Trajan erects his famous Column at Rome in Italia	
4828	868	115	18	8		An Insurrection of the Jews of Cyrene	
4829	869	116	19	1 Sixtus	Q. Annæus Florus		
4830	870	117	1 Adrian	2	Theon sen. ye Astronr. & Mathr.	Trajan dies at Selinus in Cilicia Aug. 10th æt. 64.	Empress Sabina
4831	871	118	2	3		The IVth Persecution agst. the Christians	Marcius Turbo Rom.
4832	872	119	3	4	Favorinus ye Phil. & Rival		Gov. of Judæa
4833	873	120	4	5	of Adrian		
4834	874	121	5	6		Adrian builds ye Wall in Gt. Britain fr. Carlyle to Newcastle	
4835	875	122	6	7	Phlegon Trallian		Julius Severus Gov. of Britain
4836	876	123	7	8			
4837	877	124	8	9			Minut. Fundanus Pro-
4838	878	125	9	10			Consul of Asia
4839	879	126	10	1 Telesphorus		Adrian goes into Asia & Egypt for seven Years	
4840	880	127	11	2	Aristides		Antinous R.M. ob. 131
4841	881	128	12	3	Aquila the Interpreter		
4842	882	129	13	4	Salvius Julianus ob. p.		Cosroes King of ye Parthians
4843	883	130	14	5		Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem & raises ye a Temple to Jupiter	
4844	884	131	15	6	St. Polycarp ob. 167	The Jews rebell, & begin a second War	Barcocheba ye Jew ob. 132
4845	885	132	16	7		Salvius Julianus compiles ye Perpetual Edict	
4846	886	133	17	8	Claudius Ptolemy ye Math.	An Eclipse of ye Moon observ'd by Ptolemy at Alexandria	
4847	887	134	18	9	Marcion ye Heretick		Flav. Arrianus Gov. of
4848	888	135	19	10		The Jewish War ends & they were all banished	Cappadocia
4849	889	136	20	11	Arrian ye Hist. & Phil.	The 1st great Canicular Year of ye Egypt. begins July 20th	Gen. Commodus Verus ob. 138
4850	890	137	21	1 Hyginus			
4851	891	138	1 Antoninus Pius	2		Adrian dies at Baiæ July 10th æt. 72	Pharasmenes King of
4852	892	139	2	3	Justin Martyr ob. 163	Justin writes his first Apology for ye Christians	Armenia
4853	893	140	3	4		Ptolemy observes ye Autumnal Equinox at Alexandria	
4854	894	141	4	1 Pius I		A Number of Heresys appear about this time.	
4855	895	142	5	2			
4856	896	143	6	3	Appian ye Hist.		
4857	897	144	7	4			Emp. Galeria Faustina
4858	898	145	8	5	Polyænus	Antoninus defeats ye Moors & afterwd. ye Germans &	
4859	899	146	9	6	Artemidorus	The Worship of Serapis is introduced at Rome by ye	Claud. Maximus Pro-
4860	900	147	10	7	Apuleius		Consul of Africa
4861	901	148	11	8	Justin ye Histor.		
4862	902	149	12	9	Aulus Gellius the Gram.		
4863	903	150	13	10			

Nº 24. IId CENTURY. Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Rome	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4864	904	151	14 Antoninus Pius	11 Pius	Maximus Tyrius ob. c. 180		
4865	905	152	15	12		Antoninus stops the Persecution ag.st ye Christians.	
4866	906	153	16	13	Pausanias fl. p. 173.		Lollius Urbicus Gov.r of Br.
4867	907	154	17	14			
4868	908	155	18	15			
4869	909	156	19	16	Diophantus ob. æt. 84	Attilius Titianus is put to Death by ye Senate for aspir. [illegible]	
4870	910	157	20	1 Anicetus			
4871	911	158	21	2	Lucian ob. cir. 180 æt. 90		
4872	912	159	22	3			
4873	913	160	23	4			
4874	914	161	1 M. Aurelius & Lucius	5	Hermogenes became an	Antoninus Pius dies March 7th æt. 75.	Vologeses II. King of ye Parthians
4875	915	162	2 ye Philos. & Verus 2	6	Ideot æt. 24	A new War begins with the Parthians & continues 3 Years	
4876	916	163	3 3	7	Galen ob. 193 æt. 70		
4877	917	164	4 4	8			
4878	918	165	5 5	9			Statius Priscus Rom. Gen.l
4879	919	166	6 6	10			
4880	920	167	7 7	11			
4881	921	168	8 8	1 Soter	Athenagoras ob. 177		
4882	922	169	9 9	2		The War with the Marcomanni begins.	Empress Faustina ob. 176
4883	923	170	10 Marcus Aurelius	3			
4884	924	171	11 Antoninus alone	4	Tatian		Avid. Cassius ye Syrian fl. 175
4885	925	172	12	5	Athenæus Naucr. ob. cir. 194		
4886	926	173	13	6	Montanus ye Heretick		
4887	927	174	14	7		The War with ye Marcomanni Vandals &c. finished by Anton.	
4888	928	175	15	8		Avidius Cassius rebells & is slain.	
4889	929	176	16	9			Lucilla ob. 183
4890	930	177	17	1 Eleutherus		Another War with the Marcomanni which lasts 3 Years.	
4891	931	178	18	2	Diogenes Laertius ob. c. [illegible]		
4892	932	179	19	3			
4893	933	180	1 Commodus	4		Marcus Aurelius dies at Sirmium in Pannonia March 17th æt. 59.	
4894	934	181	2	5		Commodus makes Peace with the Germans & returns to Rome	Perennis R. Mr. ob. 187
4895	935	182	3	6	St. Irenæus ob. 202		
4896	936	183	4	7	Theodotion ye Interpreter	A Violent War in Britain ended by Marcellus	Ulpius Marcellus Gov.r of Br.
4897	937	184	5	8			
4898	938	185	6	9		Lucilla conspires ag.st her Brother Commodus & is put to Death	
4899	939	186	7	10	Julius Pollux ob. æt. 58		Martia Fav.te to Com. &c.
4900	940	187	8	11			
4901	941	188	9	12		Maternus conspires in Spain & comes into Italy	Cleander R. Mr. ob. 190
4902	942	189	10	13			
4903	943	190	11	14			Electus & Lætus R. Mrs.
4904	944	191	12	15			Pescen. Niger Gov.r of Syria ob. 194
4905	945	192	13	1 Victor		Commodus is put to Death by Martia & Lætus Dec. 31	Clodius Albinus Gov.r of Britain ob. 198
4906	946	193	Pertinax 3 m. & Julianus 2 m.	2		Pertinax is killed March 28 [illegible]	
4907	947	194	2 Pesc. Niger & Severus	3		Niger def.d by Severus [illegible]	
4908	948	195	3 alone	4		Disputes first begin about the time of Easter	
4909	949	196	4	5	Tertullian ob. sen. & Her.		
4910	950	197	5	6			
4911	951	198	6	7		Albinus is defeated in Gaul & killed at Lyons	[illegible]
4912	952	199	7	8			Scapula Pr. Cons. of Afr.
4913	953	200	8	9		Severus goes into ye East & conquers ye Parthians	

No 25. IIId CENTURY. Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Rome	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors.	Biſhops of Rome.	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4914	954	201	9 Septimius Severus	1 Zephirinus	Papinianus ob. 212		Plautianus R: Mr ob: 204
4915	955	202	10	2		Commences ten Years The Vth Persecution agst the Christians begins abt Apr.	
4916	956	203	11	3			
4917	957	204	12	4		The Secular Games celebrated at Rome in ye beg. of	
4918	958	205	13	5			Bulas ye fam. Robber ob: 206
4919	959	206	14	6	Clemens Alexandrinus		
4920	960	207	15	7	Minutius Felix	Severus goes into Brit.n he continues till he dies	
4921	961	208	16	8			
4922	962	209	17	9		Severus builds his Wall across Brit.n fr. ye Firth of	
4923	963	210	18	10	Philostratus ob. cir. 244		
4924	964	211	1 Caracalla, Geta 1	11		Severus dies at York Feb 4th at 66.	
4925	965	212	2 2	12		March 18th Caracalla kills his Brother Geta & many others	Artabanus II. K. of ye Parth.ns ob: 229
4926	966	213	3	13	Oppian ob. at 30		
4927	967	214	4	14			
4928	968	215	5	15			
4929	969	216	6	16			
4930	970	217	1 Opilius Macrinus	17		[illegible] The Septuagint found in a Cask. Caracalla is	Diadumenianus ob. 218
4931	971	218	1 Heliogabalus or	18		Macrinus is put to Death by ye Soldiers June 7th	
4932	972	219	2 Alagabalus Anton.	1 Callistus			Julia R.n Mr ob: 222
4933	973	220	3	2	Julius Africanus ye Chron.		
4934	974	221	4	3			
4935	975	222	1 Alexander Severus	4		[illegible] The Goths have an Annual Tribute not to invade ye	Ulpian ye Civil.n R:M. ob 226
4936	976	223	2 the Son of Mammea	5			Mammea Mo.r to A.S. ob. 235
4937	977	224	3	1 Urban I			
4938	978	225	4	2			
4939	979	226	5	3			
4940	980	227	6	4			
4941	981	228	7	5			
4942	982	229	8	6	Dion Cassius ye Hist.n	conq.d by The Kings of ye Parthians (Arsacides) end being	Artaxerxes King of Persia
4943	983	230	9	7			ob: 242
4944	984	231	10	1 Pontianus	Origen ob. 254 at 69		
4945	985	232	11	2	Ammonius ye Chr.n Plat. Phil.r	Alexandria Ammonius begins a School of Platonick Philos.y at	Jul. Titus R.n Gen.l in Maur.
4946	986	233	12	3	ob. circ. 243		P. Marinus Gen.l in Illyria
4947	987	234	13	4		[illegible] Alexander marches into ye East & defeats ye Persians	Jul. Palmatius Gen.l in Thrace
4948	988	235	1 Maximinus	5 Anterus 1 m.		[illegible] The VIth Persecution agt the Christians by ye Death	Vitalianus } R.M. ob. 236
4949	989	236	2 the 2 Gordians	1 Fabianus			Sabinus } R.M. ob. 236
4950	990	237	Max. Pupienus & Balbinus	2		The two Gordians killed in Afrik by Capelianus	Capelianus Gen.l in Maur.
4951	991	238	1 Gordian jun.r	3	Censorinus	[illegible] Balbinus & Pupienus put to death by ye Soldiers.	
4952	992	239	2	4			Misitheus R.M. ob. 243
4953	993	240	3	5		Sabinianus revolts in Africk but is defeated.	
4954	994	241	4	6	Gregory ye Thaumaturgus ob. 2[illegible]		
4955	995	242	5	7		Gordian makes an Expedition agt the Persians.	Sapor Ist King of Persia ob. 273
4956	996	243	6	8			Philip R.M. af. Emp.r ob. 249
4957	997	244	1 Philip 3d ye Arabian	9		Gordian is put to Death by Philip in March.	Severianus Gov.r of Mœsia
4958	998	245	2	10		Philip makes Peace wth Sapor & returns to Rome.	
4959	999	246	3	11			Philip jun.r R.M. ob. 249
4960	1000	247	4	12	Herodian ye Hist.n		Priscus Gov.r of Syria ob. 249
4961	1001	248	5	13			
4962	1002	249	1 Decius	14		[illegible] The two Philips are killed ye Elder at Verona & ye Son at	Valerianus R.M. af. Emp.r
4963	1003	250	2	Vac.y for 1y 6m		The VIIth Persecution agt the Christians by Decius	

No 26. IIId CENTURY Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors	Biſhops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4964	251	1 Gallus, Hostilius & Volu-	1 Cornelius	St. Cyprian ob: 258		
4965	252	2 sianus 2	2		A great Pestilence over the Roman Empire.	
4966	253	3	1 Lucius			
4967	254	Æmilianus 3m. Valerianus 1	2	Plotinus ob. 270. æt: 66		
4968	255	2 & Gallienus 2	1 Stephen			
4969	256	3 3	2			
4970	257	4 4	1 Sixtus II		The VIIIth Persecution against the Christians.	Balista R. Mr.
4971	258	5 5	2		The Empire is harrass'd successively by thirty tyrants	Cyriades ye 1st of ye 30 tyrants ob. 259
4972	259	6 6	1 Dionysius			
4973	260	7 Gallienus alone 7	2		Valerianus is taken Pris. by Sapor K. of Per. & flead alive	Posthumius Tyr. of Gaul for 7 y. ob. 267
4974	261	8	3	Longinus ob: 273		Regillianus Tyr. of Pannon. ob: 262
4975	262	9	4	Paulus Samosatenus Bishop		Æmilianus Tyr. of Egypt ob: 262
4976	263	10	5	of Antioch dep. in 270		Odenatus K. of Palmyra ob: 267
4977	264	11	6		Odenatus K. of Palmyra governs ye East Empire for Gal.	
4978	265	12	7			Aureolus ye Tyr. ob: 268
4979	266	13	8			Cleodamus Rom. Gen.
4980	267	14	9		The Scythians & Goths defeated by Cleodamus & Athenæus	Athenæus Rom. Gen.
4981	268	1 Claudius II	10		Gallienus is killed at Milan, Feb. 21 æt. 50.	
4982	269	2	11		Claudius gains a great Vict. over ye Goths in wh. 300,000 were killed [illegible]	Quintillus R. Mr. ob: 270
4983	270	1 Aurelian	12			
4984	271	2	1 Felix			
4985	272	3	2		The IXth Persecution against the Christians.	
4986	273	4	3		Zenobia Queen of Palmyra defeated by Aurelian at Palmyra.	Tetricus Tyr. in Gaul
4987	274	5	4		Aurelian gives up Dacia to the Barbarians.	Mnestheus
4988	275	Tacitus 6m.	1 Eutychianus		Aurelian is killed near Byzantium Jan. 29th	Hormisdas K. of Persia
4989	276	Florianus 2m. 1 Probus	2	Porphyry ob. circ. 304 æt. 71	Tacitus dies at Tarsus April 13th	
4990	277	2	3		Probus makes an Expedition into Gaul.	
4991	278	3	4			
4992	279	4	5			
4993	280	5	6		Probus goes into ye East & defeats ye Persians.	
4994	281	6	7			
4995	282	1 M. Aurelius Carus	8		Probus is put to Death at Sirmium Nov. 2d.	
4996	283	2 Carinus & Numerianus Emperors	9 1 Caius			Arrius Aper R. Mr. ob. 284
4997	284	1 Dioclesian	2		The Æra of Dioclesian begins Aug. 29th according to ye Egyptians [illegible]	
4998	285	2	3	Arnobius		
4999	286	3 Maximianus 1	4		The Empire is attack'd by North. Nations & sev. provinces usurped by tyrants.	Carausius Tyr. of Brit. ob. 293
5000	287	4 2	5			Achilleus Tyr. of Egypt ob. 296
5001	288	5 3	6			
5002	289	6 4	7	Gregory } Lawyers		
5003	290	7 5	8	Hermogenes }	The Gregorian & Hermogenian Codexes publish'd.	
5004	291	8 6	9	Ælius Spartianus ye Hist.	The two Emp. & ye Generals march to defend ye 4 Quarters of the Empire	Armentarius & Const. Chlorus Cæsars
5005	292	9 7	10			
5006	293	10 8	11		Carausius is kill'd by Allectus after a 7 Years Usurp. of Br.	Allectus Tyr. of Br. ob. 296.
5007	294	11 9	12			
5008	295	12 10	13			Narses K. of Persia ob. 301
5009	296	13 11	1 Marcellinus		Britain recover'd to ye Emper. after a 10 Years Usurpation [illegible]	Asclepiodotus R. Mr.
5010	297	14 12	2			
5011	298	15 13	3			
5012	299	16 14	4			
5013	300	17 15	5			

No. 27 IVth CENTURY Part 1st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
5014	301	18 Dioclesian Maximian 16	6 Marcellinus	Jul. Capitolinus		Hormisdas II. K. of Persia ob. 309
5015	302	19 17	7	Hierocles		
5016	303	20 18	8	Flavius Vopiscus	The X Persecution ag. ye Christ. begins at Nicomedia Feb. 23 [illegible]	
5017	304	1 Constantius Chlorus Gal. Max-	1 Marcellus		Dioclesian & Maximianus resign ye Empire & live retired	
5018	305	2 -imianus 2	2	Trebellius Pollio		Severus ye Caesar ob. 307
5019	306	1 Constantin 1 Maxentius 3	3		Constantius dies July 25th	
5020	307	2 the Great 2 4	4	Ælius Lampridius		
5021	308	3 Licinius 1 3 5	5		There were 4 Emperors reigning at this time	
5022	309	4 2 4 6	1 Eusebius			Sapor II. King of Persia ob. 380
5023	310	5 3 5 7	2			
5024	311	6 4 6 8	3 Melchiades	Lactantius		Valens ye Caesar ob. 315
5025	312	7 5 7	2		Maxentius defeated & killed in Battle at Rome by Con [illegible] 27 The Indictions [illegible]	
5026	313	8 6	3		The X Persecution ends June 13th by an Edict of Constantine & Licinius	
5027	314	9 7	1 Silvester			
5028	315	10 8	2			
5029	316	11 9	3			
5030	317	12 10	4			Crispus ye Caesar ob. 326
5031	318	13 11	5			
5032	319	14 12	6		Constantin begins to favour the Christians	
5033	320	15 13	7			
5034	321	16 14	8			
5035	322	17 15	9			
5036	323	18 16	10		Constantin gives full liberty to the Christian Religion	
5037	324	19 17	11		Licinius defeated at Adrianople July 3. & at Chalcedon [illegible]	
5038	325	20	12	Arius ye Heretic ob. 336	The 1st General Council of Nice begun June 19 & ended Aug. 25th [illegible] of 318 Bishops	
5039	326	21	13	Eusebius Pamphilus ob. 342	Crispus being falsely accused is put to Death by his Father Const.	[illegible] R.M. ob. 337
5040	327	22	14			
5041	328	23	15		The Seat of the Empire removed fr. Rome to Constantinople	
5042	329	24	16			
5043	330	25	17		Constantinople solemnly dedicated by Constantin May 11th	
5044	331	26	18	St Athanasius ob. 371	The Emperor orders all the Heathen temples to be destroyed	
5045	332	27	19			
5046	333	28	20			
5047	334	29	21		300000 Sarmatian Slaves revolt fr. ye Masters & are dispersed thro' ye Empire	Dalmatius ye Caesar ob. 337
5048	335	30	22			Constantius Bro. to ye Emp. & Caesar ob. 337
5049	336	31	Marcus 8m. Julius			Gregory R.M. ob. 340
5050	337	1 Constantin 1 Constantius 1 Constans	2 1		Constantin the Great dies on Whitsunday May 22	
5051	338	2 jun. 2 2	3			
5052	339	3 3 3	4			
5053	340	4 4 4	5		Constantin jun. defeated & killed by Constans at Aquileia [illegible] March	Hermogenes Gen.l R.M. ob. 342
5054	341	5 5	6	St Hilary ob. 367 at 80		Philagrius Gov. of Egypt
5055	342	6 6	7	Jamblichus ob. c.a. 363		
5056	343	7 7	8		A Persecution of the Christians in Persia by Sapor	
5057	344	8 8	9			
5058	345	9 9	10			Titianus Præf. Præt. in Gaul
5059	346	10 10	11			
5060	347	11 11	12			
5061	348	12 12	13			
5062	349	13 13	14			Vetranio Lieut. Consul of Illyr
5063	350	14 14	15		Constans killed in Spain by Magnentius Jan. 18th	Magnentius Emp. ob. 353

No 28. IVth CENTURY, Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors			Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
5064	351	15 Constantius alone			16 Julius			Gallus R: Mr ob: 354
5065	352	16			17 1 Liberius			
5066	353	17			2	Ælius Donatus ye Gram.		
5067	354	18			3		Gallus is put to Death by Constantius.	Musonianus R: Mr
5068	355	19			4			Julian ye Cæsar of the Emp.
5069	356	20			5	Eutropius ye Hist. & Sophist		Syrianus Gen. in Eg.
5070	357	21			6		Julian defeats & brings Pris. to Rome Chnodomarius	Chnodomarus a [illegible]
5071	358	22			7	Libanius ye Sophist	An Earthquake ruins 150 Citys in Greece & Asia	
5072	359	23			8	Ammianus Marcellinus		
5073	360	24			9	ob: abt 380	Constantius & Julian quarrel & prepare for War.	
5074	361	25 1 Julian			10	Greg. Nazianzen ob. 389	Constantius dies at Tarsus Nov. 3 Æt. 45.	Sallust Rn Mr
5075	362	2 the Apostate			11	Themistius ye Soph. ob. 390		
5076	363	1 Jovian			12	Aurelius Victor	[illegible] Roman expedition in Persia Julian endeavours in vain to rebuild ye Temple of [illegible] Death of Jovian	
		Eastern	Western					
5077	364	1 Valens	1 Valentinian		13		the Roman Empire divided into ye Eastern & Western.	
5078	365	2	2		14			Procopius ye Tyr. ob: 366
5079	366	3	3		15			Modestus East.n Mr
5080	367	4	4 Gratian	1	1 Damasus			
5081	368	5	5	2	2			
5082	369	6	6	3	3			
5083	370	7	7	4	4	St Basil ob. 379 at 51		Anicius Probus West.n M
5084	371	8	8	5	5			Severus Rom.n Gen.
5085	372	9	9	6	6	Eunapius		Para K. of Armenia ob: 373
5086	373	10	10	7	7		Firmus Tyrant of Africa is defeated & hang'd by	Theodosius sen. Rom. Gen. ob. 376
5087	374	11	11	8	8	St Ambrose made Bish.		
5088	375	12	12 1 Valentinian II	9	9	of Milan ob. 397		Fritigernus } Gothick Gen.
5089	376	13	2	10	10		[illegible] the Goths being expelled by ye Hunns are allowed to	Athanarick } ob. 382.
5090	377	14	3	11	11			
5091	378	15	4	12	12			
5092	379	1 Theodosius	5	13	13	Ausonius ob. ab. 394	Vandals the Lombards first leave Scandinavia & defeat ye	
5093	380	2 the Great	6	14	14			Artaxerxes II K. of Persia ob.
5094	381	3	7	15	15	Macedonius ye Her.	[illegible] the II General Council of Constantinople begun	Ausonius Pro Consul of Gaul
5095	382	4	8	16	16			Andragathius ob. 388
5096	383	5	9	17	17	Pappus of Alexan. ye Mat.	[illegible] the Emp. Gratian is defeated & killed by Andragathius.	Maximus ye Tyrant ob. 388
5097	384	6	10		18			Sapor III K. of Persia ob. 389
5098	385	7	11		1 Siricius	Theon jun. of Alexan.		Cynegius East.n Mr ob: 388
5099	386	8	12		2	ye Mathem.		Symmachus Gov.r of Rome
5100	387	9	13		3	St Jerom ob. 420 at 78		
5101	388	10	14		4		by Theodosius the Tyr. Maximus defeated & killed at Aquileia	Arbogastes West.n Mr ob. 394
5102	389	11	15		5			Varanes IV K. of Persia ob.
5103	390	12	16		6			
5104	391	13	17		7			Eugenius ye Tyr. ob. 394
5105	392	14	Eugenius		8	Prudentius		
5106	393	15	the Tyrant		9			
5107	394	16			10	St Augustin ob. 430 at 76	[illegible] Theodosius defeats both Eugenius & Arbogastes	Ruffinus West.n Mr ob. 395
5108	395	1 Arcadius	1 Honorius		11		Death [illegible] ye Great Theodosius [illegible]	Eutropius East.n Mr ob. 399
5109	396	2	2		12	St Chrysostom ob. 407 at		Stilicho West.n Mr ob. 408
5110	397	3	3		13	Claudian		Gildo Gov.r of Africa ob. 398
5111	398	4	4		1 Anastasius	[illegible]	Gildo defeated [illegible] of Mascezel [illegible]	Gainas ye Gen. of [illegible]
5112	399	5	5		2			Fravitta the Goth
5113	400	6	6		3			Isdegerdes K. of P. [illegible]

Nº29. Vth. CENTURY. Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the Eaſt	Emperors of the Weſt	Kings of ÿ Viſi-Goths	Kings of the Suevi	Kings of the Vandalls	Kings of the Burgundians	Kings of the French	Kings of SouthBritain	Kings of Scotland	Biſhops of Rome
5114	401	7 Arcadius	7 Honorius								4 Anaſtaſius
5115	402	8	8								1 Innocent I
5116	403	9	9								2
5117	404	10	10							1 Fergus	3
5118	405	11	11	Viſi-Goths						2	4
5119	406	12	12	1 Alarick						3	5
5120	407	13	13							4	6
5121	408	1 Theodoſius	14		Suevi in Spain					5	7
5122	409	2 junr or II	15		1 Hermerick					6	8
5123	410	3	16		2	Vandalls in				7	9
5124	411	4	17	1 Athaulfus	3	Spain	Burgundians			8	10
5125	412	5	18		4	1 Gunderic	in Alſace			9	11
5126	413	6	19		5	2	1 Gundicar			10	12
5127	414	7	20	Kingm. of Toulouſe	6	3	2			11	13
5128	415	8	21	1 Wallia	7	4	3			12	14
5129	416	9	22	2	8	5	4			13	15
5130	417	10	23	3 wt. part of Spain	9	6	5			14	1 Zoſimus
5131	418	11	24	4	10	7	6	French on the		15	1 Boniface I
5132	419	12	25	1 Theodoric I	11	8	7	lower Rhine		16	2
5133	420	13	26	2	12	9	8	1 Pharamond		1 Eugenius	3
5134	421	14	27	3	13	10	9	2		2	4
5135	422	15	28	4	14	11	10	3		3	5
5136	423	16	29	5	15	12	11	4		4	1 Cœleſtinus
5137	424	17	1 Valentinian III	6	16	13	12	5		5	2
5138	425	18	2	7	17	14	13	6	Britiſh Kings	6	3
5139	426	19	3	8	18	1 Genſeric	14	7	then aroſe a	7	4
5140	427	20	4	9	19	2 goes into Afric	15	8	confuſed ſucceſs.	8	5
5141	428	21	5	10	20	3	16	1 Clodion sur	of many petty	9	6
5142	429	22	6	11	21	4	17	2 the Hairy	Tyrants for 20	10	7
5143	430	23	7	12	22	5	18	3	Years after the	11	8
5144	431	24	8	13	23	6	19	4	Romans leave	12	9
5145	432	25	9	14	24	7	20	5	Britain	13	1 Sixtus III
5146	433	26	10	15	25	8	21	6		14	2
5147	434	27	11	16	26	9	22	7		15	3
5148	435	28	12	17	27	10	23	8		16	4
5149	436	29	13	18	28	11	24	9		17	5
5150	437	30	14	19	29	12	25	10		18	6
5151	438	31	15	20	1 Rechila	13	26	11		19	7
5152	439	32	16	21	2	14 Kingdom of	27	12		20	8
5153	440	33	17	22	3	15 Carthage	28	13		21	1 Leo surd the
5154	441	34	18	23	4	16	29	14		22	2 Saint
5155	442	35	19	24	5	17	30	15		23	3
5156	443	36	20	25	6	18	31	16		24	4
5157	444	37	21	26	7	19	32	17		25	5
5158	445	38	22	27	8	20	33	18	1 Vortigern	26	6
5159	446	39	23	28	9	21	34	19	2	27	7
5160	447	40	24	29	10	22	35	20	3	28	8
5161	448	41	25	30	1 Rechiarius	23	36	21	4	29	9
5162	449	42	26	31	2	24	37	1 Meroveus	5	30	10
5163	450	1 Marcianus	27	32	3	25	38	2	6	31	11

	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
	Sulpicius Severus Eccl.l Hist. ob. 420		Radagaisus the Gothick Gen.l ob. 405
	Ammianus of Alex.a y Monk & Chron.r		
	Macrobius ob. cir.r 415		
	Panodorus of Alex.a y Monk & Chron.r		
	John Stobaeus	Stilicho defeats Radagaisus & 200,000 Goths in the Mountains of Fesula.	Heraclianus ob. 413
	Pelagius y Heretick ob. cir.r 430.	The Vandalls Alans & Suevi spread into France & Spain by a Concession of Honorius	
	Hypatia the Math.n and	Arcadius dies, May 1st at 31. Isdegerdes King of Persia is appointed by the Will of Arcadius Guardian to Theodosius	Constantin Tyrant of Gaul ob. 411
	Dau.r to Theon ob. 415		Antiochus y Persian Tutor to Theod.s the 2d
	Servius the Comment.r on Virgil	Rome taken & plunderd by Alaric King of the Visi Goths August 24th	
	Synesius Bp. of Cyrene & Plat.c Phil.		Empress Pulcheria East.n Reg.t ob. 452
	St. Cyrill Bishop of Alex.a ob. 444	The Vandalls begin their Kingdom in Spain.	Constantius West.n Em.r ob. 420
		The Kingdom of the Burgundians begins in Alsace.	
		The Visi Goths begin the Kingdom of Toulouse.	
	Orosius the Histor.n		
		The Alans defeated & extirpated by y Goths wh. extends y Kingd.m of Toulouse into Spain.	Castinus Rom.n Gen.l & West.n Em.r ban.d 424
	Socrates the Eccles.l Hist.n sir.d the Scholastic	The Kingdom of the French begins upon the lower Rhine.	Graham Regent of Scotland
			Varanes V. King of Persia ob. 441
			Rhoilas Gen.l of y Nomad Scyth.s ob. [illegible]
		Death of Honorius Aug. 15th at 39. The Western Empire usurpd by John sir.d the Notary assisted by Castinus upon the	John sir.d the Notary ob. 425
			Empress Placidia West.n Em. ob. 450
		Theodosius endeavors to restore Learning at Constant.le by establishing Publick Schools &c.	
		The Romans leave Britain & never return.	
	Zosimus the Hist.n	The Romans recover Pannonia from y Huns after 50 y.rs Poss.n The Vandals pass into Africk in May.	Boniface Rom.n Gen.l in Africk ob. 423
		The French defeated by Aetius.	
			Ardaburus Rom.n Gen.l ag.t y Pers.s ob. 471
	Nestorius y Heretick Bp. of Const.le	The III.d General Council of Ephesus began June 22.d & continued till y end of July.	Aetius W. Em.r sir.d Defender of the Empire ob. 454
			Aspar Rom.n Gen.l ob. 471
			Litorius Roman Gen.l ob. 439
		The Theodosian Codex published Feb.y 15th.	Paulinus East.n Em.r ob. 440
	Theodoret Bp. of Cyrus ob. c.r 460		Anatolius Roman Gen.l
	Sozomen y Eccl.l Hist.n ob. 450	the 9th of October Genseric takes Carthage & begins the Kingdom of the Vandals in Africk upon	Bleda King of the Huns ob. [illegible]
			Vitus Roman Gen.l ob. 445
	Olympiodorus y Eccl.l Hist.n		Constantin East.n Em.r
		The Britons make y famous Complaint to Aetius & y Romans ag.t y Incursions of y Scots & Picts.	Attila sir.d the Scourge of God King of the Huns ob. 454
		Attila with his Huns ravage all Europe.	Chrysaphius y Eunuch East.n [illegible]
		The Saxons first come into Britain being invited by Vortigern.	
		Theodosius II.d dies July 29th at 49.	

N.º 30. V.th CENTURY. Part 2.d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Emperors of the West	Visigoths Kings in Spain	Suevi	Kings of the Vandalls in Africk	Kings of the Burgundians	Kings of the French	Britons	Kings of South Britain		Saxons	Kings of Scotland
5164	451	2 Marcianus	28 Valentinian	1 Thorismond	Rechi 4	26 Genseric	1 Gunderic	4 Meroveus	7 Vortigern				32 Eugenius
5165	452	3	29 III	1 Theodoric	arius 5	27	2	5	8				1 Dongardus
5166	453	4	30	2 II	6	28	3	6	9		The Saxon Kingdom		2
5167	454	5	31	3	7	29	4	7	10	1 Vortimer	of Kent		3
5168	455	6	Maximus 2m Avitus 10m	4	8	30	5	8	11	2		Hengist 1	4
5169	456	7	Interregm of the 10m	5	Maldras	31	6	1 Childeric	12	3		2	5
5170	457	1 Leo I sir.d	1 Majorianus	6	2	32	7	2	13	4		3	1 Constantin
5171	458	2 the Thracian	2	7	3	33	8	3	14	5		4	2
5172	459	3	3	8	4	34	9	4	15	6		5	3
5173	460	4	4	9	Frumarius 1	35	10	5	16	7		6	4
5174	461	5	1 Severus	10	2	36	11	6	17	8		7	5
5175	462	6	2	11	3	37	12	7	18	9		8	6
5176	463	7	3	12	Remismund 1	38	13	8	19	10		9	7
5177	464	8	4	13	The kings	39	14	9	20	11		10	8
5178	465	9	Interregnum	14	of ye Suevi are	40	15	10	21	12	1 Ambrosius	11	9
5179	466	10		1 Euric.	unknown	41	16	11	22	13	2	12	10
5180	467	11	1 Anthemius	2	till 558	42	17	12	23	14	3	13	11
5181	468	12	2	3		43	18	13	24	15	4	14	12
5182	469	13	3	4		44	19	14	25	16	5	15	13
5183	470	14	4	5		45	20	15	26	17	6	16	14
5184	471	15	5	6		46	21	16	27	18	7	17	15
5185	472	16	Olybrius.	7		47	22	17	28	19	8	18	16
5186	473	17	Glycerius.	8		48	1 Gondebaud	18	29	20	9	19	17
5187	474	Leo jun.r 1 Zeno	Nepos. Augustulus. **Kings of Italy**	9		49	2 his Brothers	19	30	21	10	20	18
5188	475	2		10		50	3 Chilperick	20	31	22	11	21	19
5189	476	3	1 Odoacer king	11		1 Hunneric	4 Godomar }	21	32	12		22	20
5190	477	4	2 of the Heruli	12		2	5 Godegisil }	22	33	13		23	21
5191	478	5	3	13		3	6 were kill'd	23	34	14		24	22
5192	479	6	4	14		4	7 the last in 500	24	35	15		25	1 Congallus
5193	480	7	5	15		5	8	25	36	16		26	2
5194	481	8	6	16		6	9	1 Clovis	37	17		27	3
5195	482	9	7	17		7	10	2	38	18		28	4
5196	483	10	8	18		8	11	3	39	19		29	5
5197	484	11	9	1 Alaric II		1 Gondebaud or	12	4	40	20		30	6
5198	485	12	10	2		2 Gondemont	13	5	21			31	7
5199	486	13	11	3		3	14	6	22			32	8
5200	487	14	12	4		4	15	7	23			33	9
5201	488	15	13	5		5	16	8	24			Esca 1	10
5202	489	16	14	6		6	17	9	25	Saxon Kingdom		2	11
5203	490	17	15	7		7	18	10	26	of Suſſex		3	12
5204	491	1 Anastasius	16	8		8	19	11	27		Ella 1	4	13
5205	492	2 ye Silentiary	17	9		9	20	12	28		2	5	14
5206	493	3	1 Theodoric king	10		10	21	13	29		3	6	15
5207	494	4	2 of ye Ostrogoths	11		11	22	14	30		4	7	16
5208	495	5	3	12		1 Thrasamund	23	15	31		5	8	17
5209	496	6	4	13		2	24	16	32		6	9	18
5210	497	7	5	14		3	25	17	33		7	10	19
5211	498	8	6	15		4	26	18	34		8	11	20
5212	499	9	7	16		5	27	19	35		9	12	21
5213	500	10	8	17		6	28	20	36		10	13	22

	Biſhops of Rome	**Men of Learning or Genius**	**Remarkable Events**	**Statesmen Warriors, &c.**
	12 Leo sur.d the	Eutyches	by Ætius in the Plains of Chalons The 4th General Council of Chalcedon began Octr. 8th & ended Novr. 1st. Attila defeated	
	13 1st & ye Great		The City of Venice takes its Rise about this time.	
	14			
	15			Empreſs Eudoxia ob: 472
	16		Rome taken by Genseric in July. The Kingdom of Kent begins.	Frento West.n M.r
	17	Prosper ob: 466	Octr. 5th The Suevi defeated by Theodoric in a great Battle on ye River Ebro on a Friday	
	18		dies at ye end of Jan.y Vortimer defeated by Hengist in ye Battle of Crayford in Kent. Marcianus	Beorgor King of ye Alans ob: 464
	19			Perozes King of Persia ob: 482
	20			Ægidius ye Rom.n Gen.l & Gov.r of Soiſsons
	21			ob: 465
	1 Hilary			Ricimer West.n M. ob: 472
	2			Arimmadus E. M.r
	3	Victorius of Aquitain	Victorius of Aquitain invents ye Paschal Cycle of 532 Years.	Marcellinus West.n M. ob: 468
	4			Zeno ⎫ East.n M. afterw.ds Emp.r
	5			Basiliscus ⎭ ban.d in 468 ob: 476
	6		Euric with his Goths defeated in Gaul by Ecdicius.	Ecdicius Rom.n Gen.l in Gaul
	1 Simplicius			
	2			Aspar East.n Patrician ob: 471
	3	Sidonius Apollinaris ob: 482 æt. 52		
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7	Gennadius ob: 492		
	8		Leo I. dies in Jan.y & Leo II.d in Jan.y being an Infant dies in Nov.r	Orestes West.n M.r ob: 476
	9	Gelaſius of Cyzicum	May 1st … next Year Hengist treacherously maſsacres 300 British Nobles. Zeno is dethroned by Basiliscus but recovers	Brachilas ye Goth.k Gen.l ob: 477
	10		Aug 23d & ye Kingdom of Italy begins The Western Empire finishes 524 Years after ye Battle of Pharsalia by the Defeat of Orest	Prince Arthur made Patrician by Am
	11			broſius afterw.ds British Monarch ob: 542 æt. 90
	12			Syagrius ye Roman Count or Governor
	13	Peter surd. the Fuller ob: 486		of Soiſsons killed by Clovis in 485
	14		[illegible] Great Part of Constantinople thrown down by an Earthquake w.ch lasted 40 Days	Illus East.n M.r ob: 488
	15			Leontius Tyr.t in ye East ob: 488
	16			Obalas King of Persia ob: 486
	1 Felix II			Basilius Præt.n Pref.t at Rome
	2			
	3		The Battle of Soiſsons gain'd by Clovis ag.st Syagrius ye Rom.n Gen.l in Gaul.	
	4			Cabades King of Persia depos'd in 497
	5		Cissa &c. A famous Victory gain'd by ye Britons under Ambrosius & Prince Arthur over Ella &	
	6			Longinus East.n M. ob: 498
	7			
	8		[illegible] Theodoric K. of ye Ostrogoths having Marched in Winter enters Italy & defeats Odoacer at the	
	9		[illegible] Ella founds ye 2d Saxon Kingdom of Suſsex including ye County of Surry	Empreſs Ariadne ob: 515
	1 Gelasius			Pelagius East.n Patrician ob: 490
	2	Malchus ye Sophist	[illegible] The Kingdom of Italy paſses from the Heruli to the Ostro Goths by the	
	3			
	4	Timotheus Gazæus		
	1 Anastasius II		Clovis baptized & Christianity embraced in France.	
	2			Zamaspes King of Persia ob: 501
	1 Symmachus			
	2	Fulgentius ob: 529		
	3			

Nº 31. VIth CENTURY Part 1st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the Eaſt	Kings of the Vandals in Africk	Kings of the OſtroGoths in Italy	Kings of the Viſi Goths in Spain	Kings of the Burgundians	Kings of the French in Gaul				Kings in South Britain					
											Britons			Suſsex		Kent
5214	501	11 Anaſtaſius	7 Thraſa-	9 Theodoric	18 Alaric	29 Gondebaud	21 Clovis				37 Ambroſius			10 Ella		Eſcus 13
5215	502	12	8 -mond	10	19	30	22				38			11		14
5216	503	13	9	11	20	31	23				39			12		15
5217	504	14	10	12	21	32	24				40			13		16
5218	505	15	11	13	22	33	25				41			14		17
5219	506	16	12	14	23	34	26				42			15		18
5220	507	17	13	15	1 Geſalric	35	27				43			16		19
5221	508	18	14	16	2	36	28				1 Prince Arthur			17		20
5222	509	19	15	17	3	1 Sigiſmond	29 Kingdoms of				2			18		21
5223	510	20	16	18	4	2	30 Paris	Metz	Soiſsons	Orleans	3			19		22
5224	511	21	17	19	1 Amalaric	3	1 Childe-	1 Thierry	1 Clotaire	1 Clodo-	4			20		23
5225	512	22	18	20	2 under ẏ guardᵖ	4	2 bert	2	2	2 -mir	5			21		Octa 1
5226	513	23	19	21	3 of Theodoric	5	3	3	3	3	6			22		2
5227	514	24	20	22	4	6	4	4	4	4	7			1 Ciſsa		3
5228	515	25	21	23	5	7	5	5	5	5	8			2		4
5229	516	26	22	24	6	8	6	6	6	6	9			3		5
5220	517	27	23	25	7	9	7	7	7	7	10			4		6
5231	518	1 Juſtin [illegible]	24	26	8	10	8	8	8	8	11		Weſsex	5		7
5232	519	2 ẏ Thracian	25	27	9	11	9	9	9	9	12		Cerdic 1	6		8
5233	520	3	26	28	10	12	10	10	10	10	13		2	7		9
5234	521	4	27	29	11	13	11	11	11	11	14		3	8		10
5235	522	5	1 Hilderic	30	12	14	12	12	12	12	15		4	9		11
5236	523	6	2	31	13	15	13	13	13	13	16		5	10		12
5237	524	7	3	32	14	1 Gondemar	14	14	14	14	17		6	11		13
5238	525	8	4	33	15	2	15	15	15		18		7	12		14
5239	526	9	5	1 Athalaric	16 Amalaric	3	16	16	16		19		8	13	Eſsex	15
5240	527	1 Juſtinian I	6	2	17 alone	4	17	17	17		20		9	14	1 Erkenwin	16
5241	528	2	7	3	18	5	18	18	18		21		10	15	2	17
5242	529	3	8	4	19	6	19	19	19		22		11	16	3	18
5243	530	4	1 Gelimer	5	20	7	20	20	20		23		12	17	4	19
5244	531	5	2	6	1 Theudes	8	21	21	21		24		13	18	5	20
5245	532	6	3	7	2	conq'd 22	22		22		25		14	19	6	21
5246	533	7	4	8	3	23	23		23		26		15	20	7	22
5247	534	8	5 conq'd by	1 Theodatus	4	24	1 Theodebert		24		27		Kenric 1	21	8	Hermenric 1
5248	535	9	Beliſarius Gⁿˡ	2	5	25	2		25		28		2	22	9	2
5249	536	10	to Juſtinian	1 Vitiges	6	26	3		26		29		3	23	10	3
5250	537	11		2	7	27	4		27		30		4	24	11	4
5251	538	12		3	8	28	5		28		31		5	25	12	5
5252	539	13		4	9	29	6		29		32		6	26	13	6
5253	540	14		1 [illegible] Ildibald	10	30	7		30		33		7	27	14	7
5254	541	15		Araric & Totila	11	31	8		31		34		8	28	15	8
5255	542	16		2	12	32	9		32		35		9	29	16	9
5256	543	17		3	13	33	10		33				10	30	17	10
5257	544	18		4	14	34	11		34				11	31	18	11
5258	545	19		5	15	35	12		35			Northum-	12	32	19	12
5259	546	20		6	16	36	13		36			berland	13	33	20	13
5260	547	21		7	17	37	14		37			Ida 1	14	34	21	14
5261	548	22		8	1 Theudegiſel	38	1 Theodebald		38			2	15	35	22	15
5262	549	23		9	1 Agila	39	2		39			3	16	36	23	16
5263	550	24		10	2	40	3		40			4	17	37	24	17

Kings of Scotland	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
1 Goran	4 Symmachus	Avitus Counsellor to Gondebaud	Gondebaud publishes his Laws of ye Burgundians call'd La Loy Gombette	Cabades K.g of Persia rest.d ob:532
2	5			Lando F.M.r
3	6		Anastasius's Army cutt to pieces by Cabades.	
4	7			Celer East.n M.r 3 Gen.l ag.t ye Pers.
5	8		Celer defeats Cabades & puts an End to ye Persian War.	
6	9	Anien Chan.r to Alaric	publishes it at Aire in Gascony Feb. 2d Anien Chancellor of Alaric reforms ye Theodosian Codex, and	Sabinianus Rom.n Gen.l
7	10		The Battle of Vouille near Poitiers in w.h Alaric is defeated & kill'd by Clovis	
8	11			Ibba ye Goth.k Gen.l
9	12	Alcimus Avitus ob:523		
10	13		Paris is made the Capital of the French Dominions.	
11	14	Proclus ye Platonic Phil.r	Prince Arthur defeats ye Saxons in ye fam.s Battle of Badonhill or Bath	
12	15			Vitalianus Goth. Gen.l ob:52
13	16	Boetius the Phil.r ob:524		Symmachus Pref. of Rome ob:520
14	1 Hormisdas	Cassiodorus Sec.y to Theodoric	Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus w.se Fleet is burnt by a Speculum of Brass by Proclus	
15	2	ob:562 aet. c. 100		
16	3	Dionysius ye Monk s.d ye little	The computing of Time by ye Christian Æra is introduced by Dionysius.	
17	4	ob:540		Ruffinus East.n M.r
18	5			
19	6		Prince Arthur defeated at Charford by Cerdic w.o begins ye W.t Saxon kingdom of Wessex.	
20	7			
21	8	Hesychius of Miletus		
22	9		Thrasamond King of ye Vandalls defeated & kill'd by ye Moors.	
23	1 John I			
24	2		The Battle of Voiron in w.ch Clodomir K.g of Orleans is kill'd by Gondomar	
25	3	Priscian ye Gram.n		Ephrem Pref. of ye East ob:546
26	1 Felix III			Amalasunta Ostro Goth.k Reg.t ob:534
27	2		Erkenwin founds ye 6th Saxon Kingdom of Essex.	
28	3			John ye Cappadocian East.n M.r
29	4	Tribonianus ye fam.s Lawyer	The Codex of Justinian is publish'd April 16th The Persian War begun by Belisarius.	disg.d in 542 & recall'd 548
30	1 Boniface II			
31	2			
32	1 John II		Kingdom of Burgundy conq.d by Childebert & Clotaire. - An Insur.n at Constantinople in w.h 30,000 were killed in one Day.	Cosroes ye Great K.g of Pers. ob.58
33	2		The Digest of Justinian is publish'd Dec: 30th	
34	3	Procopius ye Hist.n Secret.y	Kingdom of ye Vandalls fin.d by Belisarius w.o took Carthage at ye end of ye Year.	Empress Theodora ob:548
1 Eugenius	1 Agapetus	to Belisarius		
2 III	1 Sylverius		Rome taken by Belisarius Dec. 10th	Belisarius disg.d in 561 & ob:565
3	2	Count Marcellinus ye Chron.		Mildred British Harper ob:541
4	3			Solomon ye Eun.ch Rom.n Gen.l ob:544
5	4		Theodebert K.g of Mets, enters Italy & takes ye Camps both of ye Romans & Goths in one Day.	
6	1 Vigilius		Vitiges taken Prisoner by Belisarius in Ravenna.	
7	2	Jornandes ye Goth.k Hist.n ob:552		
8	3		The Consulship of Basilius being ye last at Rome. Prince Arthur and Mordred are killed in the same Battle in Cornwall	
9	4		A great Plague w.ch came from Afr.k & desolated Asia & Europe	
10	5	Paul the Silentiary		
11	6			Narses ye Eunuch & Rom.n Gen.l ob. 568
12	7	Simplicius ye Peripatetic Phil.	Rome taken by Totila & pillaged in a barbarous manner	
13	8		Ida founds ye 7th Saxon Kingdom of Northumberland.	
14	9			
15	10			
16	11			

Nº 32 VIth. CENTURY Part 2.d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Kings of the Ostro-Goths in Italy		Kings in Spain		Kings in France				Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in South Britain							
					Visigoths	Suevi	Paris		Metz	Soissons	Northumberland		Wessex	Sussex			Essex	Kent
5264	551	25 Justinian	11 Totila		3 Agila		41 Childe-		4 Theode-	41 Clotaire	5 Ida		18 Kinric	Cissa			25 Erchenwine	
5265	552	26	12		4		42 -bert		5 -bald	42	6		19	39			26 Hermanric	
5266	553	27	Teia 7 m.		5		43		6	43	7		20	40			27	20
5267	554	28	Narses is Governor for 15 Years		1 Athanagildus		44		7	44	8		21	41			28	21
5268	555	29			2		45		8	45	9		22	42			29	22
5269	556	30			3		46		46		10		23	43			30	23
5270	557	31			4		47		47		11		24	44			31	24
5271	558	32			5	Theudemirus 1	48		48		12 Bernicia	Deira	25	45			32	25
5272	559	33			6	2	49 Clotaire sole King of France				1 Adda	Alla 1	26	46			33	26
5273	560	34			7	3	50				2	2	1 Ceaulin	47			34	27
5274	561	35			8	4	51 Paris	Orleans & Burg.	Austrasia	Soissons	3	3	2	48			35	28
5275	562	36			9	5	1 Chari-	1 Gon-	1 Sigebert	1 Chilperic	4	4	3	49			36	29
5276	563	37			10	6	2 bert	2 tram	2	2	5	5	4	50			37	30
5277	564	38			11	7	3	3	3	3	6	6	5	51			38	31
5278	565	1 Justin II			12	8	4	4	4	4	7	7	6	52			39	32
5279	566	2	Kings of the Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	13	9	5	5	5	5	1 Glappa	8	7	53			40	33
5280	567	3			1 Liuba	10	6		6	6	2	9	8	54			41	34
5281	568	4	1 Alboinus		2	11	9		7	7	3	10	9	55			42	Ethelbert 1
5282	569	5	2	1 Longinus	3	Mirra 1	10		8	8	4	11	10	56			43	2
5283	570	6	3	2	4	2	11		9	9	5	12	11	57			44	3
5284	571	7	4	3	5	3	12		10	10	6	13	12	58			45	4
5285	572	8	1 Clephis	4	1 Leovigildus	4	13		11	11	1 Fridulph	14	13	59			46	5
5286	573	9	2	5	2	5	14		12	12	2	15	14	60			47	6
5287	574	10	An Interregnum	6	3	6	15		13	13	3	16	15	61		East Anglia	48	7
5288	575	11	of 12 Years in w.ch	7	4	7	16		14	14	4	17	16	62		Uffa 1	49	8
5289	576	12	they are gover.d	8	5	8	17		1 Childe-	15	5	18	17	63		2	50	9
5290	577	13	by their Dukes	9	6	9	18		2 bert	16	6	19	18	64		3	51	10
5291	578	1 Tiberius II		10	7	10	19		3	17	7	20	19	65		Titilus 1	52	11
5292	579	2		11	8	11	20		4	18	1 Theodoric	21	20	66		2	53	12
5293	580	3		12	9	12	21		5	19	2	22	21	67		3	54	13
5294	581	4		13	10	Eboric 1	22		6	20	3	23	22	68	Mercia	4	55	14
5295	582	1 Mauricius sur.d		14	11	2	23		7	21	4	24	23	69	1 Crida	5	56	15
5296	583	2 ye Cappadocian		15	12	Andeca 1	24		8	22	5	25	24	70	2	6	57	16
5297	584	3	Their Kings	1 Smaragdus	13 the Suevi conq.d		25		9	1 Clotaire	6	26	25	71	3	7	58	17
5298	585	4	are restored in	2	14 by the Goths		26		10	2 II	7	27	26	72	4	8	59	18
5299	586	5	1 Autharis	3	1 Recaredus		27		11	3	1 Athelric	28	27	73	5	9	60	19
5300	587	6	2	1 Romanus	2		28		12	4	2	29	28	74	6	10	1 Sledda	20
5301	588	7	3	2	3		29		13	5	3	30	29	75	7	11	2	21
5302	589	8	4	3	4		30		14	6	4		30	76	8	12	3	22
5303	590	9	1 Agilulfus	4	5		31		15	7	5		31 Ceaulin expelled		9	13	4	23
5304	591	10	2	5	6		32		16	8	6		32 [illegible]		10	14	5	24
5305	592	11	3	6	7		33		17	9	7		1 Ceolric		11	15	6	25
5306	593	12	4	7	8		34		18	10	1 Athelfrid		2		12	16	7	26
5307	594	13	5	8	9		19			11	2		3		Interregnum		8	27
5308	595	14	6	9	10		20			12	3		4		1 Wibba	18	9	28
5309	596	15	7	10	11		1 Thierry II		1 Theode-	13	4		5		2	19	10	29
5310	597	16	8	11	12		2		2 bert II	14	5		6		3	20	11	30
5311	598	17	9	1 Callinicus	13		3		3	15	6		1 Ceolulph		4	21	1 Sabert	31
5312	599	18	10	2	14		4		4	16	7		2		5 Redwald		2	32
[illegible]	600	19	11	3	15		5		5	17	8		3		6	2	3	33

Kings of Scotland	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
17 Eugenius III	12 Vigilius		The Manufacture of Silk introduced into Europe fr. India by some Monks	
18	13			
19	14		[illegible] The V. General Council or IId of Constantinople began May 4th	
20	15		[illegible] Teias is defeated & killed at Cumae by Narses in 553 wh. thus finished the	
21	1 Pelagius I			
22	2	Gildas surd. y Wise y Brit. Histor. 570		Chramnes Son to Clotaire ob. 560
23	3			
1 Congallus II	4		A terrible Plague all over Europe, Asia & Africa wh. continues near 50 Years	
2	1 John III sur:			
3	2 Catelin		Chramnus rebelling agst his Fath. Clotaire is defeated & burnt alive in a cottage	
4	3		[illegible] in a Conspiracy agst Justinian than 3 Belisarius being mention'd by the	
5	4			
6	5			
7	6			
8	7	Agathias y Histor.	Justinian dies Nov. 13th at 83.	
9	8			
10	9			Queen Fredegonde y Cruel Wife
11	10		The Lombards invited fr. Pannonia by Narses enter Italy & found a Kingdm	to Chilperic ob. 590
1 Kinathal	11		Exarchs are sent to Ravenna by y Eastn. Emperors agt y Lombards.	
1 Aidan	12			
2	13			Merovaeus Son to Chilperic ob. 577
3		Gregory of Tours surd. y Father of		The cruel Queen Brunehaut Wife
4	1 Benedict I	y French History ob. 595		to Sigebert Kg of Austr. ob. 613
5	2			
6	3		Uffa founds y VIth Saxon Kingdm of East Anglia. The Lombards defeated by	Mummol Gen. to Gontran Kg of Orleans
7	4		Cosroes y Great is defeated by the Emperor Justin's Army under	Justinian the Rom. Gen.
8	1 Pelagius II			Didier Gen. to Chilperic
9	2		Justin IId dies Octo. 5th	
10	3			
11	4		Cosroes y Great is again defeated & dies of Grief.	Hormisdas III Kg of Pers. ob. 591
12	5		Latin ceas'd to be spoke about this time in Italy.	
13	6		[illegible] Crida founds y Kingdom of Mercia being y VIIth Saxon King in Brit.	
14	7		The Suevi in Spain conquer'd by y Visigoths wh. finishes y Kingdom.	
15	8			Landri F.M. & fav. to Q. Fredegond
16	9			
17	10			Gundowald Gen. to Gontran
18	11			
19	12			
20	13		Philippicus gains a compleat Victory over the Persians.	Philippicus Rom. Gen. ob. post 604
21	1 Gregory sur:			
22	2 the Great			Cosroes IId Kg of Persia ob. 627
23	3		Ceaulin defeated & dethron'd in y Battl of Wanborough in Wilts by Ceol	Ariulphus Lomb. Gen.
24	4		Cosroes being dethron'd is restor'd by Mauritius.	
25	5	Evagrius y Eccles. Histor.		Priscus Rom. Gen. & East. M.
26	6			
27	7			
28	8	Augustin y Monk ob. 605	Augustin the Monk comes into England with 40 Monks.	
29	9			
30	10			
31	11			

N.o 33. VIIth CENTURY. Part. 1st

Julian Period	Years of Chriſt	Emperors of the Eaſt		Kings of the Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of the Goths in Spain	Kings of France			Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain							
							Burgundy	Auſtraſia	Soiſſons	Northumberland		Weſſex	Suſſex	Mercia	Eaſt Anglia	Eſſex	Kent
5314	601	20 Mauricius 3.d Cappadocian		12 Agilulfus	4 Callinicus	1 Liuba II	6 Thierri II	6 Theodebert II	18 Clotaire	9 Athelfrid		4 Ceolulph		7 Wibba	Re- 3	4 Sebert	Ethel 34
5315	602	1 Phocas		13	5	2	7	7	19 II	10		5		8	-dowald 4	5	bert 35
5316	603	2		14	1 Smaragdus	1 Witeric	8	8	20	11		6		9	5	6	36
5317	604	3		15	2 rest.d	2	9	9	21	12		7		10	6	7	37
5318	605	4		16	3	3	10	10	22	13		8		11	7	8	38
5319	606	5		17	4	4	11	11	23	14		9		12	8	9	39
5320	607	6		18	5	5	12	12	24	15		10		13	9	10	40
5321	608	7		19	6	6	13	13	25	16		11		14	10	11	41
5322	609	8		20	7	7	14	14	26	17		12		15	11	12	42
5323	610	1 Heraclius		21	1 Joannes	1 Gondemar	15	15	27	18		13		16	12	13	43
5324	611	2		22	2 Remigius	2	16	16	28	19		1 Cinegisl		17	13	14	44
5325	612	3		23	3	1 Sisebut	17	17	29	20		2 Quichelm		18	14	15	45
5326	613	4		24	4	2	18		30	21		3	2	19	15	16	46
5327	614	5		25	5	3	31 Clotaire II alone			22		4	3	20	16	17	47
5328	615	6		26	1 Eleutherius	4	32			23		5	4	Interreg.m	17	18	48
5329	616	7		1 Adelualdus	2	5	33			24		6	5	1 Cearlus	18	1 Sexred	Edbald 1
5330	617	8		2 with	3	6	34			1 Edwin		7	6	2	19	2 Seward &	2
5331	618	9		3 his Mother	4	7	35			2		8	7	3	20	3 Sigebert	3
5332	619	10		4 Theodolinda	1 Isaac	8	36			3		9	8	4	21	4	4
5333	620	11	Caliphs of	5	2	9	37			4		10	9	5	22	5	5
5334	621	12	the Saracens	6	3	Recaredus II the	38			5		11	10	6	23	6	6
5335	622	13	1 Mahomet	7	4	2 Suintila	39			6		12	11	7	24	7	7
5336	623	14	2	8	5	3	40			7		13	12	8	25	1 Sebert 3.d	8
5337	624	15	3	9	6	4	41			8		14	13	9	Erpwald 1	2 ye Little	9
5338	625	16	4	10	7	5	42			9		15	14	1 Penda	2	3	10
5339	626	17	5	1 Ariovaldus	8	6	43			10		16	15	2	3	4	11
5340	627	18	6	2	9	7	44	Part of Aquitain		11		17	16	3	4	5	12
5341	628	19	7	3	10	8	1 Dagobert	1 Charibert		12		18	17	4	5	6	13
5342	629	20	8	4	11	9	2	2		13		19	18	5	6	7	14
5343	630	21	9	5	12	10	3	3		14		20	19	6	7	8	15
5344	631	22	10	6	13	1 Sisenand	4 Dagobert alone			15		21	20	7	8	9	16
5345	632	23	1 Abubeker	7	14	2	5			16		22	21	8	9	10	17
5346	633	24	2	8	15	3	6			Osrick Anfrid		23	22	9	Interregnum	11	18
5347	634	25	1 Omar	9	16	4	7			1 Oswald		24	23	10	of 3 Years	12	19
5348	635	26	2	10	17	5	8			2		25	24	11		13	20
5349	636	27	3	11	18	1 Suintilla II	9	Kings of		3		26 Cinegisl		12	Sigebert 1	14	21
5350	637	28	4	12	19	2	10 Auſtraſia	Burg.& Neuſtria		4		27 alone		13	2	15	22
5351	638	29	5	1 Rotharis	20	3	1 Sigebert II	1 Clovis II		5		28		14	3	16	23
5352	639	30	6	2	21	4	2	2		6		29		15	4	17	24
5353	640	31	7	3	22	1 Tulga	3	3		7		30		16	5	18	Ercombert 1
5354	641	[illegible]	8	4	23	2	4	4		8 Bernicia		31		17	6	19	2
5355	642	1 Constans II	9	5	24	1 Chindaswind	5	5		9	Deira	32		18	7	20	3
5356	643	2	10	6	1 Theodorus	2	6	6		1 Oswy		1 Cenowalch		19	8	21	4
5357	644	3	1 Otman	7	2 Calliopas	3	7	7		2	Oswin	2		20	[illegible] 1	22	5
5358	645	4	2	8	3	4	8	8		3	2	3		21	nas 2	23	6
5359	646	5	3	9	4	5	9	9		4	3	4		22	3	24	7
5360	647	6	4	10	5	6	10	10		5	4	5		23	4	25	8
5361	648	7	5	11	6	7	11	11		6	5	6	Adelwalch 1	24	5	26	9
5362	649	8	6	12	7	1 Recesuind	12	12		7	6	7	2	25	6	27	10
5363	650	9	7	13	1 Olympius	2	13	13		8	7	8	3	26	7	28	11

Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
32 Aidan	12 Gregory 1st			
33	13 the Great		Mauricius is put to Death by Phocas on Friday Nov. 23d	Narses Rom.n Gen.l ob: 605
34	14	Secundus Hist.n of ye Lomb.ds 615.		
1 Kenneth	1 Sabinianus 5 m		Cosroes defeats the Roman Army.	
1 Eugenius	Vacancy			Heraclius Rom.n Gen. af. Emp.r ob. 641
2 IV	Boniface III 9 m		Here begins ye Power of ye Popes by ye Concessions of Phocas.	
3	1 Boniface IV			
4	2			
5	3	Isidorus Hispalensis ob: 636		
6	4		Phocas is put to Death by Heraclius on Monday Oct. 5th	
7	5			
8	6	Theophylactus Simocatta ye Hist.n		
9	7		The French Mayors du Palais first introduced by Clotaire as Regents of ye kingdoms he united.	Arnoul Mayre du Palais turns Monk in 623
10	1 Deusdedit		The Persians take Jerusalem kill 90 000 & carry off ye Cross of Christ.	
11	2		The Persians overrun Africk, & take Alexandria.	
12	3		Edwin defeats & kills Ethelfrid in ye Battle of Retford.	
13	1 Boniface V	John of Alex.a Philoponus ye	Cosroes refuses peace to Heraclius unless he would abandon Christianity and adore ye Sun.	
14	2	Gram.n & Comment.r on Aristotle		
15	3			Theodorus East.n Em.s Gen.l
16	4			
17	5		Heraclius recovers himself ag. ye Persians & defeats them ever after.	Sarbarus Persian Gen.l
1 Ferchard	6	Mahomet ye false Prophet ob: 632 at 63.	The Hegira of Mahomet begins on Friday July 16th	
2	7			Sain Persian Gen.l ob. 626
3	8			
4	Vacancy		Sain the Persian General defeated by Theodorus.	Andegisil } M.rs du Palais
5	1 Honorius 1			Pepin. } ob: 646.
6	2		Cosroes put to Death by his Son Siroes.	Siroes King of Persia.
7	3			
8	4			
9	5			Hormisdas IV. 3d Isdegerdes ob. 632
10	6			Bahanes Rom.n Gen.l
11	7		The Battle of Merga in wch ye Sar.ns under Abubeker defeat ye Persians on Tuesday June 10.	
12	8		Edwin K. of Northum.d killed in ye Battle of Hatfield by Penda K. of Mercia.	Cadwallon ye British King ob: 634
13	9	[illegible]	Theodorus & Bahanes defeated by the Saracens who take Damascus Aug. 23d	Manuel Rom.n Gen.l of Egypt
14	10			
1 Donald IV	11			
2	12		Jerusalem is taken by ye Saracens.	
3	13			Ega M.r du Palais to Clovis II. ob: 640
4	1 Severinus 2 m. John IV			
5	2		Alexandria is taken by ye Saracens & ye grand Library ye burnt.	Amrus Saracen Gen.l ob: 66.
6	1 Theodorus		Heraclius dies March 11th Constantine III is poisoned by Martina his step Mother.	Maurice Gen.l of Rome ob: 643
7	2			
8	3		Mauricius Cart.r of Rome revolts ag.st ye Emperor but is killed by Isaac Ex.ch of Rav.	
9	4		Omar Caliph of ye Sar.ns is killed in ye Temple of Jerus.m which he had made a Mosque.	
10	5		Penda K. of Mercia defeats Cenwalch & keeps Possession of Wessex for 3 Years.	
11	6			Archambaud M.r du Palais to Clovis II
12	7			Grimoald M.r du Palais to Sig.t
13	8		Cyprus taken by the Saracens under Mauvias.	Mauvias Sar.n Gen.l afterwards
14	1 Martin 1			Caliph ob: 670.
1 Ferchard II	2			

Nº 34. VII CENTURY. Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Kings of ye Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of Spain	Kings of France		Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain							
							Austrasia	Burg. & Neustria	Bernicia Northumberland	Deira	Wessex	Sussex	Mercia	East Angles	Essex	Kent
5364	651	10 Constans II	8 Otman	14 Rotharis	2 Olympius	3 Rechesvind	14 Sigebert II	14 Clovis II	9 Oswy	Oswine	9 Cenewalch	4	27 Penda	Anna 8	29 Sigebert the	
5365	652	11	9	15	1 Theod. Calli:	4	15	15	10	Adelwalt 1	10	Adelwalch 5	28	9	30	Ercombert 13
5366	653	12	10	16	2 Calipas again	5	16	16	11	2	11	6	29	10	1 Sigebert II	14
5367	654	13	11	1 Rodoaldus	3	6	1 Childeric II	17	12	3	12	7	30	Ethelric 11	2 Sd ye Good	15
5368	655	14	12	2	4	7	2	18	13	4	13	8	31	Adelwald 1	3	16
5369	656	15	1 Alli	3	5	8	3	19	14	5	14	9	Mercia possd	2	4	17
5370	657	16	2	4	6	9	4	20	15	6	15	10	by Oswy king of	3	5	18
5371	658	17	3	5	7	10	5	21	16	7	16	11	Northumd	4	6	19
5372	659	18	4	1 Aribert	8	11	6	22	17	8	17	12	1 Wulfer	5	7	20
5373	660	19	Hasen 1 Muavias	2	9	12	7	1 Clotaire III	18 Oswy alone		18	13	2	6	1 Swithelm	21
5374	661	20	2	3	10	13	8	2	19		19	14	3	7	2	22
5375	662	21	3	1 Gondibert	11	14	9	3	20	Alchfrid 1	20	15	4	8	3	23
5376	663	22	4	1 Grimoald	12	15	10	4	21	2	21	16	5	9	4	24
5377	664	23	5	2	13	16	11	5	22	3	22	17	6	Aldulph 1	5	Egbert 1
5378	665	24	6	3	14	17	12	6	23	4	23	18	7	2	1 Sebbi &	2
5379	666	25	7	4	15	18	13	7	24	5	24	19	8	3	2 Sigheri	3
5380	667	26	8	5	16	19	14	8	25	6	25	20	9	4	3	4
5381	668	1 Constantin V	9	6	17	20	15	9	26	7	26	21	10	5	4	5
5382	669	2 d. Pogonatus	10	7	18	21	16 Childeric II alone		27	8	27	22	11	6	5	6
5383	670	3	11	8	19	22	17		1 Egfrid		28	23	12	7	6	7
5384	671	4	12	9	20	23	18	Part of Austrasia	2		29	24	13	8	7	8
5385	672	5	13	Garibald	21	1 Wamba	19	1 Dagobert II	3		1 Sexburga	25	14	9	8	9
5386	673	6	14	1 Pertaridus	22	2	1 Thierri III	2	4		2	26	15	10	9	Lothair 1
5387	674	7	15	2	23	3	2	3	5		1 Cenfus	27	16	11	10	2
5388	675	8	16	3	24	4	3	4	6		2 Escwin &	28	1 Ethelred	12	11	3
5389	676	9	17	4	25	5	4	5	7		3 Centwin	29	2	13	12	4
5390	677	10	18	5	26	6	5	6	8		4	30	3	14	13	5
5391	678	11	19	6	27	7	6	7	9		5	31	4	15	14	6
5392	679	12	1 Yezid	7	28	8	7 Thierri III alone		10		6	32	5	16	15	7
5393	680	13	2	8 Cunibert is	29	1 Ervigius	8		11		7	33	6	17	16	8
5394	681	14	3	associated by	30	2	9		12		8	34	7	18	17	9
5395	682	15	4	w. his Fa. 3	31	3	10		13		9	35	8	19	18	10
5396	683	16	Muavias	11 4	32	4	11		14		10	36	9	Alfwald 1	19 Sebbi	11
5397	684	17	Abdalla Merwan	12 5	33	5	12		15		11	37	10	2	20 alone	12
5398	685	1 Justinian II	1 Abdalmelik	13 6	34	6	13		1 Alchfrid		12	38	11	3	21	Edric 1
5399	686	2	2 [illegible]	14 7	35	7	14		2 recall'd		1 Ceadwalla		12	4	22	Withred
5400	687	3	3 [illegible]	15 8	1 Joannes	1 Egiga	15		3		2		13	5	23	2
5401	688	4	4	16 9	2 Platon	2	16		4		1 Ina		14	6	24	3
5402	689	5	5	17 10	3	3	17		5		2		15	7	25	4
5403	690	6	6	18 11	4	4	1 Clovis III		6		3		16	8	26	5
5404	691	7	7	1 Cunibert	5	5	2		7		4		17	9	27	6
5405	692	8	8	2 alone	6	6	3		8		5		18	10	28	7
5406	693	9	9	3	7	7	4		9		6		19	11	29	8
5407	694	10 1 Leontius	10	4	8	8	5		10		7		20	12	1 Suefred	9
5408	695	2	11	5	9	9	1 Childebert III d. the Just		11		8		21	13	2 Sigehard &	10
5409	696	3	12	6	10	10	2		12		9		22	14	3	11
5410	697	1 Absimarus	13	7	11	11	3		13		10		23	15	4	12
5411	698	2 Tiberius	14	8	12	12	4		14		11		24	16	5	13
5412	699	3	15	9	13	13	5		15		12		25	17	6	14
5413	700	4	16		14	14	6		16		13		26	18	1 Offa	15

Kings of Scotland.	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
2 Ferchard II	3 Martin			
3	4			
4	5		The Saracens take Rhodes & cut to pieces the famous Collossus.	
5	6			Theodosius Br. to Constans ob. 659
6	Eugenius 1 Vitali		The Battle of Leeds in wh. Penda K. of Mercia is def. & killed by Oswy K. of North.	
7	2 anus			
8	3			
9	4		The Saracens obtain Peace of ye Emp. Constans, agreeing to pay him [illegible] yearly	
10	5			
11	6			Q. Batilda Reg. of Burg.y & Neustria
12	7			ob. 685 ae. 55
13	8			
14	9		Grimoald Duke of Beneventum takes Possession of ye Kingdom of Lombardy	
15	10			Sapor Gov.r of Armenia ob. 667
16	11			Ebroin M.r du Palais of Neustria
17	12			ban.d in 669 & rest.d in 679 ob. 688
18	13			Tiberius & Heraclius East.n M.rs ob.
1 Malduinus	14		Mezius the Armenian usurps the Eastern Empire upon Constans's being murdered in a Bath at Syracuse in Sicily [illegible] killed by Constantine V.	
2	1 Adeodatus		The Saracens ravage Sicily.	Leger Bp. of Autun F. M.r ob. 685
3	2			
4	3			
5	4			Bodillon Fr. Count & Murderer of Childeric II.
6	5	Callinicus ye Mathem.n	Constantinople besieged by ye Saracens in vain wh. ye Fleet was destroy'd by ye Greek fire by Callinicus [illegible]	Leudesile M.r du Palais ob. 681
7	6			
8	7		The Saracens attempt to land in Spain but are defeated by Wamba.	
9	1 Donnus			
10	2			Vulfoald M.r du Palais ob. 687
11	1 Agathon			
12	2			
13	3		The 17th General Council of Constantinople sir.d in Trullo began Nov. 7 & continued all Sept. ye following	
14	4			
15	5			
16	1 Leo II			
17	Benedict II 8m		Egfrid K. of North.d sends an Army into Ireland but is defeated.	
18	1 John V		Constantin V dies in Sept.r	
19	Conon 11 m		Sussex is subdued by Ceadwalla & united to ye Kingdom of Wessex.	
20	1 Sergius I			
1 Eugenius V	2		Kent is so wasted by ye West Saxons yt it remains feeble during ye remainder of the Heptarchy.	Pepin Heristel M.r du Palais ob. 714
2	3			
3	4		Pepin Heristel defeats K. Thieri & engrosses ye Power of ye whole French Monarchy.	
4	5			Leontius East.n M.r
1 Eugenius VI	6			Alahis Duke of Trent ob. 691
2	7			
3	8		Justinian II.d is dethron'd & banish'd by Leontius, who cuts off his Nose.	
4	9			Chaganus K. of the Avari
5	10			
6	11	Bede ye the Venerable ob. 735	Leontius is dethron'd in Sept. by Absimarus, who cuts off his Nose	
7	12			
8	13			
9	14			

No. 35 VIIIth CENTURY. Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Kings of ye Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain. Northumberland	Wessex	Mercia	East Angles	Essex	Kent
5414	701	5 Absimarus	17 Abdalmelick	Luitpert 3 m. Raginbert 3 m.	5 Joan.s Platyn	7 Childebert III sur.d	1 Vitiza	17 Alchfrid	14 Ina	27 Ethelred	Alf 19	2 Offa	With 16
5415	702	6 Tiberius	18	1 Aribert II	1 Theophylact	8 the Just	2	18	15	28	wulf 20	3	red 17
5416	703	7	19	2	2	9	3	19	16	29	21	4	18
5417	704	1 Justinian II	20	3	3	10	4	20	17	1 Cenred	22	5	19
5418	705	2 rest:d & sur:d	1 Walid I	4	4	11	5	1 Osred under	18	2	23	6	20
5419	706	3 Rinotmetus	2	5	5	12	6	2 ye Guardian of	19	3	24	7	21
5420	707	4	3	6	6	13	7	3 Brithric	20	4	25	8	22
5421	708	5	4	7	7	14	8	4	21	5	26	9	23
5422	709	6	5	8	8	15	9	5	22	1 Ceolred	27	1 Ceolred	24
5423	710	7	6	9	1 Joannes	16	10	6	23	2	28	2	25
5424	711	1 Philippicus	7	10	2 Tizocopus	1 Dagobert III	1 Roderic	7	24	3	29	3	26
5425	712	2 Bardanes	8	Ansprand 3 m.	3	2	2	8	25	4	30	4	27
5426	713	1 Anastasius II	9	1 Luitprand	1 Scholasticus	3	3 conq.d by ye Saracens	9	26	5	31	5	28
5427	714	2	1 Suleiman	2	2	4		10	27	6	32	6	29
5428	715	1 Theodosius III	2	3	3	5	**Kingdom of Leon & the Asturias**	11	28	7	33	7	30
5429	716	2	3	4	4	1 Chilperic II		1 Cenred	29	1 Ethelbald	34	8	31
5430	717	1 Leo Isauricus	1 Omar II	5	5	2 Clotaire IV 1	1 Pelagius	2	30	2	35	9	32
5431	718	2 sur.d	2	6	6	3 2	2	1 Osric	31	3	36	10	33
5432	719	3 Iconomachus	1 Yezid II	7	7	4	3	2	32	4	37	11	34
5433	720	4 & III	2	8	8	1 Thieri IV	4	3	33	5	38	12	35
5434	721	5	3	9	9	2	5	4	34	6	39	13	36
5435	722	6	4	10	10	3	6	5	35	7	40	14	37
5436	723	7	1 Hisham	11	11	4	7	6	36	8	41	15	38
5437	724	8	2	12	12	5	8	7	37	9	42	16	39
5438	725	9	3	13	1 Paulus	6	9	8	38	10	43	17	Ethelbert
5439	726	10	4	14	2 Patricius	7	10	9	39	11	44	18	& Edbert 2
5440	727	11	5	15	1 Eutychius	8	11	10	1 Adelard	12	45	19	3
5441	728	12	6	16	2 ye Eunuch	9	12	11	2	13	46	20	4
5442	729	13	7	17	3	10	13	12	3	14	47	21	5
5443	730	14	8	18	4	11	14	1 Ceolulph	4	15	48	22	6
5444	731	15	9	19	5	12	15	2	5	16	49	23	7
5445	732	16	10	20	6	13	16	3	6	17	50	24	8
5446	733	17	11	21	7	14	17	4	7	18	51	25	9
5447	734	18	12	22	8	15	18	5	8	19	52	26	10
5448	735	19	13	23	9	16	19	6	9	20	53	27	11
5449	736	20	14	24	10	Interregnum for	1 Favila	7 turns Monk	10	21	54	28	12
5450	737	21	15	25	11	six Years under	2	1 Eadbert	11	22	55	29	13
5451	738	22	16	26	12	Charles Martel	1 Alfonso sur.d the	2	12	23	56	30	14
5452	739	23	17	27	13		2 Catholic	3	13	24	57	31	15
5453	740	24	18	28	14		3	4	1 Cudred	25	58	32	16
5454	741	Constantine V	19	29	15		4	5	2	26	59	33	17
5455	742	2 Copronymus	1 Walid II	30	16	1 Childeric III	5	6	3	27	60	34	18
5456	743	3	1 Yezid III	1 Hildebrand	17	2	6	7	4	28	61	35	19
5457	744	4	1 Ibrahim	1 Rachis	18	3	7	8	5	29	62	36	20
5458	745	5	1 Merwan II	2 Duke of	19	4	8	9	6	30	63	37	21
5459	746	6	2	Friuli	20	5	9	10	7	31	64	1 Suithred	22
5460	747	7	3	4	21	6	10	11	8	32	65	2	23
5461	748	8	4	5	22	7	11	12	9	33	66	3	Ethelbert 24
5462	749	9	1 Abdallah y	6	23	8	12	13	10	34	1 Beorna	4	alone 25
5463	750	10	2 [illegible]	1 Astulphus	24	9	13	14	11	35	Ethelbert 2	5	26

	Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	10 Eugenius VI	1 John VI			
	1 Amberkelethus	2			
	1 Eugenius VII	3			
	2	4		Justinian is restor'd by ye Assistance of Terbellius Kg of ye Bulgarians.	Gisulfus Dke of Beneventum ob: 707
	3	1 John VII			
	4	2		Justinian defeats ye Bulgarians.	
	5	3			Radbond Dke of Friesland ob: 719
	6	1 Sisinius 1 Constan-			
	7	2 -tin		Ina Kg of Wessex publishes abt ye time his Laws of ye Saxons.	Wiler Dke of Swabia
	8	3			
	9	4		Justinian IId is put to Death by Philippicus in Decr	Julian Count of Ceuta ob: 714
	10	5			Artemius Eastn Mr of ye Empr ob: 715
	11	6		the Saracens conquer Spain under Muza being brot in by Count Julian they defeated & kill'd Roderic in an obstinate Batt. [illegible] Sept 23d	Muza Saracen Genl ob: 714
	12	1 Gregory II			Rainfroy Mr du Palais disgd 719
	13	2			
	14	3			
	15	4		the Saracens besiege Constantple unsuccessfully — Chas Martell defts King Chilperic	Alaor Sarn Govr of Spain
	16	5			Tiberius Tyrant of Sicily
	17	6			Charles Martel Mr du Palais ob: 741 at 50
	1 Mordacus	7			
	2	8			
	3	9			Eudes Duke of Aquitain ob: 735
	4	10			
	5	11			
	6	12			Childebrand Brotr to Chas Martel & French Genl
	7	13		The Controversy about Images by ye Iconoclasts begins & occasions many Insurrections in ye Eastern Empire.	
	8	14		Ina Kg of Wessex begins ye Tax of Peter Pence for ye support of a College at Rome	
	9	15			Odossa Sarn Govr of Spain
	10	16			Agallianus } Genls agt the Iconoclasts
	1 Etfinus	17			Stephen }
	2	1 Gregory III			Abdurrahman Sarn Govr of Spain
	3	2		the Saracens defeated by Chas Martel betwn Tours & Poitiers in Octr	
	4	3			
	5	4			
	6	5			Abdelmelich Sarn Govr of Spain dispd
	7	6		Leo destroys all the Images in his Empire & persecutes ye Monks.	Artabasdus Eastn Mr ob: 743
	8	7	Joannes Damascenus ob. 760		Herald Duke of Aquitain
	9	8			Ocba Sarn Govr of Spain ob 741
	10	9			
	11	10		the Dutchy of Spoleto seiz'd by the Lombards & recover'd by ye Pope	Thrasemund Genl to the Pope
	12	1 Zachary		Leo IIId Iconomachus dies of a Cholic June 18th	Abdelmelich Sarn Govr of Spain resd
	13	2			Carloman Mr of Austrasia resd 746
	14	3	Fredegaire ye French Histn		Pepin Mr du Palais of Neustria
	15	4			afterwards Kg of France ob: 768
	16	5			Nicetas Eastn Mr ob: 780
	17	6		A dreadful Pestilence over Europe & Asia for 3 Years.	
	18	7			Ethelun a West Saxon Lord
	19	8		the computing of Years from ye Birth of Christ was about this time began to be used in Histy	
	20	9		the Race of Abbas became Caliphs of ye Saracens & [illegible]	
	21	10		the Merovingian Race in France ends.	

No. 36. VIIIth CENTURY. Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Kings of France	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of ye Lombards	Kings in Spain		Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain: Northumberland	Wessex	Mercia	East Angles	Essex	Kent
5464	751	11 Constantin VI	3 Abdalla II	1 Pepin sir.d	25 Eutychius	2 Astulfus	14 Alfonso sir.d		15 Edbert	12 Cudred	36 Ethelbald	3	6	Ethelbert 28
5465	752	12 Copronymus	4	2 the little	26 Conq. by ye Lomb.	3	15 ye Catholick		16	13	37	Beorna & 4	7	Suithred 29
5466	753	13	1 Abugiafar	3		4	16		17	14	38	Ethelbert 5	8	30
5467	754	14	2 Almansor s.	4		5	17		18	Sigebert & Cenulf	39	6	9	31
5468	755	15	3 Obolarius	5		6	18		19	2	40	7	10	32
5469	756	16	4	6		7 1 Desiderius	19	Muavias 1	20	3	41	8	11	33
5470	757	17	5	7		2	1 Froila	2	21	4	1 Offa	9	12	34
5471	758	18	6	8		3	2	3	1 Osulph	5	2	Beorna 10	13	35
5472	759	19	7	9		4	3	Abdurrahman	1 Adelwald s.d	6	3	alone 11	14	36
5473	760	20	8	10		5	4	2	2 Mollon	7	4	12	15	Aldric 1
5474	761	21	9	11		6	5	3	3	8	5	Ethelred 1	16	2
5475	762	22	10	12		7	6	4	4	9	6	2	17	3
5476	763	23	11	13		8	7	5	5	10	7	3	18	4
5477	764	24	12	14		9	8	6	6	11	8	4	19	5
5478	765	25	13	15		10	9	7	1 Alcred	12	9	5	20	6
5479	766	26	14	16		11	10	8	2	13	10	6	21	7
5480	767	27	15	17		12	11	9	3	14	11	7	22	8
5481	768	28	16	1 Charle Carlon 1		13	1 Aurelio	10	4	15	12	8	23	9
5482	769	29	17	2 magne man 2		14	2	11	5	16	13	9	24	10
5483	770	30	18	3 3		15	3	12	6	17	14	10	25	11
5484	771	31	19	4 4		16	4	13	7	18	15	11	26	12
5485	772	32	20	5 Charlemagne		17	5	14	8	19	16	12	27	13
5486	773	33	21	6 alone		18	6	15	9	20	17	13	28	14
5487	774	34	22	7		conquer'd by Charlemagne	7	16	1 Ethelred	21	18	14	29	15
5488	775	1 Leo IV	1 Mahomet	8			1 Silo ye husband	17	2	22	19	15	30	16
5489	776	2	2 Mahadi	9			2	18	3	23	20	16	31	17
5490	777	3	3	10			3	19	4	24	21	17	32	18
5491	778	4	4	11			4	20	5	25	22	18	33	19
5492	779	5	5	12			5	21	1 Alfwald	26	23	19	34	20
5493	780	1 Constantin VII	6	13			6	23	2	27	24	20	35	21
5494	781	2 d Porphyrogen	7	14			7	24	3	28	25	21	36	22
5495	782	3 netus with his	8	15			8	25	4	29	26	22	37	23
5496	783	Mother Irene	9	16			1 Mauregatus	26	5	30	27	23	38	24
5497	784	5	10	17			2 Usurper	27	6	1 Brithric	28	24	39	25
5498	785	6	1 Musa Alhadi	18			3	28	7	2	29	25	40	26
5499	786	7	1 Abugiafar Harun	19			4	29	8	3	30	26	41	27
5500	787	8	2 Raschidus	20			5	30	9	4	31	27	42	28
5501	788	9	3	21			6	Hissem 1	10	5	32	28	43	29
5502	789	10	4	22			1 Veremond	2	1 Osred II	6	33	29	44	30
5503	790	11	5	23			2 ye Usurper	3	1 Ethelred rest.d	7	34	Ethelbert 1	45	31
5504	791	12	6	24			1 Alfonso II s.d	4	2	8	35	2		32
5505	792	13	7	25			2 the Chaste	5	3	9	36	3	Sigeric	33
5506	793	14	8	26			3	6	4	10	37			34
5507	794	15	9	27			4	7	5	11	38			Elbert s.d 1
5508	795	16	10	28			5	8	6	12	39			Pren 2
5509	796	17	11	29			6	Hakem 1	1 Osbald & Ardulf	13	1 Egfrid & Cenulf			3
5510	797	1 Irene alone	12	30			7	2	2	14	2			4
5511	798	2	13	31	Emperors of		8	3	3	15	3			Cudred 1
5512	799	3	14	32	the West		9	4	4	16	4		1 Sigered	2
5513	800	4	15	33	1 Charlemagne		10	5	5	1 Egbert	5		2	3

Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
22 Etfinus	11 Zachary		The Second Race of ye French Kings begins. continued 183 Years.	Burchard Bp. of Wurtzburgh
23	1 Stephen II. & 1 Stephen III		The Exarchs of Ravenna conquer'd by the Lombards after having	
24	2			
25	3			
26	4			
27	5		The Saracens in Spain revolting f.m ye House of Abbas begin ye Kingd.m of Cordova	
28	1 Paul I			Beornred ye Usurper of Mercia ob. 757
29	2			
30	3			
31	4			
1 Eugenius VIII	5			Fulrad F.M.
2	6		The City of Bagdad built by Almansor & made ye Capital for ye Caliphs of ye House of Abbas	
3	7		A Violent Frost began Oct.r 1st & continued ab.t 150 Days to ye end of Feb.y following	Hunaud Duke of Aquitain
1 Fergus II	8			
2	9			Walter of Alsace
3	10			
1 Solvathius	Constantin dep.d			Berthald D.ke of Saxony ob. 772
2	1 Stephen IV			
3	2			
4	3		Constantin dissolves ye Monasterys in ye East, obliging ye Monks & Nuns to Marry	
5	4			Orlando sir.d Furioso ob. 778
6	1 Adrian I			
7	2			
8	3		Pavia is taken by Charlemagne & finish'd ye Kingdom of ye Lombards after it had lasted 206 Years.	Rotgaud ye Lombard Gen.l ob. 776
9	4	Alcuinus ob. 804		Nicephorus East.n M.l disgr.d 776
10	5		Nicephorus having conspir'd in May ag.t his Bro.r Leo IV. is banish'd to Chersonesus	Adelgisus ye Lombard
11	6			Teleric king of ye Bulgarians
12	7		The Battle of Roncevaux.	
13	8			
14	9			
15	10	Paulus Warnefridus sir.d		Witikind ye Saxon Gen.l in Germ.y
16	11	Diaconus ye Hist.n ob. 801		Alexius Rom.n Gen.l in ye East.
17	12			
18	13		Charlemagne defeats Witikind & ye Saxons in a Battle w.ch lasted 3 Days	
19	14			Tassillon Duke of Bavaria
20	15			
1 Achaius	16		The VII.th General Council or II.d of Nice began Sept. 24 & ended ab.t ye Midd. of Oct.r	
2	17			
3	18			
4	19			
5	20			Nicephorus Chan.r & East.n M.l
6	21	Georgius sir.d Syncellus & ye	Ethelbert K.g of East Anglia treacherously murder'd by Offa K.g of Mercia,	after.d Emperor ob. 811
7	22	Monk ye Chronol.r	who thus takes Possession of East Anglia.	
8	23		Offa by way of Atonem.t for his Villany begins ye Tax call'd Peter Pence in Mercia	
9	24 1 Leo III			
10	2			
11	3		Constantin is dethron'd & put to Death by his Mother Irene.	
12	4			
13	5			
14	6		The Empire of the West or of Germany begins Dec. 25th	

N°37. IXth CENTURY. Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of the West	Kings of France		Kings in Spain		Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain					Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden
							Leon & Asturias	Sar. of Cordova	Northumberland	Wessex	Mercia	Essex	Kent		
5514	801	5 Irene	16 Albugiafar	2 Charlemagne being both	34		11 Alfonso II	6	6 Anlulf	2 Egbert	6 Cenulf	3 Sigered	4	15 Achaius	
5515	802	1 Nicephorus	17 Harun Ras-	3 Emperor & King of France	35		12	Hakem 7	7	3	7	4	Cudred 5	16	
5516	803	2 Logotheta	18 -jidus	4	36		13	8	8	4	8	5	6	17	
5517	804	3	19	5	37		14	9	9	5	9	6	7	18	
5518	805	4	20	6	38		15	10	10	6	10	7	Baldred 1	19	
5519	806	5	21	7	39		16	11	11	7	11	8	2	20	
5520	807	6	22	8	40		17	12	12	8	12	9	3	21	
5521	808	7	23	9	41		18	13	1 Alfwald II	9	13	10	4	22	
5522	809	8	1 Abu-Abdalla Mod	10	42		19	14	2	10	14	11	5	23	
5523	810	9	2 Alaminus	11	43		20	15	1 Andred	11	15	12	7	24	
5524	811	1 Michael I	3	12	44		21	16	2	12	16	13	8	25	
5525	812	2	4	13	45		22	17	3	13	17	14	9	26	
5526	813	1 Leo V sirnd	1 Almamon	14	46		23	18	4	14	18	15	10	27	1 Biorno
5527	814	2 Armenian	2	1 Louis sirnd le debonnaire			24	19	5	15	19	16	11	28	2
5528	815	3	3	2 or the Pious			25	20	6	16	20	17	12	29	3
5529	816	4	4	3			26	21	7	17	21	18	13	30	4
5530	817	5	5	4			27	22	8	18	22	19	14	31	5
5531	818	6	6	5			28	23	9	19	23	20	15	32	6
5532	819	7	7	6			29	24	10	20	Kenelm Ceolulf	21	16	1 Congallus III	7
5533	820	8	8	7			30	25	11	21	2	22	17	2	8
5534	821	1 Michael Balbus	9	8			31	Abdurah- 1	12	22	1 Bernulf	23	18	3	9
5535	822	2 Stammerer	10	9			32	man II 2	13	23	2	24	19	4	10
5536	823	3	11	10			33	3	14	24	1 Ludecan	25 Both	20	5	11
5537	824	4	12	11			1 Ramirus	4	15	25	2	annex'd by Egbert		1 Dongallus	1 Bratemun-
5538	825	5	13	12			2	5	16	26	1 Wiglaph			2	2 -der
5539	826	6	14	13			3	6	17	27	2			3	3
5540	827	7	15	14			4	7	18	28	3			4	1 Sivrast
5541	828	8	16	15			5	8	1 Egbert unites ye Heptarchy under ye Name of England.					5	2
5542	829	1 Theophilus	18	16			6	9	2					6	3
5543	830	2	19	17			7	10	3					7	4
5544	831	3	20	18			8	11	4					1 Alpinus	5
5545	832	4	21	19			9	12	5					2	6
5546	833	5	1 Motassemus	20			10	13	6					3	7
5547	834	6	2 Billa sirnd	21			11	14	7					1 Kenneth II	1 Hero
5548	835	7	3 Octonarius	22			12	15	8					2	2
5549	836	8	4	23			13	16	9					3	3
5550	837	9	5	24			14	17	10					4	4
5551	838	10	6	25			15	18	1 Ethelwolf					5	5
5552	839	11	7	26			16	19	2					6	6
5553	840	12	8	1 Lotharius	1 Charles sirnd		17	20	3					7	7
5554	841	13	1 Harun Vaxiz	2	2 le Chauve	Kings of Germany	18	21	4					8	8
5555	842	1 Michael III	2	3	3		19	22	5					9	9
5556	843	2 sirnd the Sot	3	4	4	Lewis 1	20	23	6					10	10
5557	844	3 & his Mothr	4	5	5	2	21	24	7					11	11
5558	845	4 Theodora	5	6	6	3	22	25	8					12	12
5559	846	5	1 Motawakelus	7	7	4	23	26	9					13	13
5560	847	6	2	8	8	5	24	27	10					14	14
5561	848	7	3	9	9	6	25	28	11					15	15
5562	849	8	4	10	10	7	26	29	12					16	16
5563	850	9	5	11	11	8	1 Ordonius	30	13					17	17

Kings of Denmark	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
1 Gotricus	7 Leo III			
2	8	Joannes Damascenus Sec.ry	The Empress Irene is depos'd & banish'd to Lesbos Octo.r 31st	
3	9	Mesue y Arabian a Christ.n		Popiel Duke of Poland ob: 823.
4	10	& Phys.n to the Caliph Ras-		Stauracius East.n M.r ob: 811.
5	11	-chidus ob. c.a 846		
6	12			
7	13		both in 2° 27' of Libra Jupiter was eclips'd by y Moon Jan.y 31st 3 hours after Midnight being	Crummus K.g of y Bulgarians ob: c.a 814
8	14			
Olaus.	15			
Hemmingus	16		A civil War among y Saracens betw.n Alaminus & Almamon.	Saherus Saracen Gen.l ob: 822.
1 Siward &	17	Eginhard y Hist.n ob: 842	Nicephorus is defeated & kill'd by Crummus K.g of y Bulgarians July 6th	Hasen y Saracen ob: 812.
2 Ringo	18			
1 Harold V	19		Crummus besieges Constantinople in Dec.r Michael is dep.d by Crummus May 23d & retires into a Monastery July 11.	Theodorus East.n M.r
2 & Regner	20			
3	21			
4	1 Stephen V		he made an Observation on y Sun's greatest Declination & found it to be 23° 31' Learning is greatly encouraged among y Saracens by Almamon	
5	1 Pascal I			Hilduin F.M.r
6	2	Almoin y Hist.n ob: post 830		
7	3		of Sinjar near Babylon and found it to be 56⅔ Arabian Miles Almamon order'd his Astron.rs to measure a Degree of Latitude on the Plains	
8	4		Leo Vth is kill'd in y Temple at Constantinople by Michael on Dec.r 25th	Thomas sir.d the Slave ob: 822.
9	5			
10	6		by y Bulgarians & Thomas is [illegible] & taken [illegible] Constantinople besieged by y Sar.ns under Thomas y Slave but rais'd	
11	7		The Saracens of Spain take Possession of Crete & give it y Name of Candia	
12	1 Eugenius II			Piasti de Crusvit 2 D.k of Poland
13	2			
14 Regner alone	3		Harald K.g of Denmark dethron'd by his Subjects for being a Christ.n	Wilfherd English Gen.l ob: 838
15	Valentine and Gregory IV		The Almagest of Ptolemy translated into Arabick by order of Almamon	Bernard Comte de Barcelone
16	2	Rabanus Maurus ob: 856	The Kingdom of England begins under Egbert.	Empress Judith ob: 843
17	3		Michael y 2d y Stammerer dies Octo.r 1st	
18	1		The Sons of Lewis shut him up in a Monast.y at Soissons but he is soon releas'd	Gombaud y Monk F.M.r
19	5			
20	6		hatred ag.t Images. Theophilus banishes the Painters out of y Eastern Empire from his	
21	7		The 3 Eldest Sons of Lewis again rebell ag.t y Father.	Pepin 1st King of Aquitain ob: 838
22	8			Theophobus East.n M.r ob: 841.
23	9			
24	10			
25	11			
26	12		The Picts defeated & their Nation extirpated by Kenneth K.g of Scotland	Alstan B.p of Sherborn Eng.h M.l ob: 868
27	13			Pepin 2d K.g of Aquitain ob: 864
28	14		Lewis le debonnaire dies at Ingelheim June 20th æt 64	
29	15	Albumasar y Arab.n Astron.r	July 25th The Battle of Fontenay where Lotharius is defeated by his 2 Broth.rs	
30	16		Theophilus dies Jan.y 20th	
31	17	Godescalchus y Her.c ob: 870	[illegible] The French Bishops assembled at Thionville make a Partition of y Empire	
32	1 Sergius II	ob: 882	[illegible] Ramirus K.g of Leon defeats Abdarrahman K.g of Cordoua & kills	ob: 8[illegible] Swithun B.p of Winchester Eng.h M.l
33	2	Hincmarus A B.p of Rheims		
34	3			
35	Leo IV			
36	2		The Saracen Fleet is totally defeated by y Romans in y Bay of Ostia	
37	3			
Eric I	1			

N.° 38. IX.th CENTURY. Part 2.d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens		Emperors of the West	Kings of France		Kings of Germany		Leon & Asturias	Kings in Spain	[illegible]	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden
5564	851	10 Michael III	6 Motawakelus		12 Lotharius	12 Charles sird.		9 Louis		2	Ordonno Abdar	31	14 Ethelwolf	18 Kenneth II	18 Hor
5565	852	11 ye Sot	7		13	13 le Chauve		10		3	Mahomet	1	15	19	19
5566	853	12	8		14	14		11		4		2	16	20	20
5567	854	13	9		15	15		12		5		3	17	1 Donald V	21
5568	855	14	10		1 Louis II	16		13		6		4	18	2	22
5569	856	15	11		2	17		14		7		5	19	3	1 Charles VI
5570	857	16	12		3	18		15		8		6	1 Ethelbald	4	2
5571	858	17	13		4	19		16		9		7	2	1 Constantin II	3
5572	859	18	14		5	20		17		10		8	3	2	4
5573	860	19	15		6	21		18		11		9	1 Ethelbert	3	5
5574	861	20	1 Mustansirus		7	22		19		12		10	2	4	6
5575	862	21	1 Mustainus		8	23		20		1	Alfonso III	11	3	5	7
5576	863	22	2		9	24		21		2	ye Great	12	4	6	8
5577	864	23	3		10	25		22		3		13	5	7	9
5578	865	24	1 Motazzus		11	26		23		4		14	6	8	10
5579	866	25	2		12	27		24		5		15	1 Ethelred I	9	11
5580	867	1 Basilius ye	3		13	28		25		6		16	2	10	12
5581	868	2 Macedonian	1		14	29		26		7		17	3	11	1 Biorno II
5582	869	3	1 Muhtadi Billa		15	30		27		8		18	4	12	2
5583	870	4	1 Motamidus		16	31		28		9		19	5	13	3
5584	871	5	2 Muaffecus		17	32		29		10		20	6	14	4
5585	872	6	3 Jointcaliph	2	18	33		30		11		21	1 Alfred sird.	15	5
5586	873	7	4	3	19	34		31		12		22	2 the Great	16	6
5587	874	8	5	4	20	35		32		13		23	3	1 Ethus	7
5588	875	9	6	5	1 Charles le Chauve both Emperor &			33		14		24	4	1 Gregory sird.	8
5589	876	10	7	6	2 King of France			1 Louis II		15		25	5	2 the Great	9
5590	877	11	8	7		1 Louis II le Begue		2	Kingdom	16		26	6	3	10
5591	878	12	9	8		2		3	of Arles	17		27	7	4	11
5592	879	13	10	9		1 Louis III & Carloman		4	Boson 1	18		28	8	5	12
5593	880	14	11	10	1 Charles 3d ye Gros	2	2	5	2	19		29	9	6	13
5594	881	15	12	11	2	3	3	6	3	20		30	10	7	14
5595	882	16	13	12	3	4	4		4	21		31	11	8	15
5596	883	17	14	13	4		5		5	22		32	12	9	16
5597	884	18	15	14	5 Charles le Gros possesses all the Dominions of				6	23		33	13	10	17
5598	885	19	16	15	6	Charlemagne			7	24		34	14	11	1 Ingeldus
5599	886	1 Leo VI. ye	17	16	7			Transjuran	8	25	Mundirus	1	15	12	2
5600	887	2 Philosopher	18	17	8 Germany	Italy	France	Burgundy	9	26		2	16	13	3
5601	888	3	19	18	1 Arnolph	1 Guido & Ber	1 Eudes	Rudolph. Louis	1	27		3	17	14	4
5602	889	4	20	19	2	2 enger	2	2 the Blind	2	28		4	18	15	5
5603	890	5	21	20	3	3	3	3	3	29		5	19	16	6
5604	891	6	22		4	4	4	4	4	30		6	20	17	1 Olaus
5605	892	7	1 Motadidus		5	5	5	5	5	31		7	21	1 Donald VI	2
5606	893	8	2		6	6	6	6	6	32		8	22	2	3
5607	894	9	3		7	7	7	7	7	33		9	23	3	4
5608	895	10	4		8	8	8	8	8	34		10	24	4	5
5609	896	11	5		9	1 Lambert	9	9	9	35		11	25	5	6
5610	897	12	6		10	2	10	10	10	36		12	26	6	7
5611	898	13	7		11	3	1 Charles III sird.	11	11	37		13	27	7	8
5612	899	14	8		12	1 Louis	2 ye Simple	12	12	38		14	28	8	9
5613	900	15	9		1 Louis III	2	3	13	Hugh 1	39		15	1 Edward	9	1 Ingel II

	Kings of Denmark	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
	2 Eric I	5 Leo IV			
	3	6			
	4	7		The Normans get possession of some Citys in France.	
	5	8 Pope Joan ar. 855			
	6	1 Benedict III		The Emperor Lotharius being sick of ye World retires to a Monastery & dies Sept 28th	
	7	2	Ado ye Histor.n ob: 874		
	8	3			
	1 Eric II surd Barn	1 Nicholas I			Michael Bardas Emp.rs M ob: 866
	2 or ye Child	2	Photius Patriarch of Constantinople	A remarkably violent Frost when they used Carriages on ye Adriatic	
	3	3	deposed in 886		
	4	4			
	5	5	John Scotus Erigena ob: 883		
	6	6			Robert le Fort F: M: ob: 867
	7	7			Thierri ye 1st Earl of Holland
	8	8		A Civil War among the Saracens.	Osbert Kg of Northumb: ob: 867
	9	9	Anastasius ye Librarian		Earl Bruern of Northumbd
	10	1 Adrian II	ob: circ. 886	The Danes under Ivar being brought into England by Earl Bruern conquer Northumberland, Michael III is put to Death by Basilius Sept 24th	Ivar ye Danish Genl in England
	11	2		The government of Egypt becomes independent of ye Sar. Caliphs of Bagdad under	Ahmed Sar. Gov.r of Egypt ob: 883
	12	3			Lambert Duke of Spoleto
	13	4			
	14	5			
	15	1 John VIII		Clocks first brot to Constantinople frm Venice. The Battle of Wilton in wh Alfred is defeated by the Danes.	Hubba the Dane ob: 878
	16	2			
	17	3			
	18	4			
	19	5			
	20	6		Charles le Chauve dies at Brios passing ye Alps on the 5th or 6th of Octo.r at 53 being Poisoned by his Physician Zedekiah a Jew.	
	21	7		Alfred conceals himself in ye Isle of Athelney in Somersetshire but soon after defeats ye Danes [illegible]	Guthurm the Dane
	22	8	Alfraganus ye Arab. Astron.r	The Kingdom of Arles begins.	Baldwin E. of Flanders ob: 919
	23	9	& Geogra.		
	24	10	Albategni ye Mathem.n flord 880		
	25	1 Martin II	Mahomet of Aracta ob: [illegible]	Albategni ye Arabian Mathem.n observes ye Autumnal Equinox at Aracta in Sept. 19 at 1 hour & 15 minutes after Midnight	Sigbert ye Norman
	26	2		Albategni observed at ye time ye ye first Star of Aries was 18° 2' frm ye Equinoctial Point	Humaruyah Caliph of Egypt ob: 895
	27	1 Adrian III	Regino ye Histor.n ob: 908		
	28	1 Stephen VI			
	29	2		The University of Oxford founded by Alfred about this time. Basilius dies March 1st	
	30	3		Paris besieged by the Normans but bravely defended by Goslin Bp of Paris	Goslin Bp of Paris
	31	4		The Dominions of Charles le gros are divided into five kingdoms upon his Death Jan 12th	
	32	5			Zuentibold Duke of Moravia
	33	6		Alfred composes his famous Body of Laws about this time.	Adalbert Marquis of Tuscany
	1 Canute surd	1 Formosus		Arnolph defeats 90,000 Normans betwixt ye Rhine & the Meuse in Sept	
	2 [illegible]	2			
	3	3			
	4	4			Angiltrude Queen of Italy
	5	5			[illegible] Caliph of Egypt ob: 896
	6	6		Arnolph besieges & takes Rome from Guido who had made himself Emperor	
	7	1 Boniface VI & Stephen	John Asser ye Hist.n ob: 909		
	8	2 VII			Haroun Caliph of Egypt ob: 905
	9	3			
	10	4			Hatto A.Bp of Mentz ob: 913

N.° 39. X.th CENTURY. Part 1.st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East		Caliphs of ÿ Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of Italy	Kings of France	Transjuran Burgundy Kings of	Arles	Leon & Asturias Kings in Spain	Sar. of Corduba	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden
5614	901	16 Leo VI. sir. ÿ		1 Muctafis	2 Lewis III	3 Lewis	4 Charles III. s.	14 Rodolph King	2	40 Alfonso III	16	2 Edward I.	10 Donald VI	2 Ingo II
5615	902	17 Philosopher		2	3	4	5 the Simple	15	3	41 Mundir	17	3 the Elder	11	3
5616	903	18		3	4	5	6	16	4	42	18	4	1 Constantin	4
5617	904	19		4	5	1 Berenger	7	17	5	43	19	5	2 III	5
5618	905	20		5	6	2 restor'd	8	18	6	44	20	6	3	6
5619	906	21		6	7	3	9	19	7	45	21	7	4	7
5620	907	22		1 Muctadirus	8	4	10	20	8	46	22	8	5	1 Eric VI. sir. d
5621	908	23		2	9	5	11	21	9	47 Abdalla	1	9	6	2 Bederhat
5622	909	24		3	10	6	12	22	10	48	2	10	7	3
5623	910	25		4	11	7	13	23	11	1 Garcias	3	11	8	4
5624	911	Alexander		5	12	8	14	1 Rodolph II	12	2	4	12	9	5
5625	912	1 Constantin IX sir. d		6	1 Conrad	9	15	2	13	3 Abdurrahman III sir. ÿ		13	10	6
5626	913	2 Porphyrogenitus		7	2	10	16	3	14	4 Exalter of ÿ Law	2	14	11	7
5627	914	3		8	3	11	17	4	15	1 Ordonno II	3	15	12	8
5628	915	4		9	4	12	18	5	16	2	4	16	13	9
5629	916	5		10	5	13	19	6	17	3	5	17	14	10
5630	917	6		11	6	14	20	7	18	4	6	18	15	1 Eric VII
5631	918	7		12	7	15	21	8	19	5	7	19	16	2
5632	919	8 Romanus	1	13	8	16	22	9	20	6	8	20	17	3
5633	920	9	2	14	1 Henry I. sir. d	17	23	10	21	7	9	21	18	4
5634	921	10	3	15	2 Birdcatcher	18	24	11	22	8	10	22	19	5
5635	922	11	4	16	3	1 Rodolph. K. of	25	12	23	9	11	23	20	6
5636	923	12	5	17	4	2 of Burgundy	1 Rodolph	13	24	1 Froila II	12	24	21	7
5637	924	13	6	18	5	3	2	14	25	1 Alfonso IV	13	25	22	8
5638	925	14	7	19	6	4	3	15	26	2	14	1 Athelstan	23	9
5639	926	15	8	20	7	1 Hugh. K. of	4	16 Arles united		3	15	2	24	10
5640	927	16	9	21	8	2 of Arles	5	17 to Burgundy		4	16	3	25	11
5641	928	17	10	22	9	3	6	18		5	17	4	26	12
5642	929	18	11	23	10	4	7	19		6	18	5	27	13
5643	930	19	12	24	11	5	8	20		7	19	6	28	14
5644	931	20	13	25	12	6	9	21		1 Ramiro II	20	7	29	15
5645	932	21	14	1 Cahirus	13	7	10	22		2	21	8	30	16
5646	933	22	15	1 Arradis	14	8	11	23		3	22	9	31	17
5647	934	23	16	2	15	9	12	24		4	23	10	32	18
5648	935	24	17	3	16	10	13	25		5	24	11	33	19
5649	936	25	18	4	1 Otho I. sir. d	11	1 Lewis IV. s. d	26		6	25	12	34	20
5650	937	26	19	5	2 the Great	12	2 Outremer	1 Conrad sir. ÿ		7	26	13	35	21
5651	938	27	20	6	3	13	3	2 Pacifick		8	27	14	36	22
5652	939	28	21	7	4	14	4	3		9	28	15	37	23
5653	940	29	22	1 Mottaqis	5	15	5	4		10	29	16	38	1 Eric VIII
5654	941	30	23	2	6	16	6	5		11	30	1 Edmund I	39	2
5655	942	31	24	3	7	17	7	6		12	31	2	40	3
5656	943	32	25	4	8	18	8	7		13	32	3	1 Malcolm I	4
5657	944	33	26	1 Mustafis	9	19	9	8		14	33	4	2	5
5658	945	34		1 Mutius Lillah	10	20	10	9		15	34	5	3	6
5659	946	35		2	11	21	11	10		16	35	6	4	7
5660	947	36		3	12	1 Lothaire	12	11		17	36	7	5	8
5661	948	37		4	13	2	13	12		18	37	1 Edred	6	9
5662	949	38		[illegible]	14	[illegible]	14	13		19	38	2	7	10
5663	950	39		[illegible]	15	Berenger II	15	14		1 Ordonno III	39	3	8	11

Kings of Denmark	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
11 Canute	Theodorus 2d 1 John			Prince Ethelward ob: 905
1 Frotho	2 IX		The Saracens defeated by Himerius at Sea Octo.r 6th	Himerius East.n Gen.l
2	3			
3			The Hungarians ravage Italy. A Frost of 120 Days began in the end of ye Year	Princess Elfleda ob: 918
4	Benedict IV		Haron Caliph of Egypt & ye last of ye Race of Tulun conquer'd & kill'd by	Mahomet Sar.n Gen.l to Muctafi
5	Leo V and Christopher 7m			
6	1 Sergius III			Marozia ye Roman Courtezan
7	2			Robert Comte de Paris Grand
8	3			Father to Hugh Capet. F. M. ob: 923
9	1 Anastasius III		A War begins in England agt ye Danes wch continues for 12 Years.	
10	2		Leo VI dies June 11th he wrote sev.l learned Treatises in ye Age of Ignorance [illegible]	Empress Zoe East.n M.d ob: 919
11	Lando 5 m		The Normans establish themselves in France under Rollo.	Rollo sir. ye Great Duke of
12	1 John X			Normandy ob: 917
13	2			
14	3			
15	4		Ordonno 2d defeats ye Saracens in Spain & kills 70,000 of them a few days after an Eclipse of ye Sun wch happen'd April 5th	Phocas East.n Gen.l ob: 919
16	5			William 2d Longsword Duke of
17	6			Normandy ob: 943
18	7		Phocas having raised a Sedition at Const.e is killed by Romanus who is [illegible]	
19	8			
1 Gormo 3d ye	9			
2 Englishman	10		The Battle of Placentia in wch Berenger is defeated by Rodolph K. of Burgundy	
3	11		Fiefs begin to be established in France [illegible] Rodolph	Hugh ye Great ye White & ye Abbé
4	12			F. M. ob: 956.
5	13			Siegfrid Cte de Ringelheim ye 1st
6	14		Hugh being made K. of Italy gives ye K.dom of Arles to Rodolph 2d.	Marquis of Brandenburgh.
7	15			Marozia late Concubine to Pope
8	Leo VI 6 m			Sergius III.d Tyrant of Rome. in 933
9	1 Stephen VIII	Eudes de Cluni ob: 942		Herbert Comte de Vermandois ob: 943
10	2			
1 Harold VI 3d	1 John XI			
2 Blaatand	2		Arnulph D. of Bavaria defeated at Verona by Hugh K. of Italy.	
3	3		A Frost of 120 Days began in ye end of ye Year.	Alberic Gov.r of Rome ob: 954
4	4	Azophi ye Arab.n Astron.		Achshidus Caliph of Eg. & Syria ob: 945
5	5			Bertold D. of Bavaria ob: 947
6	1 Leo VII		The Saracen Empire is divided by Usurpation into 7 Kingdoms.	
7	2	Luitprand ye Hist.n ob: 970		
8	3			
9	1 Stephen IX		Ramirus defeats ye Saracens in Spain soon after ye Eclipse of ye Sun July 14th	
10	2			
11	3			Turketul Chan.r of Eng.d M.
12	4		The Eastern Emperors take Possession of ye Kingdom of Naples	Buzun ye Turk Sar.n M. ob: 945
13	1 Martin III			Rich. 1st ye old D. of Normandy ob: 996
14	2			
15	3		Berenger's practices wth Hugh for ye Reversion of ye Kingdom of Italy.	Casurus Egypt.n M. after.d Caliph
16	1 Agapetus II			of Egypt & Syria ob: 968
17	2	Alfraganus ye Arab.n Astron.		
18	3			
19	4			
20	5			

N.º 40. Xth CENTURY. Part 2d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of Italy	Kings of France	Kings of Arles or Burgundy	Leon & Asturias	Kings in Spain	Sar. of Cordova	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway
5664	951	40 Constantine	7 Mutius Lilla	16 Otho I. sir:d	2 Berenger	16 Louis IV. s:d	15 Conrad sy:d	2	Ordonno III	40	4 Edred	9 Malcolm I	12 Eric VIII	21 Harold VI.	
5665	952	41 IX	8	17 ye Great	3 II	17 Outremer	16 Pacifick	3	Abdurrahman	41	5	10	13	22 Blaatan	
5666	953	42	9	18	4	18	17	4		42	6	11	14	23	
5667	954	43	10	19	5	1 Lothaire	18	5		43	7	12	15	24	
5668	955	44	11	20	6	2	19	1	Ordonno IV	44	1 Edwy	13	16	25	
5669	956	45	12	21	7	3	20	1	Sancho s:d	45	2	14	17	26	
5670	957	46	13	22	8	4	21	2	ye Fatt	46	3	15	18	27	
5671	958	47	14	23	9	5	22	3		47	4	1 Indulfus	19	28	
5672	959	1 Romanus II	15	24	10	6	23	4		48	1 Edgar sir:d	2	20	29	
5673	960	2	16	25	11	7	24	5		49	2 ye Peaceable	3	21	30	
5674	961	3	17	26	12	8	25	6	Alhacan	1	3	4	22	31	
5675	962	4	18	27	13	9	26	7		2	4	5	23	32	
5676	963	1 Nicephorus	19	28	14	10	27	8		3	5	6	24	33	
5677	964	2 II. Phocas	20	29	15 conquer'd by Otho	11	28	9		4	6	7	25	34	
5678	965	3	21	30		12	29	10		5	7	8	26	35	
5679	966	4	22	31		13	30	11		6	8	9	27	36	
5680	967	5	23	32		14	31	1	Ramirus III	7	9	10	28	37	
5681	968	6	24	33		15	32	2		8	10	1 Duffus	29	38	
5682	969	1 John Zemisces	25	34		16	33	3		9	11	2	30	39	
5683	970	2	26	35		17	34	4		10	12	3	31	40	
5684	971	3	27	36		18	35	5		11	13	4	32	41	
5685	972	4	28	37		19	36	6		12	14	1 Cullen	33	42	
5686	973	5	29	1 Otho II. s:d the Bloody		20	37	7		13	15	2	34	43	
5687	974	6	1 Taius Lilla	2		21	38	8		14	16	3	35	44	
5688	975	1 Basilius II 1	2	3		22	39	9		15	1 Edward II. s:d	4	36	45	
5689	976	2 Constantine 2	3	4		23	40	10	Almansor	1	2 ye Martyr	5	37	46	
5690	977	3 X 3	4	5		24	41	11		2	3	1 Kenneth III	38	47	
5691	978	4 4	5	6		25	42	12		3	1 Ethelred II	2	39	48	
5692	979	5 5	6	7		26	43	13		4	2 s:d ye Unready	3	40	49	
5693	980	6 6	7	8		27	44	14		5	3	4	1 Olaus II. s:d	1 Sueno II	
5694	981	7 7	8	9		28	45	15		6	4	5	2 Skotkonung	2	
5695	982	8 8	9	10		29	46	1	Veremond II	7	5	6	3	3	
5696	983	9 9	10	1 Otho III. s:d the Red		30	47	2		8	6	7	4	4	
5697	984	10 10	11	2		31	48	3		9	7	8	5	5	
5698	985	11 11	12	3		32	49	4		10	8	9	6	6	
5699	986	12 12	13	4		1 Louis V. s:d	50	5		11	9	10	7	7	
5700	987	13 13	14	5		1 Hugh Capet	51	6		12	10	11	8	8	
5701	988	14 14	15	6		2	52	7		13	11	12	9	9	
5702	989	15 15	16	7		3	53	8		14	12	13	10	10	
5703	990	16 16	17	8		4	54	9		15	13	14	11	11	
5704	991	17 17	Kaderus Billa	9		5	55	10		16	14	15	12	12 Olaus	
5705	992	18 18	2	10		6	56	11		17	15	16	13	13 of Norwa	
5706	993	19 19	3	11		7	57	12		18	16	17	14	14	
5707	994	20 20	4	12		8	1 Rodolph III	13		19	17	1 Constantine IV	15	15	
5708	995	21 21	5	13		9	2 s:d [illegible]	14		20	18	1 Grimus	16	16	
5709	996	22 22	6	14		1 Robert II. s:d	3	15		21	19	2	17	17	
5710	997	23 23	7	15		2 the Wise	4	16		22	20	3	18	18	
5711	998	24 24	8	16		3	5	17		23	21	4	19	19 Sueno	1
5712	999	25 25	9	17		4	6	1	Alfonso V	24	22	5	20	20	2
5713	1000	26 26	10	18		5	7	2		25	23	6	21	21	3

	Kings of Poland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
		6 Agapetus II			
		7			Anlaff Danish K. of Northumd.
		8			
		9			
		1 John XII		Hugh ye the White gets the Dutchys of Burgdy. & Aquitain fr. Lothaire.	
		2			
		3			Empress Matilda ob: 973
		4			
		5	Rhazes ye Arabian Physn.	The Power of the Monks in England is very high.	St. Dunstan Engh. M. ob: 988
		6	ob: 1010 at 90		
		7		Nicephorus Phocas recovers Candia from the Saracens.	Nicephorus aft. Emp. East. M. ob: 969
		8			
		9 Leo VIII			Earl Ethelwold Engh. M.
		1 Benedict V		The Kingdom of Italy conquer'd by Otho & united to ye German Empire	
		1 John XIII	Geber ye Arabn. Astron.		Hugh Capet Dk. of Paris F.M. & aft. K. of France ob: 996
		2			
		3		Antioch is recover'd by Nicephorus from the Saracens.	Arnolph Earl of Flanders ob: 989
		4		An Eclipse of ye Sun Dec. 22d observ'd at Constan. abt. 10 Clock A.M. & the Stars appear'd	
		5		The Race of Abbas lose Egypt it being seiz'd by ye Fatimides	Elfric Duke of Mercia ob: 983
		6			Muazz Caliph of Egypt ob:
		7		30000 Bulgarians defeated & their Empire abolish'd by Bardas	Bardas Sclerus East. M. ob: 986
		Domnus IId Benedict			Empress Theophane ob: 991
		2 VI		Otho the Great dies at Magdeburgh May 7th	
		1 Boniface VII			
		1 Benedict VII		Pope Boniface VII is deposed & banish'd for his Crimes.	Aziz Caliph of Egypt ob: 996
		2		Bardas Sclerus usurps ye Eastern Empire for ten Years.	
		3		Otho IId defeats & subdues the Bohemians.	
		4	Albo ye Monk & Astronomer		
		5			
		6		The two Emperors of Constantinople recover Apulia & Calabria.	
		7	Albumazar ye Arabian Geogr.		
		8			
		9			Crescentius Nomentanus Tyr. of Rome ob: 998
		1 John XIV			
		1 John XV			Phocas East. Gen.
		2	Aimoin ye Historian ob: 1008		Geoffroy Grisegonelle F.M. ob: 987
		3		The IIId Race of the French Kings begins July 3d.	Charles Dke. of Lorraine ob: 993
		4			
		5			
		6			
		7	Gerbert aft. Pope Silvester II ob: 1003	The figures in Arithmetick are brot. into Europe by ye Sarns. fr. Arabia.	
		8			
		9			
		10		The Ks. of Denmark & Norway invade England wth. a great Army	Bouchard Ct. de Melune F.M. ob: 1012
		11			
		1 Gregory V		Otho IIId makes the Empire of Germany elective.	Hakem Caliph of Egypt ob: 1020
	Kings of	2			
	Poland	3			Richd. Sans peur Dke. of Normandy ob: 1026
	1 Boleslaus	1 Silvester II			
	2	2			

N°41. XI.th CENTURY. Part 1st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ÿ Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of Burgundy	Kings of France	Kings in Spain		Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of	
							Leon & Asturias	Sar. of Cordoba				Denmark	Norway
5714	1001	27 Basilius & 27	11 Kadirus Billa	19 Otho III	8 Rodolph III s.	6 Robert I s.d	3 Alfonso V	Almanzor 26	24 Ethelred II	7 Grimus	22 Olaus II s.d	22 Sueno II	Sueno 4
5715	1002	28 Constantin 28	12	1 Henry II s.d	9 le Faineant	7 the Wise	4	Abdelmelech 1	25	8	23 Skotkonung	23	5
5716	1003	29 X 29	13	2 the Lame	10	8	5	2	26	9	24	24	6
5717	1004	30 30	14	3	11	9	6	3	27	1 Malcolm II	25	25	7
5718	1005	31 31	15	4	12	10	7	4	28	2	26	26	8
5719	1006	32 32	16	5	13	11	8	5	29	3	27	27	9
5720	1007	33 33	17	6	14	12	9	6	30	4	28	28	10
5721	1008	34 34	18	7	15	13	10	Abdurrahman IV	31	5	29	29	11
5722	1009	35 35	19	8	16	14	11	Mahomet Almahadi	22	6	30	30	12
5723	1010	36 36	20	9	17	15	12		33	7	31	31	13
5724	1011	37 37	21	10	18	16	13 The Saracens		34	8	32	32	Olaus II 1
5725	1012	38 38	22	11	19	17	14 decline in Spain		35	9	33	33	2
5726	1013	39 39	23	12	20	18	15		Sueno K. of Den.	10	34	34	3
5727	1014	40 40	24	13	21	19	16		1 Ethelred II rest.	11	35	1 Canute II s.d	4
5728	1015	41 41	25	14	22	20	17		2	12	36	2 ye Great	5
5729	1016	42 42	26	15	23	21	18		1 Edmund II sir. Ironside	13	37	3	6
5730	1017	43 43	27	16	24	22	19		1 Canute s. ye Great	14	38	4	7
5731	1018	44 44	28	17	25	23	20		2 K. of Denmar.	15	39	5	8
5732	1019	45 45	29	18	26	24	21		3	16	1 Anund II	6	9
5733	1020	46 46	30	19	27	25	22		4	17	2	7	10
5734	1021	47 47	31	20	28	26	23		5	18	3	8	11
5735	1022	48 48	32	21	29	27	24		6	19	4	9	12
5736	1023	49 49	33	22	30	28	25		7	20	5	10	13
5737	1024	50 50	34	1 Conrad II s.d	31	29	26		8	21	6	11	14
5738	1025	51 Constantin	35	2 ye Salique	32	30	27		9	22	7	12	15
5739	1026	52 alone	36	3	33	31	28		10	23	8	13	16
5740	1027	53	37	4	34	32	29		11	24	9	14	17
5741	1028	1 Romanus III	38	5	35	33	1 Veremond III		12	25	10	15	18
5742	1029	2 Argyropulus	39	6	36	34	2		13	26	11	16 Canute has poss.n	
5743	1030	3	40	7	37	35	3		14	27	12	17 of Norway	
5744	1031	4	1 Cayimus	8	38	1 Henry I	4		15	28	13	18	
5745	1032	5	2 Biamrilla	9	39 bequeaths	2	5 The Kingdoms of		16	29	14	19	
5746	1033	6	3	10	his kingd. to Conrad	3	6 Castile	Arragon	17	30	15	20 Sueno Regent of	
5747	1034	1 Michael IV s.	4	11		4	7		18	1 Duncan	16	21 Norway	
5748	1035	2 ye Paphlagonian	5	12		5	8 1 Ferdinand I	Ramiro	19	2	1 Anund III	22	
5749	1036	3	6	13		6	9 2 ye Great	2	1 Harold sur.	3	2	1 Canute	Magnus 1
5750	1037	4	7	14		7	3	3	2 Harefoot	4	3	2 III	2
5751	1038	5	8	15		8	4	4	3	5	4	3	3
5752	1039	6	9	1 Henry III s.d the Black	9		5	5	Canute II or	6	5	4	4
5753	1040	7	10	2		10	6	6	2 Hardiknute	1 Macbeth	6	5	5
5754	1041	1 Michael V Calaphat.	11	3		11	7	7	1 Edward III sur.	2	1 Haquin III	1 Magnus K. of	6
5755	1042	1 Constantin IX s.	12	4		12	8	8	2 ye Confessor	3	2 ye Red	2 Norway	7
5756	1043	2 Monomachus	13	5		13	9	9	3	4	3	3	8
5757	1044	3	14	6		14	10	10	4	5	4	4	9
5758	1045	4	15	7		15	11	11	5	6	5	5	10
5759	1046	5	16	8		16	12	12	6	7	6	6	11
5760	1047	6	17	9		17	13	13	7	8	7	7	12
5761	1048	7	18	10		18	14	14	8	9	8	1 Sueno II	Harold 1
5762	1049	8	19	11		19	15	15	9	10	9	2	2
5763	1050	9	20			20	16	16	10	11	10	3	3

Kings of Poland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
3 Boleslaus	3 Silvester II			Melendo Gonzalez C^te de Galicia & Regent of Leon
4	4	Avicenna of Bochara y^e Arabian Phys^n. ob. 1050 æt. 80	A general Massacre of the Danes in England on Saint Brice Nov^r 13	
5	John XVI 5^mo & John XVII			
6	2			
7	3		All y^e Old Churches are rebuilt ab^t y^s time in a new manner of Architecture.	
8	4		A Pestilence all over Europe w^ch lasts 3 Years	
9	5	Mesue of Maridin a Jacobite Phys^n. to Hakem Caliph of Egypt		
10	6			Boleslaus D^ke of Bohemia
11	1 Sergius IV		A civil War am^g y^e Saracens in Spain w^ch continues till 1091 w^n they became tributary to y^e Governors of Spain.	Ulnoth Thane of Sussex
12	2			
13	3			Elric y^e Traitor Eng^h Adm^l ob. 1017
14	1 Benedict VIII			Brithric English Admiral
15	2		The Danes under Sweno get possession of England.	
16	3		A violent Storm Sept^r 28^th w^ch brought an Inundation over Flanders.	Uthred Earl of Northumb^d ob. 1016
17	4			
18	5		Edmund II s^d Ironside fought VI Battles in England w^h Canute II King of Denmark most of w^ch he lost by the Treachery of Edric.	
19	6			
20	7		The Normans first enter Italy in a Body	
21	8			
22	9			Al Zaherus Caliph of Egypt ob. 1035
23	10	Guy d'Arezzo in Italy or Aretin y^e Monk		
24	11		A new Species of Musick under six Notes introduced by Aretin y^e Monk	Eudes Comte de Chartres & Champ^ne F.M. ob. 1037 æt. 55
25	12		Rodolph K^g of Burg^y being expelled by his subjects is re-established by y^e Emperor Henry y^e	
26	1 John XVIII			
1 Micislaus	2			
2	3			Rich^d III D^ke of Normandy ob. 1028
3	4			
4	5		Constantin dies in Nov^r æt. 70, having compelled Romanus to divorce his Wife & accept y^e Empire w^h his Dau^r Zoe as Wife.	Rob^t y^e Devil D^ke of Normandy ob. 1035
5	6			
6	7	Campanus of Novarre y^e Astron^r		
7	8		The Emp^r Romanus drives y^e Saracens out of Syria — The Normans conq^r Apulia from the Greeks	
8	9		The Kingdom of Arles or Burgundy is bequeathed to y^e Emp^r Conrad by Rodolph K^g	Empress Zoe Wife to 3 Emp^rs ob. 10[illegible]
9	10	Glaber y^e Hist^n ob. post 1045	A great Eclipse of y^e Sun June 29^th when 'twas dark midday in France	
1 Casimir	1 Benedict IX			Rob^t D^ke of Burgundy ob. 1076
2	2		The Kingdoms of Castile & Arragon begin	Will^m y^e Bastard D^ke of Normandy
3	3			after^wds K^g of England ob. 1087
4	4		The battle of Bar le Duc in w^ch Eudes C^te de Champagne is defeated & killed by the Emp^r [illegible]	John Bro^r to y^e Emp^r Michael
5	5			Eun^h M^r disg^d & ban^d in 1041
6	6		The Emp^r Conrad dies at Utrecht June 4^th	Mostanserus Billa Caliph of Egypt ob. 1094
7	7			
8	8	Hermannus Contractus y^e Monk & Mathem^n		Goodwin E^l of Kent Eng^h Ad^l ob. 1053
9	9		The Empress Zoe dethrones Michael 5 & marries Constantin & makes him Emp^r	George Maniaces of y^e Greeks
10	10		The Turks take Possession of Persia	great Warrior in y^e East
11	1 Gregory VI			Siward Earl of Northumb^d ob.
12	2			Isaac Comnenus Gen^l in y^e East
13	1 Clement		The Emp^r Henry III comes to Rome [illegible]	
14	2	[illegible] y^e Mathem^n		[illegible] D^ke of [illegible] ob. 1057
15	1 Damasus II			
16	1 Leo IX			
17	2			

Nº 42 XI Century. Part 2d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings in Spain: Castile	Kings in Spain: Arragon	Earls of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway
5764	1051	10 Constantin XI	21 Cajimus	13 Henry III 3.	21 Henry I	17 Ferdinand	Ramir 7		11 Edward III s.	12 Macbeth	11 Haquin III	4 Sueno	Harald
5765	1052	11 d Monomachus	22 Biamrilla	14 ye Black	22	18 s. ye Great	us 18		12 ye Confessor	13	12 d. s. ye Red	5 II	5
5766	1053	12	23	15	23	19	19		13	14	13	6	6
5767	1054	1 Theodora II	24	16	24	20	20		14	15	14	7	7
5768	1055	2	25	17	25	21	21		15	16	15	8	8
5769	1056	1 Michael VI sur.	26	1 Henry IV	26	22	22		16	17	16	9	9
5770	1057	1 Isaac Comnenus	27	2	27	23	23		17	1 Malcolm III	17	10	10
5771	1058	2	28	3	28	24	24		18	2 d. Canmore	18	11	11
5772	1059	1 Constantin XII d.	29	4	29	25	25		19	3	1 Stenchillus Inge	12	12
5773	1060	2 Ducas	30	5	1 Philip I sur.	26	26		20	4	2 III	13	13
5774	1061	3	31	6	2 l'Amoureux	27	27		21	5	3	14	14
5775	1062	4	32	7	3	28	28		22	6	4	15	15
5776	1063	5	33	8	4	29	29		23	7	5	16	16
5777	1064	6	34	9	5	30	30		24	8	1 Halstan	17	17
5778	1065	7	35	10	6	1 Sancho II	31		25	9	2	18	18
5779	1066	8	36	11	7	2	32		Harold Willm	10	3	19	Olaus III 1
5780	1067	9	37	12	8	3	Sancho 1		2 ye Conqueror	11	4	20	2
5781	1068	1 Romanus IV	38	13	9	4	2		3	12	5	21	3
5782	1069	2 Diogenes sur.	39	14	10	5	3		4	13	6	22	4
5783	1070	3	40	15	11	6	4		5	14	7	23	Magnus II 1
5784	1071	1 Michael VII	41	16	12	7	5		6	15	8	24	2
5785	1072	2 Ducas sur.d	42	17	13	1 Alfonso VI sur.d	6		7	16	9	25	3
5786	1073	3 Parapinacius	43	18	14	2 ye Valiant	7		8	17	10	26	4
5787	1074	4	1 Muctadis	19	15	3	8		9	18	11	1 Harald VII	5
5788	1075	5	2 Billa	20	16	4	9		10	19	12	2	6
5789	1076	6	3	21	17	5	10		11	20	13	1 Canute IV s.d	7
5790	1077	7	4	22	18	6	11		12	21	14	2 ye Saint	8
5791	1078	1 Nicephorus III sur.	5	23	19	7	12		13	22	15	3	9
5792	1079	2 Botoniates	6	24	20	8	13		14	23	16	4	10
5793	1080	3	7	25	21	9	14		15	24	1 Philip	5	11
5794	1081	1 Alexius	8	26	22	10	15		16	25	2	6	12
5795	1082	2 Comnenus	9	27	23	11	16		17	26	3	7	13
5796	1083	3	10	28	24	12	17		18	27	4	8	14
5797	1084	4	11	29	25	13	18		19	28	5	9	15
5798	1085	5	12	30	26	14	19		20	29	6	10	16
5799	1086	6	13	31	27	15	20		21	30	7	1 Olaus II s.d	17
5800	1087	7	14	32	28	16	21		1 William II sur.d	31	8	2 Hunger	18
5801	1088	8	15	33	29	17	22	1 Henry Earl	2 Rufus	32	9	3	19
5802	1089	9	16	34	30	18	23	2 of Portugal	3	33	10	4	20
5803	1090	10	17	35	31	19	24	3	4	34	11	5	21
5804	1091	11	18	36	32	20	25	4	5	35	12	6	22
5805	1092	12	19	37	33	21	26	5	6	36	13	7	23
5806	1093	13	20	38	34	22	27	6	7	Donald VII s.d	14	8	24
5807	1094	14	1 Mustadius	39	35	23	Peter 1	7	8	1 Duncan II	15	9	25
5808	1095	15	2 Billa	40	36	24	2	8	9	2 Donald again	16	10	26
5809	1096	16	3	41	37	25	3	9	10		17	1 Eric III s.d	27
5810	1097	17	4	42	38	26	4	10	11	1 Edgar	18	2 ye Good	28
5811	1098	18	5	43	39	27	5	11	12	2	19	3	29
5812	1099	19	6	44	40	28	6	12	13	3	20	4	30
5813	1100	20	7	45	41	29	7	13	1 Henry I	4	21	5	31

Kings of Poland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
18 Casimir	3 Leo IX			
19	4	Peter Damiani ob: 1072		
20	5	Michael Cerularius ob: 1058	Pope Leo IX def. & taken Pris. in y Kingd. of Naples by y Normans	
21	1 Victor II			
22	2			
23	3			Theodosius Son to Const. Monomachus
24	Stephen X 8 m	Geo. Cedrenus y Hist.		
25			Robert Guiscard drives the Saracens out of Sicily.	Robt. Guiscard y Norman ob. 1085
1 Boleslaus II	1 Nicholas II	Berenger ob: 1088 æt: 90		
2 d. y Cruel	2			Baldwin Earl of Flanders Fr. Reg. ob. 1067
3	1 Alexander II			
4	2	Michael Psellus of Constan-		
5	3	tinople y Peripat. Phil. & Hist.		
6	4	& Favourite to Mich. Ducas Emp.		
7	5		Jerusalem taken by y Turks from y Saracens	
8	6		The Conquest of England by Will. d. y Bastard D. of Norm. in y Battle of Hastings on Saturday Oct. 14	Earls Edwin & Morcar
9	7			Emp. Eudoxia put into a Mon. 1071
10	8			Chan. Gervais A.B. of Rheims ob. 1081
11	9			Earl Walthoff ob: 1075
12	10		Arzachel of Toledo observ'd the Declin. of the Sun & found it to be 23.34 he left 402 Observ. on the Apogee of the Sun	Uzun the Turkish Gen.
13	11		The Emp. Romanus defeated & taken Pris. by Uzun y Turkish Gen.	
14	12			
15	1 Gregory VII ar.d	Marianus Scotus ob: 1086		
16	2 Hildebrand			Cincius Governor of Rome
17	3		Henry IV defeats y Saxons at Neustadt in Thuringia June 9th	
18	4		The Emp. Hen. IV & y Pope quarrel ab. y Nomination of y German Bishops	
19	5		The Emp. goes barefooted to y Pope at Canusio ab. y end of Jan.	Rudolph D. of Swabia ob. 1080
20	6			
21	7	Arzachel y Span. Mathem.		A. Bishop Lanfranc ob: 1089
22	8		Doomsday Book begun to be compil'd from a Survey of all y Estates in England & finished in 1086.	
23	9	William of Spire y Math.		Edgar Atheling ob: 1120
1 Uladislaus	10			Matilda Countess of Tuscany ob. 1115
2 d. Herman	11		The Emp. Henry IV besieges & takes Rome on Friday June 2d	
3	12			
4	13		Toledo taken from y Sar. by Alfonso VI & made y Capital of Castille	Roger Guiscard D. of Calabria ob. 1101
5	Victor III 10 m			Joseph K. of Morocco ob: 1110
6		Suidas Author of y Historical Greek Lexicon		Robt. de Montbray ob. 1106
7	1 Urban II		The Northern Division of Portugal conq. fr. y Sar. by Alfonso VI	Egbert Marq. of Saxony
8	2	Roscelinus of Compeigne y Head of the Sect of Nominales		
9	3			Corbugat Turkish Gen.
10	4		The Sar. in Spain call in Joseph K. of Morocco who thus gets Possession of all their Dominions in Spain	Ranulph Flambart Eng. M.
11	5	Peter sd. y Hermit		Hugh de Montheri E.M. ob. 1118
12	6		Conrad son to y Emperor Henry rebells ag. his father	Godfrey of Boulogne ob. 1100
13	7			Baldwin Earl of Hainault ob. 1098
14	8	Sigebert y Hist. ob. 1113	Wulstan Bp. of Worcester is deposed of his Bp. for his not understanding the French Language	Hugh Count de Vermandois
15	9		The first Crusade to y Holy Land under these Commanders;	Robert D. of Normandy ob. 1107
16	10			Robert Earl of Flanders ob. 1111
17	11		Godfrey with his Crusaders takes Antioch in June after a long Siege	Raymond E. de Thoulouse ob. 1105
18	1 Paschal II		they take Jerusalem July 15th. The Knights of St. John instituted	Bohemond Prince of Tarentum
19	2			Mostali Caliph of Egypt ob. 1101

Nº 43. XII CENTURY. Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ŷ Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of		Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of		Kings of Poland
						Castille	Arragon					Denmark	Norway	
5814	1101	21 Alexius	8 Mustadirus	46 Henry IV	42 Philip I. st	30 Alfonso Peter	8	14 Henry	2 Henry I. st	5 Edgar	22 Philip	6 Eric Magnus	32	20 Ladislaus
5815	1102	22 Comnenus	9 Billa	47	43 l'Amoureux	31 VI	9	15	3 Beauclerc	6	23	7 III . II	33	1 Boleslaus III
5816	1103	23	10	48	44	32	10	16	4	7	24	8	34	2 d. Crivoust
5817	1104	24	11	49	45	33	Alfonso 1	17	5	8	25	9	35	3 or Wrylippi
5818	1105	25	12	50	46	34	2	18	6	9	26	10	36	4
5819	1106	26	13	1 Henry V	47	35	3	19	7	10	27	11	37	5
5820	1107	27	14	2	48	36	4	20	8	1 Alexander	28	1 Nicholas	38	6
5821	1108	28	15	3	1 Lewis VI. d.	37	5	21	9	2	29	2	39	7
5822	1109	29	16	4	2 le gros	1 Urraca m.	6	22	10	3	30	3	40	8
5823	1110	30	17	5	3	2 Alfonso VII	7	23	11	4	1 Inge IV	4 Magnus III	1	9
5824	1111	31	18	6	4	3 K.g of Arragon	8	24	12	5	2	5	2	10
5825	1112	32	19	7	5	4	9	1 Alfonso	13	6	3	6	3	11
5826	1113	33	20	8	6	5	10	2	14	7	4	7	4	12
5827	1114	34	21	9	7	6	11	3	15	8	5	8	5	13
5828	1115	35	22	10	8	7	12	4	16	9	6	9	6	14
5829	1116	36	23	11	9	8	13	5	17	10	7	10	7	15
5830	1117	37	24	12	10	9	14	6	18	11	8	11	8	16
5831	1118	1 John Comnenus	1 Mustarshed	13	11	10	15	7	19	12	9	12	9	17
5832	1119	2 or Kalos	2	14	12	11	16	8	20	13	10	13	10	18
5833	1120	3	3	15	13	12	17	9	21	14	11	14	11	19
5834	1121	4	4	16	14	13	18	10	22	15	12	15	12	20
5835	1122	5	5	17	15	1 Alfonso VIII	19	11	23	16	13	16	13	21
5836	1123	6	6	18	16	2	20	12	24	17	14	17	14	22
5837	1124	7	7	19	17	3	21	13	25	1 David	15	18	15	23
5838	1125	8	8	1 Lotharius 2d	18	4	22	14	26	2	16	19	16	24
5839	1126	9	9	2 ye Saxon	19	5	23	15	27	3	17	20	17	25
5840	1127	10	10	3	20	6	24	16	28	4	18	21	18	26
5841	1128	11	11	4	21	7	25	17	29	5	19	22	19	27
5842	1129	12	12	5	22	8	26	18	30	6	1 Ragnald	23	20	28
5843	1130	13	13	6	23	9	27	19	31	7	2	24	21	29
5844	1131	14	14	7	24	10	28	20	32	8	3	25	22	30
5845	1132	15	15	8	25	11	29	21	33	9	4	26	23	31
5846	1133	16	16	9	26	12	30	22	34	10	5	27	24	32
5847	1134	17	17	10	27	13 Ramiro II	1	23	35	11	6	28	25	33
5848	1135	18	1 Raschid II	11	28	14 a. d ye Monk	2	24	1 Stephen	12	7	1 Eric II. d	26	34
5849	1136	19	1 Muctaphis	12	29	15	3	25	2 d. of Blois	13	8	2 Harefoot	27	35
5850	1137	20	2	13	1 Lewis VII. d	16	4	26	3	14	9	3	28	36
5851	1138	21	3	1 Conrad III	2 le jeune	17 Petronilla m.d	1	27	4	15	10	4 Harold II	1	37
5852	1139	22	4	2	3	18 Raymond K.g	2	28 made K.s	5	16	11	1 Eric V. d	2	1 Ladislaus II
5853	1140	23	5	3	4	19 d. Barcelona	3	29 of Portugal	6	17	1 Swerker II	2 ye Lamb	3	2
5854	1141	24	6	4	5	20	4	30	7	18	2	3	4	3
5855	1142	25	7	5	6	21	5	31	8	19	3	4	5	4
5856	1143	1 Manuel	8	6	7	22	6	32	9	20	4	5	6	5
5857	1144	2 Comnenus	9	7	8	23	7	33	10	21	5	6	7	6
5858	1145	3	10	8	9	24	8	34	11	22	6	7	8	7
5859	1146	4	11	9	10	25	9	35	12	23	7	8	9	1 Boleslaus IV
5860	1147	5	12	10	11	26	10	36	13	24	8	1 Canute Sweno	10	2 d. ye Curled
5861	1148	6	13	11	12	27	11	37	14	25	9	2 Magnus III	11	3
5862	1149	7	14	12	13	28	12	38	15	26	10	3 restored	12	4
5863	1150	8	15	13	14	29	13	39	16	27	11	4	13	5

Earls of Savoy	Kings of Naples	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Humbert II		3 Pascal II			Arch Bishop Anselm ob: 1109
	1 Roger II	4		The Norman family of Guiscard take y Title of K.s of Naples & [illegible]	
1 Amadeus III	2	5			
2	3	6		Baldwin K. of Jerusalem defeats y Saracens & takes Ptolemais	
3	4	7			
4	5	8		The Battle of Tinchbray in Normandy wh. Robert y Duke is [illegible]	
5	6	9			
6	7	10			
7	8	11		Joseph K.g of Morocco defeats y Span.ds in y fam. Battle of y 7 Counts near Badajoz	
8	9	12		Learning is reviv'd at the University of Cambridge.	
9	10	13			Anseau de Garlande F.M. ob: 1118
10	11	14			Baldwin E. of Flanders ob: 1119
11	12	15			
12	13	16	Peter Abelard ob: 1143 at 63		Roger B.p of Salisbury F.M. ob: 11[illegible]
13	14	17			Will.m de Garlande F.M. ob: 1120
14	15	18			
15	16	19	Ann Comnena y Hist.n		
16	17	1 Gelasius II		The Order of y Knights Templars instituted	
17	18	1 Calixtus II		Lewis le gros defeated by Henry I.st at Brenneville	
18	19	2		Prince William w.th a Number of English Lords drown'd in y Passage	
19	20	3			Chancellor de Senlis F.M. ob: 11[illegible]
20	21	4		John Comnenus defeats y Scythians &c. who had pass'd the [illegible]	
21	22	5			W.m de Poitiers D.ke of Aquitain ob: 1127
22	23	1 Honorius II			
23	24	2			
24	25	3			
25	26	4		The Pope declares War ag.st Roger K.g of Sicily	Will.m Earl of Flanders ob: 1129
26	27	5			
27	1 Roger III	6			
28	2	1 Innocent II	Athelard Monk of Bath the Mathem.n		
29	3	2			
30	4	3			
31	5	4	S.t Bernard ob: 1153		
32	6	5			Stephen de Garlande F.M. ob: 11[illegible]
33	7	6		Roger K.g of Sicily takes Beneventum & Capua from y Pope	
34	8	7	Averroes of Corduba, or		
35	9	8	the Commentator ob: 1206		William of Ypres E. of K.t
36	10	9			Abbé Suger F.M. ob: 1152
37	11	10		Alphonso defeats five Saracen Kings at Ourique takes Lisbon & [illegible]	
38	12	11	Will.m of Malmsbury y Hist.	K.g Stephen defeated & taken Prisoner in y Battle of Lincoln	Empress Matilda ob: 1167 at 67
39	13	12	Peter Lombard B.p of Paris	K.g Stephen being exchanged for y E. of Glocester begins to reign	Robert Earl of Gloucester ob: 1147
40	14	13	called y Master of y Sentences		Melisende Q. of Jerusalem & Reg.
41	15	1 Celestine II			Henry B.p of Winchester ob: 1171
42	16	1 Lucius II	Otho Frisingensis ob: 1158	Otho Frising. introduces y Peripatetick Philosophy into Ger.	
43	17	1 Eugenius III			
44	18	2		The Empress Matilda retires out of England	Baldwin III K.g of Jeru. ob: 1162
45	19	3		The War made to y Holy Land by y Preaching of S.t Bernard	
46	20	4	Humenus y Egypt. Hist.	The Christians besiege Damascus but are obliged to raise it	
1 Humbert III	21	5			
2 d. y Saint	22	6	Wernerus ob: 1190	The Civil Law revived at Bologna by Wernerus being y [illegible]	

Nº 44. XIIth Century. Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East.	Caliphs of ye Saracens.	Emperors of Germany.	Kings of France.	Kings of Castile	Kings of Arragon	Kings of Portugal.	Kings of England.	Kings of Scotland.	Kings of Sweden.	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland.
5864	1151	9 Manuel sd	16 Muctaphi	14 Conrad	15 Lewis VII	30 Alfonso VIII	14	40 Alfonso	17 Stephen	28 David	12 Swercher II	5 Sueno	4	6 Boleslaus IV
5865	1152	10 Comnenus	17	1 Frederick	16	31 Raymond	15	41	18	29	13	6 Magnus III	5	7 sd ye Curled
5866	1153	11	18	2 Barbarossa	17	32	16	42	19	1 Malcolm IV	14	7	6	8
5867	1154	12	19	3	18	33	17	43	1 Henry II sd	2	15	8	7	9
5868	1155	13	20	4	19	34	18	44	2 Plantagenet	3	16	9	8	10
5869	1156	14	21	5	20	35	19	45	3	4	17	10	9	11
5870	1157	15	22	6	21	1 Sancho III Ferdinand II	20	46	4	5	18	1 Waldemar	10	12
5871	1158	16	23	7	22	1 Alfonso IX	21	47	5	6	19	2	Inge sd 1	13
5872	1159	17	1 Mustenged	8	23	2 sd the Noble	22	48	6	7	20	3	Gibbus 2	14
5873	1160	18	2	9	24	3	23	49	7	8	1 Eric X sd	4	3	15
5874	1161	19	3	10	25	4	24	50	8	9	2 the Saint	5	4	16
5875	1162	20	4	11	26	5	Alfonso II 1	51	9	10	1 Charles VII	6	5	17
5876	1163	21	5	12	27	6	sd ye Chaste 2	52	10	11	2	7	6	18
5877	1164	22	6	13	28	7	3	53	11	12	3	8	7	19
5878	1165	23	7	14	29	8	4	54	12	1 William	4	9	8	20
5879	1166	24	8	15	30	9	5	55	13	2	5	10	9	21
5880	1167	25	9	16	31	10	6	56	14	3	6	11	10	22
5881	1168	26	10	17	32	11	7	57	15	4	1 Canute	12	11	23
5882	1169	27	11	18	33	12	8	58	16	5	2	13	12	24
5883	1170	28	1 Mustetzi	19	34	13	9	59	17	6	3	14	13	25
5884	1171	29	2	20	35	14	10	60	18	7	4	15	14	26
5885	1172	30	3	21	36	15	11	61	19	8	5	16	15	27
5886	1173	31	4	22	37	16	12	62	20	9	6	17	16	1 Micislaus II
5887	1174	32	5	23	38	17	13	63	21	10	7	18	17	2
5888	1175	33	6	24	39	18	14	64	22	11	8	19	18	3
5889	1176	34	7	25	40	19	15	65	23	12	9	20 Interregnum		4
5890	1177	35	8	26	41	20	16	66	24	13	10	21 in Norway for		1 Casimir II
5891	1178	36	9	27	42	21	17	67	25	14	11	22 four Years		2
5892	1179	37	1 Natzar	28	43	22	18	68	26	15	12	23		3
5893	1180	1 Alexius II	2	29	1 Philip II sd	23	19	69	27	16	13	24 Magnus IV	1	4
5894	1181	2 sd Comnenus	3	30	2 Augustus	24	20	70	28	17	14	25	2	5
5895	1182	3	4	31	3	25	21	71	29	18	15	1 Canute VI	3	6
5896	1183	1 Andronicus	5	32	4	26	22	72	30	19	16	2	4	7
5897	1184	2 sd Comnenus	6	33	5	27	23	73	31	20	17	3	5	8
5898	1185	1 Isaac II Angelus	7	34	6	28	24	1 Sancho	32	21	18	4	6	9
5899	1186	2 Comnenus	8	35	7	29	25	2	33	22	19	5	7	10
5900	1187	3	9	36	8	30	26	3	34	23	20	6	8	11
5901	1188	4	10	37	9	31	27	4	35	24	21	7	9	12
5902	1189	5	11	38	10	32	28	5	1 Richard sd	25	22	8	10	13
5903	1190	6	12	1 Henry VI	11	33	29	6	2 Cœur de Lyon	26	23	9	11	14
5904	1191	7	13	2 sd Asper	12	34	30	7	3	27	24	10	12	15
5905	1192	8	14	3	13	35	31	8	4	28	1 Swercher III	11	13	16
5906	1193	9	15	4	14	36	32	9	5	29	2	12	14	17
5907	1194	10	16	5	15	37	33	10	6	30	3	13	15	1 Lescus V
5908	1195	1 Alexius III sd	17	6	16	38	34	11	7	31	4	14	16	2 sd ye White
5909	1196	2 ye Tyrant	18	7	17	39	Peter II 1	12	8	32	5	15	17	3
5910	1197	3	19	8	18	40	2	13	9	33	6	16	18	4
5911	1198	4	20	1 Philip	19	41	3	14	10	34	7	17	19	5
5912	1199	5	21	2	20	43	4	15	1 John sd	35	8	18	20	6
5913	1200	6	22	3	21	44	5	16	2 Lackland	36	9	19	21	7

Earls of Savoy.	Kings of Naples.	Popes.	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
3 Humbert III	23 Roger III	7 Eugenius III	Gratian	The Canon Law compos'd by Gratian after 24 Years Labour.	
4 sd. ye Saint	24	8	Jeffrey of Monmouth		Robert Comte de Dreux ob. 1188
5	1 William I. sd.	1 Anastasius IV	Mesue of Corduba ye Physn.	The Treaty of Winchester by wch. Stephen grants ye Reversion of his Kingdom to Henry aft. ye End of his	Earl Eustace Pr. of Engl. ob. 1154 aet. 18
6	2 ye Wicked	1 Adrian IV	Al Edrisius the Arabian	The Party Names of Guelfs & Gibbelines begin.	
7	3	2	Geographer		
8	4	3			
9	5	4			Robert Earl of Leicester
10	6	5			
11	7	1 Alexander III	John Tzetzes ye Critic		
12	8	2	& Histn. ob. post 1176		
13	9	3	Eustathius ye Commentator		Becket Arch Bp. of Canterb. ob. 1171 aet. 53
14	10	4	on Homer	The Emperor Fredk. destroys Milan & leaves nothing but ye Churches	
15	11	5	John of Salisbury ob. 11[illegible]		Amaury K. of Jerusalem ob. 1173
16	12	6		The Council of Clarendon in Engd. agt. Becket. The Teutonick Order begins	
17	13	7	Simeon of Durham		Saladin Sultan of Egypt ob. 1193
18	1 William II	8	Maimonides of Corduba ye		
19	2 sd. ye Good	9	most learned of ye Jews ob.		
20	3	10	Henry of Huntingdon		
21	4	11			Henry ye 2d. of England & joint King
22	5	12			Roderick K. of Connaught & Irish Monarch
23	6	13		Dermot King of Leinster calls in ye English to assist him agt. ye other Irish Kings	Rd. Strongbow Ed. of Pembroke ob. 1176
24	7	14	Peter ye Comestor ob. 1198	Henry IId. of England takes Possession of Ireland & returns about ye	Thibaud Ct. de Blois F. M. ob. 1191
25	8	15			Humphry Bohun High Constable of Engd.
26	9	16			Baldwin IV K. of Jerusalem ob. 1185
27	10	17			
28	11	18		The Dispensing of Justice by Circuits first appointed in England.	
29	12	19		Saladin defeated & repuls'd before Jerusalem.	
30	13	20			
31	14	21			
32	15	22			
33	16	1 Lucius III	Ranulph de Glanville	The Laws of England are digested ab. ye time by Glanville.	
34	17	2			Conrad Marqs. of Montferrat ob. 1191
35	18	3	Peter of Blois ye Histn. ob.		
36	19	4		Andronicus orders all ye Latins in Constantinople to be murder'd.	
37	20	1 Urban III			Gui de Lusignan K. of Jerusm. ob. 1194
38	21	2		The great Conjunction of ye Sun Moon & all ye Planets in Libra happ.	
39	22	Gregory VIII		The Kingdom of Jerusalem finish'd that City being taken by Saladin	
1 Thomas	23	1 Clement III		The third Cruzade.	
2	1 Tancred sd.	2		The Kings of England & France go to the Holy Land.	Chanr. Longchamp Bp. of Ely F. M.
3	2 ye Bastard	3			& Regent of Engd. ob. 1197
4	3	1 Celestin III			Wm. of Blois Cardl. of Champagne
5	1 William III	2	Roger de Hoveden ye Histn.	The Battle of Ascalon in wch. Richd. K. of England defeats Saladin.	F. M. & Regent of France ob. 1202
6	2	3			
7	Constance	4			
8	wth. her Husd.	5		The Moors of Africa enter Spain wth a large Army defeated by	Joseph II. K. of Morocco
9	ye Emp. Henry	6		The Emperor Henry VI takes full Possession of Naples & Sicily.	Henry Dandolo Doge of Venice
10	VI	7	Wm. of Newburgh ye Hist.		Jeffrey Fitz Peter Justiciary of
11	Naples is	1 Innocent III			England & F. M.
12	subject to ye Ger.	2	Campanus of Lomb. ye Geomr.		
13	Emp. till 1250	3			

N.º 45. XIII.th CENTURY. Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East		Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of Germany		Kings of France	Castille Kings of	Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Denmark Kings of	Norway
5914	1201	7 Alexius III		23 Natzar	4 Philip		22 Philip II d.	44 Alfonso IX	6	17 Sancho	3 John sir.d	37 William	10 Swercher	20 Canute	22
5915	1202	8 Isaac res.d Alexius & ye Murzufle		24	5		23 Augustus	45	Peter II 7	18	4 Lackland	38	11 III	1 Waldemar II	23
5916	1203	French Emper.rs	Emper.rs of Nice	25	6		24	46	8	19	5	39	12	2	24
5917	1204	1 Baldwin	1 Theodore	26	7		25	47	9	20	6	40	13	3	25
5918	1205	2	2 Lascaris	27	8		26	48	10	21	7	41	14	4	26
5919	1206	1 Henry	3	28	9		27	49	11	22	8	42	15	5	27
5920	1207	2	4	29	10		28	50	12	23	9	43	16	6	28
5921	1208	3	5	30	1 Otho IV		29	51	13	24	10	44	17	7	29
5922	1209	4	6	31	2		30	52	14	25	11	45	18	8	30
5923	1210	5	7	32	3		31	53	15	26	12	46	1 Eric XI	9	31
5924	1211	6	8	33	4		32	54	16	27	13	47	2	10	32
5925	1212	7	9	34	5	1 Frederick II	33	55	17	1 Alfonso II	14	48	3	11	33
5926	1213	8	10	35	6	2	34	56	James 1	2 d. Crassus	15	49	4	12	34
5927	1214	9	11	36	7	3	35	1 Henry I	2	3	16	1 Alexander	5	13	35
5928	1215	10	12	37	8	4	36	2	3	4	17	2 II	6	14	36
5929	1216	11	13	38	9	5	37	3	4	5	1 Henry III d.	3	7	15	37
5930	1217	1 Peter de Courtenay	14	39	10	6	38	1 Alfonso X	5	6	2 of Winchester	4	8	16	38
5931	1218		15	40	7		39	2	6	7	3	5	1 John	17	39
5932	1219		16	41	8		40	3	7	8	4	6	2	18	40
5933	1220	1 Robert	17	42	9		41	4	8	9	5	7	3	19	41
5934	1221	2	18	43	10		42	5	9	10	6	8	4	20	42
5935	1222	3	1 John Ducas III	44	11		43	6	10	11	7	9	1 Eric XII d. ye	21	43
5936	1223	4	2	45	12		1 Lewis VIII	7	11	12	8	10	2 Stutterer	22	44
5937	1224	5	3	46	13		2 d. ye Lyon	8	12	13	9	11	3	23	45
5938	1225	6	4	1 Daher	14		3	9	13	14	10	12	4	24	46
5939	1226	7	5	1 Mostanzer	15		1 Lewis IX d.	1 Ferdinand	14	15	11	13	5	25	47
5940	1227	8	6	2	16		2 ye Saint	2 III	15	16	12	14	6	26	48
5941	1228	1 Baldwin II	7	3	17		3	3	16	17	13	15	7	27	49
5942	1229	2	8	4	18		4	4	17	18	14	16	8	28	50
5943	1230	3	9	5	19		5	5	18	19	15	17	9	29	51
5944	1231	4	10	6	20		6	6	19	20	16	18	10	30	52
5945	1232	5	11	7	21		7	7	20	21	17	19	11	31	Haquin d. 1
5946	1233	6	12	8	22		8	8	21	1 Sancho II	18	20	12	32	ye Tyrant 2
5947	1234	7	13	9	23		9	9	22	2 d. Capellus	19	21	13	33	3
5948	1235	8	14	10	24		10	10	23	3	20	22	14	34	4
5949	1236	9	15	11	25		11	11	24	4	21	23	15	35	5
5950	1237	10	16	12	26		12	12	25	5	22	24	16	36	6
5951	1238	11	17	13	27		13	13	26	6	23	25	17	37	7
5952	1239	12	18	14	28		14	14	27	7	24	26	18	38	8
5953	1240	13	19	15	29		15	15	28	8	25	27	19	39	9
5954	1241	14	20	16	30		16	16	29	9	26	28	20	40	10
5955	1242	15	21	17	31		17	17	30	10	27	29	21	1 Eric VI d.	11
5956	1243	16	22	18	32		18	18	31	11	28	30	22	2 Plog Pen.	12
5957	1244	17	23	1 Mostala	33		19	19	32	12	29	31	23	3	13
5958	1245	18	24	2	34		20	20	33	13	30	32	24	4	14
5959	1246	19	25	3	35		21	21	34	1 Alfonso III	31	33	25	5	15
5960	1247	20	26	4	36		22	22	35	2	32	34	26	6	16
5961	1248	21	27	5	37		23	23	36	3	33	35	27	7	17
5962	1249	22	28	6	38		24	24	37	4	34	1 Alexander	28	8	18
5963	1250	23	29		1 William		25	25	38	5	35	2 III	1 Waldemar	1 Abel	19

Kings of Poland	Dukes of Savoy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
8 Leschus V	14 Thomas	4 Innocent III			
1 Ladislaus III	15	5	Gervase of Canterb. y Histn.		
2	16	6		The fourth Cruzade sets out from Venice & arrives at Chalcedon June 24th	Wm. Marshal Earl of Pembroke Engd. M.
3	17	7		Constantinople taken by y French & Venetians July 18th. Normandy is conquered & reunited to France after 300 Years [illegible]	[illegible] Lord Protector ob. 1219
4	18	8		The Emper. Baldwin is defeat. & taken Prisr. by y Scythians near Adrianople	
1 Leschus V	19	9			
2 restored	20	10		The first Towns erected into Corporations in Normandy were those of Rouen & Falaise made this Year	Raymond VI Ct. de Toulouse ob. 1221
3	21	11			Simon Ct. de Monfort ob. 1218
4	22	12	Ralph de Diceto y Histn.	The Works of Aristotle being just imported fr. Constantinople are condemned by y Council of Paris.	
5	23	13		The Persecution agt. y Albigenses is very hot being begun the Year before.	
6	24	14	Saxo Grammaticus y Histn.		Arch Bishop Langton ob. 1228
7	25	15		The Victory over the Moors at Navas de Tolosa n. 200,000 of ym are killed July 16th.	
8	26	16	Walter of Coventry		Ferdinand Earl of Flanders ob. 1233
9	27	17		The Battle of Bouvines gained by y French over Otho IV July 27th	Mat. de Montmorency Const. of France ob. 1230
10	28	18		Magna Charta signed by King John & the Barons at Runnemede betn. Windsor & Staines June 19th	Gilbert Earl of Gloucester ob. 1229
11	29	1 Honorius III	Accursius y fam. Lawyer &	Peter de Courtenay Lat. Emp. is imprisoned for 3 Years in prison Epirus by	Theodore Comnenus Pr. of Epirus
12	30	2	Author of y Glosses ob. 12[illegible]	The Battle of Lincoln May 19th in y French are defeated by y E. of Pembroke the Protector.	Empress Yoland Lat. Reg.
13	31	3			Peter de Roches Bp. of Winch. Regt. of Eng.
14	32	4			Hugh IV Duke of Burgundy ob. 127-
15	33	5			Hub. de Burgh Engd. Mr. disgd. in 1232
16	34	6	S. Anthony of Padua ob. 1231		
17	35	7			Richd. Marshal Earl of Pembroke ob. 1234
18	36	8		Lewis VIIIth franchised all y Slaves in France.	Chan. Guerin Bp. of Senlis F. Mr. ob. 1227
19	37	9			Raymond VII Ct. de Toulouse ob. 1250
20	38	10	John de Sacro-bosco of Hal-		Gingis-kan Emp. of y Tartars ob. 1227
1 Boleslaus V	39	11	ifax in Yorkshire y Mathem.	Trent Verona & Padua possessed by Ecelinus for 34 Years.	Queen Blanche French Reg. ob. 1252
2 y Chaste	40	1 Gregory IX	ob. at Paris 1244	The Tartars under Gingis-kan overrun all y Saracen Empr.	
3	41	2			
4	42	3	Alexander Halensis ob. 1245		
5	43	4		[illegible] murdered in y University of Paris in y Disputes about [illegible]	Peter de Rivaulx Engd. Treasurer
6	44	5		The Almagest of Ptolemy was translated fr. y Arabick into Latin at y [illegible] by y Order of Frederick IId	
7	45	6	Will. Bp. of Paris ob. 1248		Ecelinus y Gibelline Gen. in Italy ob. 1260
8	1 Amadeus IV	7		The Inquisition begun in 1204 is now trusted to y Dominicans	Segrave Engd. Mr. disgd. in 1234
9	2	8	Peter de Vineas Chan. to		John de Brienne Lat. Emp.
10	3	9	Fred. IId ob. 1249		
11	4	10			Wm. of Provence Bp. of Valentia Engd. M.
12	5	11			
13	6	12			
14	7	13			Thibaud K. of Navarre ob. 1253
15	8	14			
16	9	Celestin IV. 18 d.	Matthew Paris y Histn. ob. 1259		Enguerrand de Coucy ob. 1243
17	10			The Battle of Taillebourg.	
18	11	1 Innocent IV	Grosthead Bp. of Lincoln ob. 1253		
19	12	2			Montfort Earl of Leicester Engd. Mr. ob. 1265
20	13	3		The General Council of Lyons for renewing y Cruzades	Roger Bigod E. Marshal ob. 1269
21	14	4			
22	15	5			
23	16	6		The VIth Cruzade under Lewis IXth who set out on Friday [illegible]	
24	17	7		Damietta in Egypt taken by Lewis IXth June 5th	
25	18	8		Lewis IXth defeated in Egypt & taken Prisoner April 5th	[illegible]

No. 46 XIIIth CENTURY. Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	French Emperors	Emperors of Nice	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Castile	Kings of Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland
5964	1251	24 Baldwin	30 John III dit	8 Abdala	2 William	26 Lewis IX	36 Ferdin. III	James 39	6 Alfonso III	36 Henry III	3 Alexander	2 Waldemar	2 Abel	Haquin	26 Boleslaus
5965	1252	25 II	31 Ducas	9	3	27 or ye Saint	1 Alfonso XI	40	7	37 of Winchester	4 III	3	1 Christopher	21	27 V. or ye Chaste
5966	1253	26	32	10	4	28	2 or ye Wise	41	8	38	5	4	2	22	28
5967	1254	27	33	11	5	29	3	42	9	39	6	5	3	23	29
5968	1255	28	1 Theodorus	12	6	30	4	43	10	40	7	6	4	24	30
5969	1256	29	2	13	Interregnum	31	5	44	11	41	8	7	5	25	31
5970	1257	30	3	14	for 17 Years	32	6	45	12	42	9	8	6	26	32
5971	1258	31	1 John IV	Conqd. by the		33	7	46	13	43	10	9	7	27	33
5972	1259	32	1 Michael	Tartars		34	8	47	14	44	11	10	1 Eric VII	28	34
5973	1260	33	2 Palaeologus			35	9	48	15	45	12	11	2	29	35
5974	1261	34	3			36	10	49	16	46	13	12	3	30	36
5975	1262	4				37	11	50	17	47	14	13	4	31	37
5976	1263	5				38	12	51	18	48	15	14	5	Olaus IV 1	38
5977	1264	6				39	13	52	19	49	16	15	6	2	39
5978	1265	7				40	14	53	20	50	17	16	7	3	40
5979	1266	8				41	15	54	21	51	18	17	8	4	41
5980	1267	9				42	16	55	22	52	19	18	9	5	42
5981	1268	10				43	17	56	23	53	20	19	10	6	43
5982	1269	11				44	18	57	24	54	21	20	11	7	44
5983	1270	12				1 Philip IIId	19	58	25	55	22	21	12	8	45
5984	1271	13				2 le Hardi	20	59	26	56	23	22	13	9	46
5985	1272	14				3	21	60	27	1 Edward Ist	24	23	14	10	47
5986	1273	15			1 Rodolph of	4	22	61	28	2 Longshanks	25	24	15	11	48
5987	1274	16			2 Habsburgh	5	23	62	29	3	26	25	16	12	49
5988	1275	17			3 ye first of ye	6	24	63	30	4	27	26	17	13	50
5989	1276	18			4 Austrian	7	25	Peter III 1	31	5	28	1 Magnus II	18	14	51
5990	1277	19			5 Family	8	26	2	32	6	29	2	19	15	52
5991	1278	20			6	9	27	3	33	7	30	3	20	16	53
5992	1279	21			7	10	28	4	1 Dionysius	8	31	4	21	17	1 Lescus VI
5993	1280	22			8	11	29	5	2 dit El Rey qui	9	32	5	22	Eric 1	2 or ye Black
5994	1281	23			9	12	30	6	3 fez quanto	10	33	6	23	2	3
5995	1282	24			10	13	31	7	4 quis	11	34	1 Birger II	24	3	4
5996	1283	1 Andronicus II			11	14	32	8	5	12	35	2	25	4	5
5997	1284	2 dit Palaeologus			12	15	1 Sancho IV	9	6	13	36	3	26	5	6
5998	1285	3			13	1 Philip IVth or	2	Alfonso IIId 1	7	14	37	4	27	6	7
5999	1286	4			14	2 le Bel	3	ye Beneficent 2	8	15	Interregnum	5	1 Eric VIII	7	8
6000	1287	5			15	3	4	3	9	16	of six Years	6	2	8	9
6001	1288	6			16	4	5	4	10	17		7	3	9	10
6002	1289	7			17	5	6	5	11	18		8	4	10	Regentship for
6003	1290	8			18	6	7	6	12	19		9	5	11	several Years
6004	1291	9			1 Adolphus	7	8	James IId 1	13	20		10	6	12	
6005	1292	10			2 of Nassau	8	9 ye Just	2	14	21	John Baliol	11	7	13	
6006	1293	11			3	9	10	3	15	22		12	8	14	
6007	1294	12			4	10	11	4	16	23		13	9	15	
6008	1295	13			5	11	1 Ferdinand IV	5	17	24		14	10	16	1 Premislaus
6009	1296	14		Ottoman	6	12	2	6	18	25		15	11	17	1 Uladislaus
6010	1297	15		Emperors	7	13	3	7	19	26		16	12	18	2 IIId Loketek
6011	1298	16		1 Ottoman	1 Albert I	14	4	8	20	27		17	13	19	3
6012	1299	17		2 Ottoman	2 of Austria	15	5	9	21	28		18	14	20	4
6013	1300	18		3	3	16	6	10	22	29		19	15	Haquin II 1	1 Wenceslaus

Earls of Savoy	Kings of Naples	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
19 Amadeus IV	2 Conrad	9 Innocent IV			
20	3	10	Albertus Magnus ob: 1280 æt 75		Peter de Villebeon F. M. ob: 1270
1 Boniface	Interregnum	11		K. of Castile about this time The famous Astronomical tables are compos'd by Alfonso XI	
2	1 Manfred	1 Alexander IV	St Thomas Aquinas ob: 1274		
3	2	2			Richd Earl of Gloucester ob: 1262
4	3	3			
5	4	4	St Bonaventura ob: 1274 æt 53		Richd E. of Cornwall & K. of ye Romans ob. 1272
6	5	5	John de Joinville	The Empire of ye Saracens finish'd by ye Tartars taking Bagdad	
7	6	6	Nassir Eddin of Tous the		
8	7	7	Persian Astron. & Geogr.		
9	8	1 Urban IV	Roger Bacon ob: 1284 æt 78	The Greek Empr recover Constantinople from ye French in July	
10	9	2			Henry 3d Legros K. of Navarre ob. 127
1 Peter 2d the	10	3		The E. of Leicester at ye Head of ye Barons makes War on K. Henry III^d	
2 little Charle-	11	4		The Battle of Lewes in wch Henry is taken Prisoner. The Commons	
3 magne	Conrad II & Charles	1 Clement IV		The Battle of Evesham gain'd by Prince Edwd over ye E. of Leicester	Gilbert E. of Gloucester ob: 1295
4	2 K. of Anjou	2		The Battle of Beneventum Feby 26th	Conradin Prince of Naples ob: 1268
5	3	3	Cimabue ye first of ye Italian	the Police of ye City of Paris is establish'd about this time by	Stephen Boileau
1 Philip	4	4	Painters at Florence ob.	the Battle of Celano in Italy fatal to Conradin Aug. 23d	
2	5	Vacancy for 2 yrs			Ottogar King of Bohemia ob: 1278
3	6			till ye 25th of June 1274 Prince Edward sets out for ye Holy Land in May & was absent	
4	7	1 Gregory X			
5	8	2			Peter de la Brosse F. M. hang'd in 1276
6	9	3		The Empire of ye present Austrian Family begins.	Walter Giffard Ar. Bish. of York &
7	10	4			Regt of England ob: 1279
8	11 Kingdom of Sicily	5	Durandus ob: 1296		Robert II Du. of Burgundy ob. 130
9	12	Innoc. 5th Adri. 5th John 21st			Matthew de Vendome F. M. ob: 1286
10	13	1 Nicholas III		Nepotism first avowed at Rome by Pope Nicholas IIId.	
11	14	2		Rodolph Ottogar K. of Bohemia defeated & killed in Battle by ye Emp.	
12	15	3	Henry of Ghent ob: 1293 æt 76	The famous Mortmain Act pass'd in England in Novr	
13	16	4			Lewellyn Prince of Wales ob: 1282
14	17	1 Martin IV			Roger de Loria famous Admiral
15	18 Peter K. of 1	2		The Sicilian Vespers when some thousand French were Massacred Mar. 30th	John de Procida Arrag. Mr
16	19 of Arragon 2	3	Raymond Lulle ob: 1315 æt 80	Wales conquer'd by K. Edward & united to England.	Torgel Swedish Mr & Regt
17	1 Charles IId 3	4		Charles K. of Naples defeated by Peter king of Arragon's Fleet and	
1 Amadeus V	2 ye Lame 4	1 Honorius IV	Jacobus de Voragine ob. 1298		Adomar of Valentia E. of Pembroke
2 ye Great	3 James I 1	2			& English Regt ob: 1323
3	4 2	3			
4	5 3	1 Nicholas IV			
5	6 4	2	Albertet ye Mathematn &		Roger de Brabazon Justiciary
6	7 5	3	Provençal Poet		
7	8 6	4	John Duns Scotus ob. 1308 æt 43	finished ye Crusades Ptolemais taken by Assault May 18 by Sultan Melec which	Guy E. of Flanders ob: 1304
8	9 7	Vacancy for 2 yrs			Humph Bohun Const. of Engd
9	10 8			The regular Succession of English Parliamts from ye Year	
10	11 9	Celestine V Boniface VIII		The Factions of ye Neri & the Bianchi begin in Germany.	
11	12 10	2		The Visconti Family created Dukes of Milan.	
12	13 11	3	Thebit ye Arab. Astr. &		Roger Bigod E. of Norfolk &
13	14 12	4	Discoverer of ye Motion	The Emp. Adolph deposed defeated & killed in Battle by Albert of Austria	Marshal of Engd ob. 1306
14	15 13	5	of Trepidation	The present Turkish Empire begins in Bithynia	Sir Wm Wallace Regt of Scotl.
15	16 14	6			
16	17 15	7			

N.° 47. XIVth CENTURY. Part 1st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Otoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain: Castille	Kings of Spain: Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland
6014	1301	19 Andronicus I.	4 Ottoman	4 Albert I. of	17 Philip IV.	7 Ferd. IV.	James 11	23 Dionysius	30 Edward I.	Interregnum	20 Birger II.	16 Erick VIII.	2	2 Wenceslaus
6015	1302	20 Paleologus	5 or Osman	5 Austria	18 sur. the Fair	8	II. the Just 12	24 [illegible]	31 Longshanks		21	17 Haquin V.	3	3
6016	1303	21	6	6	19	9	13	25 [illegible]	32		22	18	4	4
6017	1304	22	7	7	20	10	14	26	33		23	19	5	5
6018	1305	23	8	8	21	11	15	27	34		24	20	6	1 Uladislaus IV.
6019	1306	24	9	9	22	12	16	28	35	1 Robert I.	25	21	7	2 Locticus re
6020	1307	25	10	10	23	13	17	29	1 Edward II. of	2	26	22	8	3
6021	1308	26	11	Interregnum of a Year	24	14	18	30	2 Caernarvon	3	27	23	9	4
6022	1309	27	12	1 Henry VII. of	25	15	19	31	3	4	28	24	10	5
6023	1310	28	13	2 Luxemburgh	26	16	20	32	4	5	29	25	11	6
6024	1311	29	14	3	27	17	21	33	5	6	30	26	12	7
6025	1312	30	15	4	28	1 Alfonso XI.	22	34	6	7	31	27	13	8
6026	1313	31	16	5 poison'd by taking the	29	2	23	35	7	8	32	28	14	9
6027	1314	32	17	1 Lewis V. of	1 Lewis X. Hutin	3	24	36	8	9	33	29	15	10
6028	1315	33	18	2 Bavaria	2 [illegible]	4	25	37	9	10	34	30 Magnus V.	1	11
6029	1316	34	19	3 & Frederick	1 Philip V. the	5	26	38	10	11	35	31	2	12
6030	1317	35	20	4 of Austria	2 the Long	6	27	39	11	12	36	32	3	13
6031	1318	36	21	5	3	7	28	40	12	13	37	33	4	14
6032	1319	37	22	6	4	8	29	41	13	14	38	34	5	15
6033	1320	1 Andronicus III.	23	7	5	9	30	42	14	15	39	35	6	16
6034	1321	2 Paleologus	24	8	1 Charles IV.	10	31	43	15	16	40	1 Christopher	7	17
6035	1322	3	25	9	2 the Fair	11	32	44	16	17	41	2 II.	8	18
6036	1323	4	26	10	3	12	33	45	17	18	42	3	9	19
6037	1324	5	27	11	4	13	34	46	18	19	43	4	10	20
6038	1325	6	1 Orchan	12	5	14	35	1 Alfonso IV.	19	20	44	5	11	21
6039	1326	7	2	13	6	15	36	2	20	21	1 Magnus III.	6 [illegible]	1	22
6040	1327	8	3	14	7	16	Alfonso IV. 1	3	1 Edward III.	22	2	7	2	23
6041	1328	9	4	15	1 Philip VI. of	17	2	4	2 of Windsor	23	3	8 Magnus VI.	1	24
6042	1329	10	5	16	2 Valois the	18	3	5	3	1 David II.	4	9	2	25
6043	1330	11	6	17	3 Fortunate	19	4	6	4	2	5	10	3	26
6044	1331	12	7	18	4	20	5	7	5	3	6	11	4	27
6045	1332	13	8	19	5	21	6	8	6	4	7	12	5	28
6046	1333	14	9	20	6	22	7	9	7	5	8	1 Waldemar III.	6	1 Casimir III.
6047	1334	15	10	21	7	23	8	10	8	6	9	2	7	2 the Great
6048	1335	16	11	22	8	24	9	11	9	7	10	3	8	3
6049	1336	17	12	23	9	25 Peter IV. of	1	12	10	8	11	4	9	4
6050	1337	18	13	24	10	26 [illegible]	2	13	11	9	12	5	10	5
6051	1338	19	14	25	11	27	3	14	12	10	13	6	11	6
6052	1339	20	15	26	12	28	4	15	13	11	14	7	12	7
6053	1340	21	16	27	13	29	5	16	14	12	15	8	13	8
6054	1341	1 John V.	17	28	14	30	6	17	15	13	16	9	14	9
6055	1342	2 Paleologus	18	29	15	31	7	18	16	14	17	10	15	10
6056	1343	3	19	30	16	32	8	19	17	15	18	11	16	11
6057	1344	4	20	31	17	33	9	20	18	16	19	12	17	12
6058	1345	5	21	32	18	34	10	21	19	17	20	13	18	13
6059	1346	6	22	33	19	35	11	22	20	18	21	14	19	14
6060	1347	7	23	1 Charles IV. of	20	36	12	23	21	19	22	15	20	15
6061	1348	8	24	2 Luxemburgh	21	37	13	24	22	20	23	16	21	16
6062	1349	9	25	3	22	38	14	25	23	21	24	17	22	17
6063	1350	10	26	4	23	1 Peter the Cruel	15	26	24	22	25	18	23	18

Dukes of Savoy	Kings of		Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	Naples	Sicily				
17 Amadeus V	18 Charles II		8 Boniface VIII	Peter de Apono ob: 1316 aet [illegible]	Dante with the White Faction banish'd Florence; by Charles of Valois & Boniface VIII A violent Quarrel betw: Philip the Fair and the Pope.	Langton Bp. of Litchfield E.M. ob. 1322
18 the Great	19 [illegible]	17	9	Flavio	The Mariners Compass invented or improv'd by Flavio.	
19	20	18	1 Benedict X			Sir Rich. de Segrave ob: 1321
20	21	19	Vacancy 11 m.	Dante ob: 1321. aet 56		
21	22	20	1 Clement V			Enguerrand de Marigni
22	23	21	2	Arnoldus de Villa nova ob: 1340		F.M. hang'd in 1315
23	24	22	3		The Beginning of ye Swiss Cantons.	Pierre Gaveston E.M. ob: 1311
24	25	23	4 goes to Avignon		The Popes remove to Avignon for 70 Years.	H. de Lacy E. of Lincoln ob: 1312
25	1 Robert	24	5			Guid E. of Warwick ob: 1315
26	2 [illegible]	25	6		The Knights of St. John take Rhodes & settle there.	Odon IV Duke of Burgundy ob 1346
27	3	26	7			Tho. E. of Lancaster ob: 1321
28	4	27	8	Durandus Bp. of Anicium sirn.	The Order of ye Knights Templars condemn'd & extinguish'd in ye Council of Vienna	
29	5	28	9	Doctor resolutissimus ob: 1333	Molay Grand Master w. a Number of ye Templars are burnt alive at Paris March 11	Sir James Douglas ob: 1330
30	6	29	Vacancy for		The Card.ls set fire to ye Conclave & separate. The Battle of Bannock-burn July 25	Tho. Randolph E. of Murray ob: 1331
31	7	30	two Years			Charles de Valois F.M. ob: 1325
32	8	31	1 John XX		[illegible] Bp. of Oporto ye Son of a Cobler is chosen Pope by his single Vote	Hugh de Spencer sen. E.M. ob: 1325. at 90
33	9	32	2	Nicholas de Lyra ob: 1340		
34	10	33	3		A severe Famine in Great Britain.	Gerard la Guette F.M. ob: 1321
35	11	34	4	William Occam ob: 1343		Hugh de Spencer jun. E.M. ob: 1326
36	12	35	5			
37	13	36	6	Abulfeda the Saracen Prince	Abulfeda finish'd his Arabian Geography	Peter Remi F.M. hang'd in 1328
38	14	37	7	of Hamah in Syria & great	Battle of Muhldorff Sep. 28th where Frederick of Austria was taken Prisoner by Lewis of Bavaria	Castruccio Castracani ob: 1328
1 Edward	15	38	8	Arabian Geographer ob. 1383		
2	16	39	9			Stapleton Bp. of Exeter E.M. ob: 1327
3	17	40	10			
4	18	41	11		Queen Isabella brings an Army into Engl'd. her Husb'd Edw. II. Sept 24	Mortimer E. of March E.M. ob: 1330
5	19	Frederick 1	12		Edward IId is depos'd by Parliament in ye beg. of Jan'y	Sir Wm. Trussel ob: 1318.
6	20	Peter II 1	13			Con. Gaucher de Chatillon ob: 1329
1 Aymon 5th	21	2	14		The Battle of Mount Cassel Aug 23d gain'd by K. Philip over ye Flemings.	
2 [illegible]	22	3	15			
3	23	4	16		The Knights of ye Teutonic Order first enter Prussia & settle.	
4	24	5	17	Nicephorus Gregoras the		Edward Baliol ob. 1363
5	25	6	18	Astron'r & Histor'n ob 1350		
6	26	7	1 Benedict XI			Robert d'Artois ob: 1342
7	27	8	2			
8	28	9	3			
9	29	10	4		The first Comet whose Course is describ'd in Astronomical [illegible]	Jas. d'Arteville Brewer of
10	30	11	5		K. Edward III begins his War ag'st France having embark'd his Army [illegible] July 15th	Ghent ob: 1346
11	31	12	6			
12	32	13	7		The French defeated by Edw. III in a sea fight near [illegible]	
13	33	14	8	Barlaam the Calabrian	John Cantacuzenus usurps ye Eastern Empire for 7 Years.	John Cantacuzenus ob: 1375
14	34	Lewis	1 Clement VI		The Knights & Burgesses first sat together in ye same house of Parliament in England	Godfrey d'Harcourt
1 Amadeus VI.	1 Joann I	2	2	Leontius Pilatus of Thessalo-		H. E. of Derby E. of Lancaster
2 [illegible]	2	3	3	nica Restorers of Greek Learning	Edward III assumes ye Title of King of France Jan. 6th	ob 1360
3	3	4	4	in Italy	Andrew of Hungary K. Husband to Joan 1st of Naples strangled & hang'd at Aversa near Naples Sept 18 by a Conspiracy of his Wife	Charles de Blois
4	4	5	5		The Battle of Cressy Aug 26th	
5	5	6	6		Rienzi ye Usurper [illegible] at Rome [illegible] Ancient Tribune of ye People [illegible]	[illegible] Rienzi ob 1354
6	6	7	7		A terrible Plague in Europe, w. carry'd off near ye 4th part of its Inhabitants	Chas. de Montmorenci ob. 1381
7	7	8	8		The Order of the Garter instituted in England April 23d	Philip de Rouvre D. of Burgundy
8	8	9	9			

No. 48 XIVth CENTURY. Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain		Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of		Kings of Poland
						Castille	Arragon					Denmark	Norway	
6064	1351	11 John V	27 Orchan	5 Charles IV	1 John II	2 Peter 3d	Peter 16	27 Alfonso IV	25 Edward III	23 David II	26 Magnus II	19 Waldemar	24	19 Casimir III
6065	1352	12 Paleologus	28	6 of Luxemb.	2	3 ye Cruel	IV 17	28	26 3d of Windsor	24	27	20	Magnus II 25	20 ye Great
6066	1353	13	29	7	3	4	18	29	27	25	28	21	26	21
6067	1354	14	30	8	4	5	19	30	28	26	29	22	27	22
6068	1355	15	31	9	5	6	20	31	29	27	30	23	28	23
6069	1356	16	32	10	6	7	21	32	30	28	31	24	29	24
6070	1357	17	33	11	7	8	22	1 Peter 3d ye	31	29	32	25	30	25
6071	1358	18	1 Amurat I	12	8	9	23	2 Cruel	32	30	33	26	31	26
6072	1359	19	2	13	9	10	24	3	33	31	34	27	Haquin VI 1	27
6073	1360	20	3	14	10	11	25	4	34	32	35	28	2	28
6074	1361	21	4	15	11	12	26	5	35	33	36	29	3	29
6075	1362	22	5	16	12	13	27	6	36	34	37 deposed	30	4	30
6076	1363	23	6	17	13	14	28	7	37	35	1 Albert	31	5	31
6077	1364	24	7	18	1 Charles V. or	15	29	8	38	36	2	32	6	32
6078	1365	25	8	19	2 the Wise	16	30	9	39	37	3	33	7	33
6079	1366	26	9	20	3	17	31	10	40	38	4	34	8	34
6080	1367	27	10	21	4	18	32	1 Ferdinand	41	39	5	35	9	35
6081	1368	28	11	22	5	19	33	2	42	40	6	36	10	36
6082	1369	29	12	23	6	1 Henry II	34	3	43	41	7	37	11	37
6083	1370	30	13	24	7	2 ye Bastard	35	4	44	1 Robert II	8	38	12	1 Lewis King
6084	1371	31	14	25	8	3	36	5	45	2	9	39	13	2 of Hungary
6085	1372	32	15	26	9	4	37	6	46	3	10	40	14	3
6086	1373	33	16	27	10	5	38	7	47	4	11	41	15	4
6087	1374	34	17	28	11	6	39	8	48	5	12	42	16	5
6088	1375	35	18	29	12	7	40	9	49	6	13	1 Margt Queen	1	6
6089	1376	36	19	30	13	8	41	10	50	7	14	2 & ye Olaus V	2	7
6090	1377	37	20	31	14	9	42	11	1 Richard II.	8	15	3 Conjointly	3	8
6091	1378	38	21	1 Wenceslaus	15	10	43	12	2 or Bourdeaux	9	16	4	4	9
6092	1379	39	22	2	16	1 John I	44	13	3	10	17	5	5	10
6093	1380	40	23	3	1 Charles VI	2	45	14	4	11	18	6	6	11
6094	1381	41	24	4	2 ye Beloved	3	46	15	5	12	19	7	7	12
6095	1382	42	25	5	3	4	47	16	6	13	20	8	8	13
6096	1383	43	26	6	4	5	48	17 Interregnum	7	14	21	9	9	Interregnum
6097	1384	44	27	7	5	6	49	for 18 Months	8	15	22	10	10	of 3 Years
6098	1385	45	28	8	6	7	50	1 John 1st	9	16	23	11	11	
6099	1386	46	29	9	7	8	51	2 ye Bastard	10	17	24	12	12	1 Jagello or
6100	1387	47	30	10	8	9	John 1	3	11	18	25	13	13	2 Uladislaus V
6101	1388	48	31	11	9	10	2	4	12	19	1 Margaret	14	14	3 Duke of
6102	1389	49	1 Bajazet I	12	10	11	3	5	13	20	2 ye Dane	15 Margaret	1	4 Lithuania
6103	1390	50	2	13	11	1 Henry III	4	6	14	1 Robert III	3	16 2d of ye N.	2	5
6104	1391	1 Manuel II	3	14	12	2	5	7	15	2	4	17 Queen	3	6
6105	1392	2 Paleologus	4	15	13	3	6	8	16	3	5	18	4	7
6106	1393	3	5	16	14	4	7	9	17	4	6	19	5	8
6107	1394	4	6	17	15	5	8	10	18	5	7	20	6	9
6108	1395	5	7	18	16	6	Martin 1	11	19	6	8	21	7	10
6109	1396	6	8	19	17	7	2	12	20	7	1 Erick XIII	22	8	11
6110	1397	7	9	20	18	8	3	13	21	8	2	23	9	12
6111	1398	8	10	21	19	9	4	14	22	9	3	24	10	13
6112	1399	9	11	22	20	10	5	15	1 Henry IV.	10	4	25	11	14
6113	1400	10	12	1 Rupert	21	11	6	16	2 or Bolinbroke	11	5	26	12	15

Dukes of Savoy	Kings of Naples	Kings of Sicily	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
9 Amadeus	9 Joan I		10 Clement VI			
10 VI d.t the	10	Lewis 11	1 Innocent VI		The Turks first enter Europe	
11 Green Count	11	12	2			Pierre de la Forêt F.M ob: 1361
12	12	13	3	Franc.s Petrarch ob: 1374 aet. 70		
13	13	Frederick III	4	Giovanni Boccaccio ob: 1375 aet. 62		
14	14	2	5		The Battle of Poitiers Sept. 19th in w.h John K. of France was taken Prisoner	Edw.d y Black Prince ob: 1376 aet. 46
15	15	3	6			Sir John Chandos ob: 1370
16	16	4	7			
17	17	5	8			
18	18	6	9		The Treaty of Bretigny May 8th	Sir Rob.t Knolles ob: 1407
19	19	7	10	Matth.w of Westminster al.d		Charles y Wicked K. of Navarre ob: 1387
20	20	8	1 Urban V	Florilegus ob: ab.t 1380	The Law Pleadings in England changed fr. French to English as a favour [illegible]	
21	21	9	2			Philip II d.t y Bold D. of Burgundy ob: 1404
22	22	10	3		The Battle of Cocherel May 16th — The Battle of Auray Sept. 29th	J. de Montfort D. de Bretagne ob: 1399
23	23	11	4			
24	24	12	5			
25	25	13	6		The Battle of Najara in Castile April 3rd	H. Comte de Trastamare after w.ds King
26	26	Mary 1	7			of Castile ob: 1378
27	27	2	8	John Wickliff the Head of		Hastings E. of Pembroke ob: 1375
28	28	3	1 Gregory XI	the Lollards d. 1385.		Constable du Guesclin ob: 1380 aet. 66
29	29	4	2			La Grange Card.l d'Amiens F.M. ob: 1402
30	30	5	3		Earl of Pembroke defeated at Sea by Boccanegra June 23d	Boccanegra y Sp.h Adml. ob: 1380
31	31	6	4	John Gower of Stitenham Yorkshire		Sir John Hawkwood ob: 1394
32	32	7	5	the 1st English Poet ob. 1402.		John de Vienne Fr. Adml.
33	33	8	6			John of Ghent D. of Lancaster F.M. ob: 1399
34	34	9	7	John Froissart ob: 1400		Louis D. of Anjou ob: 1384
35	35	10	8		The Popes return from Avignon to Rome Jan.y 17th	
36	36	11	1 Urban VI		The Schism of double Popes continues 38 Y. till y Council of Constance	Rich.d Scrope L.d Chancellor ob: 1402
37	37	12	2			Rich.d Hales High Treas.r of Eng.d ob: 1381
38	38	13	3			
39	39	14	4		Watt Tylers Insurrection in y [illegible] of July	
40	1 Charles III	15	5		The Battle of Rosebeck in Flanders betw. y French & Flemish Nov. 27th	Artevelle Flemish Gen.l ob: 1382
1 Amadeus VII	2	16	6			Rob.t Vere D. of Ireland F.M. ob: 1395
2 d.t the Red	3	17	7		Philip y Bold D. of Burgundy succeeds to y Earldom of Flanders	Mich.l de la Pole E. of Suffolk ob: 1388
3	4	18	8	Nicholas Flamel ob: 1400		John de Montaigu F.M. ob: 1400
4	1 Ladislaus	19	9			H. Percy E. of Northumb. ob: 1408
5	2	20	10			
6	3	21	11		The Battle of Otterburn July 31st betw. Hotspur & y E. of Douglas	W.m Wickham B. of Winchester ob: 1404
7	4	22	1 Boniface IX			
8	5	23	2			
1 Amadeus VIII	6	24	3			
2	7	25	4	Emanuel Chrysoloras ob: 1415		Hen. Percy d.t Hotspur ob: 1403
3	8	26	5	y first Preceptor in Greek &		J. de Montacute E. of Salisbury } ob: 1400
4	9	27	6	Leonard Aretin Secretary of Florence		Sir W.m Scrope E. of Wiltshire } F.M.s ob: 1399
5	10	28	7		Sigismund K. of Hungary defeated at Nicopolis by Bajazet I. Sept. 28th	
6	11	29	8	Geoffrey Chaucer of Woodstock		
7	12	30	9	the English Poet ob. 1400		Owen Glendour ob: p. 1408
8	13	31	10			
9	14	32	11			
10	15	33	12			

N.° 49 XV.th CENTURY. Part I.st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Castille Kings of Spain	Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Denmark Kings of	Norway	Kings of Poland
6114	1401	11 Manuel II	13 Bajazet I	2 Rupert Pala	22 Charles VI	12 Henry III	7	17 John I.st	3 Henry IV.th	12 Robert III	6 Erick XIII	27 Margaret	13	16 Uladislaus
6115	1402	12 Paleologus	14	3 tine of ye Rhine	23 ye Beloved	13	Martin 8	18 ye Bastard	4 of	13	7	28 Queen both		17 IV
6116	1403	13	1 Soliman	4	24	14	9	19	5 Bullingbroke	14	8	29 of	15	18
6117	1404	14	2	5	25	15	10	20	6	15	9	30 Den & Norw	16	19
6118	1405	15	3	6	26	16	11	21	7	16	10	31	17	20
6119	1406	16	4	7	27	1 John II	12	22	8	1 James I	11	32	18	21
6120	1407	17	5	8	28	2	13	23	9	2	12	33	19	22
6121	1408	18	6	9	29	3	14	24	10	3	13	34	20	23
6122	1409	19	7	10	30	4	15	25	11	4	14	35	21	24
6123	1410	20	1 Musa	Jossus & Sigis	31	5	Ferdinand 1	26	12	5	15	36	22	25
6124	1411	21	2	2 mund. King	32	6	2	27	13	6	16	37	23	26
6125	1412	22	3	3 of Hung.	33	7	3	28	14	7	17	1 Erick IX	24	27
6126	1413	23	1 Mahomet	4	34	8	4	29	1 Henry V of	8	18	2	25	28
6127	1414	24	2	5	35	9	5	30	2 Monmouth	9	19	3	26	29
6128	1415	25	3	6	36	10	6	31	3	10	20	4	27	30
6129	1416	26	4	7	37	11	Alfonso V 1	32	4	11	21	5	28	31
6130	1417	27	5	8	38	12	2	33	5	12	22	6 The 2 King		32
6131	1418	28	6	9	39	13	3	34	6	13	23	7 doms United		33
6132	1419	29	7	10	40	14	4	35	7	14	24	8		34
6133	1420	30	8	11	41	15	5	36	8	15	25	9		35
6134	1421	31	1 Amurat II	12	42	16	6	37	9	16	26	10		36
6135	1422	32	2	13	1 Charles VII	17	7	38	1 Henry VI.th	17	27	11		37
6136	1423	33	3	14	2 surd the	18	8	39	2 of Windsor	18	28	12		38
6137	1424	1 John VI	4	15	3 Victorious	19	9	40	3	19	29	13		39
6138	1425	2 Paleologus	5	16	4	20	10	41	4	20	30	14		40
6139	1426	3	6	17	5	21	11	42	5	21	31	15		41
6140	1427	4	7	18	6	22	12	43	6	22	32	16		42
6141	1428	5	8	19	7	23	13	44	7	23	33	17		43
6142	1429	6	9	20	8	24	14	45	8	24	34	18		44
6143	1430	7	10	21	9	25	15	46	9	25	35	19		45
6144	1431	8	11	22	10	26	16	47	10	26	36	20		46
6145	1432	9	12	23	11	27	17	48	11	27	37	21		47
6146	1433	10	13	24	12	28	18	1 Edward	12	28	38	22		48
6147	1434	11	14	25	13	29	19	2	13	29	39	23		1 Uladislaus
6148	1435	12	15	26	14	30	20	3	14	30	40	24		2 V
6149	1436	13	16	27	15	31	21	4	15	31	41	25		3
6150	1437	14	17	28	16	32	22	5	16	1 James II	42	26		4
6151	1438	15	18	1 Albert II of	17	33	23	1 Alfonso V	17	2	1 Christopher	1 Christopher		5
6152	1439	16	19	2 Austria	18	34	24	2	18	3	2 K. of Sweden	2 III		6
6153	1440	17	20	1 Frederick	19	35	25	3	19	4	Den & Nor	3		7
6154	1441	18	21	2 III	20	36	26	4	20	5	4	4		8
6155	1442	19	22	3	21	37	27	5	21	6	5	5		9
6156	1443	20	23	4	22	38	28	6	22	7	6	6		10
6157	1444	21	24	5	23	39	29	7	23	8	7	7		Interregnum
6158	1445	22	25	6	24	40	30	8	24	9	8	8		of 2 Years
6159	1446	23	26	7	25	41	31	9	25	10	9	9		
6160	1447	24	27	8	26	42	32	10	26	11	10	10		1 Casimir
6161	1448	[illegible]	28	9	27	43	33	11	27	12	1 Charles VIII	1 Christian I		2 IV
6162	1449	[illegible]	29	10	28	44	34	12	28	13	2	2		3
6163	1450			11	29	45	35	13	29	14				4

Dukes of Savoy	Kings of Naples & Sicily.	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
11 Amadeus	16 Ladislaus	13 Boniface IX			Lewis Dk of Orleans F.M. ob: 1407
12 VIII	17	14		The Battle of Angoria wh: Bajazet is taken Pri: [illegible] Friday July 28th The Battle of Halidown Hill [illegible]	Tamerlane ob: 1405
13	18	15		The Battle of Shrewsbury July 22 in wc Hotspur is killed	Constable d'Albret ob: 1415
14	19	1 Innocent VII			John sans Peur Dk of Burgd ob: 1419
15	20	2		A Conspiracy of ye A.Bp of York ye E. of Northumd &c. agst K. Henry [illegible] soon suppressed	Ralph Nevl E. Westmd F.M. ob: 1425
16	21	1 Gregory XII	Leonard Aretin ob: 1443 æt. 74		Robt Dk of Albany Regt of Scotd 1420
17	22	2	[illegible]		Pierre des Essarts F.M. ob: 1413
18	23	3			Sir John Oldcastle ob: 1417
19	24	1 Alexander V		The Council of Pisa begins March 25th	Mshl Meingre Boucicaut ob: 1421
20	25	1 John XV			
21	26	2	John Huss ob: 1415		Bernd Count d'Armagnac F.M. ob: 1418
22	27	3	Jerome of Prague ob: 1416		Ed. Mortimer E. of March ob: 1424
23	28	4			T. Beaufort Dk of Exeter ob: 1426
24	1 Joan II	5 depd at Constance		The Council of Constance begins Nov. 16 in wc [illegible] voluntarily submitted to Deposition	Th. Montacute E. of Salisd ob: 1428
25	2	Vacancy for near		The Battle of Agincourt Octr 25th	Thos Dk of Clarence ob: 1421
26	3	3 Years			
27	4	1 Martin V			Archd E. of Douglas ob: 1424
28	5	2	Poggio ye Florentine ob: 1459 æt. 80		
29	6	3			Ph. the Good Dk of Burgy ob: 1467
30	7	4		The Treaty of Troyes signd May 21 The Island of Madeira discovered by ye Portuguese	Murd. Dk of Albany Regt of Scotd 1425
31	8	5		The Battle of Baugé April 3d wc ye Dk of Clarence is killed	E. of Buchan Constle of Fr. ob: 1424
32	9	6			Tanegui du Chatel F.M. ob: 1462
33	10	7		The Battle of Crevant gd by ye E. of Salisbury in June	[illegible] ob: 1425
34	11	8	Flavius Blondus ob: 1463 æt. 75	The Battle of Verneuil gd by ye Dk of Bedford Augt	John Dk of Bedford ob: 1435
35	12	9			Constle de Richemont ob: 1458
36	13	10			J. Fitzalan E. of Arundel ob: 1434
37	14	11	Theodore Gaza ob: 1478 æt. 90		Humphrey Dk of Glocr ob: 1447
38	15	12		The Siege of Orleans ye first taken by ye English in 14[illegible] [illegible] May 8	Joan d'Arc Maid of Orl. ob: 1431
39	16	13	Fran. Philelphus ob: 1481 æt. 83	The Battle of Herrings - Battle of [illegible]	H. Cardl Bp of Winch. ob: 1447
40	17	14			[illegible] ob: 1437
41	18	1 Eugene IV	Geo. Trapezuntius ob: 1485 æt. 90		Cosmo de Medici ob: 1464 æt. 75
42	19	2			Sir John Fastolf
43 resigns	20	3	Gemistus Pletho [illegible]		Geo. de la Tremouille F.M. ob: 1446
1 Lewis	1 Alphonso	4		Cosmo de Medici recalled from Banishment [illegible]	
2	2 of Arragon	5		The Treaty of Arras betn Chas VII & ye Dk of Burgundy	Rich. E. of War. Regt of Fr. ob: 1440
3	3	6	Laurentius Valla ob: 1465 æt. 50	Paris retaken by the French on Friday April 13	J. Talbot E. of Shrews. ob: 1453
4	4	7	Ulugh Beigh Empr of Samarcand		Al. Livingston Regt of Scotland
5	5	8	Author of the Fam. Astron. Tables ob: 1449 æt. 57		Wm Crighton Chan. of Scotland
6	6	9		The famous Pragmc Sanction settled in France	La Hire & Saintrailles
7	7	10	John Guttemberg [illegible]	The Art of Printing discovered at Mentz [illegible]	Ml Jaques de Chabannes ob: 1453
8	8	11	John Faustus ob: 1466		Francis Sforza ob: 1466 æt. 66
9	9	12	Peter Schæffer ob: p. 1479		W. de la Pole Dk of Suf. [illegible] ob: 1450
10	10	13			J. Corvinus Huniades ob: 1456
11	11	14	Wesselus ob: 1489 æt. 70	The Battle of Varna gd by ye Turks over Ladis. K. of Hungary	
12	12	15			
13	13	16		The Sea broke in at Dort & drowned 100000 People	
14	14	1 Nicholas V		The Visconti Family ended in Milan & ye Sforzas succeed	
15	15	2			
16	16	3	Geo. Purbachius ob: 1461 æt. 87	Ulugh Beigh Empr of Samarcand put to death by his son	
17	17	4		The Battle of Fourmigny [illegible]	E. Beauf. Dk of Somt [illegible]

N.° 50 XV.th CENTURY. Part 2.d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of the East	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Castile Kings of Spain	Aragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland
6164	1451	1 Mahomet II	4 Constantin	12 Frederick	30 Charles VII	46 John II	36	14 Alfonso V	30 Henry VI	13 James II	4 Charles VIII	4 Christian I	5 Casimir IV
6165	1452	2	5 Palæologus	13 III	31 sur.d the	47 Alfonso V	37	15	31	16	5	5	6
6166	1453	3	6 Constantinople	14	32 Victorious	48	38	16	32	17	6	6	7
6167	1454	4	taken by ye Turks	15	33	1 Henry IV d	39	17	33	18	7	7	8
6168	1455	5	the Eastern Empire	16	34	2 ye Impotent	40	18	34	19	8	8	9
6169	1456	6		17	35	3	41	19	35	20	9	9	10
6170	1457	7		18	36	4	42	20	36	21	10	10	11
6171	1458	8		19	37	5 John II	1	21	37	22	11	11	12
6172	1459	9		20	38	6	2	22	38	23	12	12	13
6173	1460	10		21	39	7	3	23	39	1 James III	13	13	14
6174	1461	11		22	1 Lewis XI	8	4	24	1 Edward IV	2	14	14	15
6175	1462	12		23	2	9	5	25	2	3	15	15	16
6176	1463	13		24	3	10	6	26	3	4	16	16	17
6177	1464	14		25	4	11	7	27	4	5	17	17	18
6178	1465	15		26	5	12	8	28	5	6	18	18	19
6179	1466	16		27	6	13	9	29	6	7	19	19	20
6180	1467	17		28	7	14	10	30	7	8	20	20	21
6181	1468	18		29	8	15	11	31	8	9	21	21	22
6182	1469	19		30	9	16	12	32	9	10	22	22	23
6183	1470	20		31	10	17	13	33	10	11	Interregnum	23	24
6184	1471	21		32	11	18	14	34	11	12	of 13 Years	24	25
6185	1472	22		33	12	19	15	35	12	13	Steno Sture being	25	26
6186	1473	23		34	13	20	16	36	13	14	Administrator	26	27
6187	1474	24		35	14	1 Ferdinand V	17	37	14	15		27	28
6188	1475	25		36	15	2 ye Catholick	18	38	15	16		28	29
6189	1476	26		37	16	3	19	39	16	17		29	30
6190	1477	27		38	17	4	20	40	17	18		30	31
6191	1478	28		39	18	5	21	41	18	19		31	32
6192	1479	29		40	19	6 Both Kingdoms		42	19	20		32	33
6193	1480	30		41	20	7 united in		43	20	21		33	34
6194	1481	1 Bajazet II		42	21	8 Ferdinand		1 John II	21	22		1 John	35
6195	1482	2		43	22	9		2	22	23		2	36
6196	1483	3		44	1 Charles VIII	10		3	Edward V 3m. 1 Richard III	24	1 John II, King	3	37
6197	1484	4		45	2	11		4	2 Crookback	25	2 of Denmark	4	38
6198	1485	5		46	3	12		5	1 Henry VII	26	3	5	39
6199	1486	6		47	4	13		6	2	27	4	6	40
6200	1487	7		48	5	14		7	3	28	5	7	41
6201	1488	8		49	6	15		8	4	1 James IV	6	8	42
6202	1489	9		50	7	16		9	5	2	7	9	43
6203	1490	10		51	8	17		10	6	3	8	10	44
6204	1491	11		52	9	18		11	7	4	9	11	45
6205	1492	12		53	10	19		12	8	5	10	12	1 John Albert
6206	1493	13		1 Maximilian	11	20		13	9	6	11	13	2
6207	1494	14		2 I	12	21		14	10	7	12	14	3
6208	1495	15		3	13	22		1 Emanuel	11	8	13	15	4
6209	1496	16		4	14	23		2	12	9	14	16	5
6210	1497	17		5	15	24		3	13	10	15	17	6
6211	1498	18		6	1 Lewis XII	25		4	14	11	16	18	7
6212	1499	19		7	2	26		5	15	12	17	19	8
6213	1500	20		8	3	27		6	16	13	18	20	9

Dukes of Savoy	Kings of Naples & Sicily	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
18 Lewis	Alphonso King	5 Nicholas V	Æneas Sylvius or Pius IIᵈ ob: 1464		George Castriot or Scanderberg ob: 1467 at 63
19	19 of Arragon	6	Cardinal Bessarion ob: 1472 at 77		Richᵈ Duke of York ob: 1460 at 50
20	20	7		English government ends in France at ye Battle of [illegible] Constantinople taken by the Turks May 29ᵗʰ	
21	21	8	Thos à Kempis ob: 1471		
22	22	1 Calixtus III		the Battle of St Albans May 31ˢᵗ	
23	23	2			Richᵈ Nevill E. of Warwick surᵈ
24	24	3	Joan: Argyropulus ob: 1480 at 70		the King Maker ob: 1471
25	25	1 Pius II			
26	26	2			
27	27	3		the Battle of Northampton Jul 10ᵗʰ the Battle of Wakefield Dec 31	
28	28	4	Regiomontanus ob: 1476 at 40	the Battle of Towton Mᶜʰ 29ᵗʰ	Robᵗ Lord Boyd Regᵗ of Scotᵈ
29	29	5	Bapt: Platina ob: 1481 at 60	the first Book printed wᶜʰ was the Vulgate Bible in 2 Vol.	
30	30	6			
31	31	1 Paul II	Rodᵗ Agricola ob: 1485 at 43	the League agˢᵗ Lewis XI call'd La Guerre du Bien Public	Edᵈ Duke of Somerset ob: 1471
1 Amadeus IX	32	2			Constable de St Paul ob: 1475
2	33	3		the second Book printed which was Cicero De Officiis.	
3	34	4			Chaˢ the Bold Dᵏ of Burgʸ ob: 1478 at 46
4	35	5	Jovianus Pontanus ob: 1503 at 70		Earl of Rivers E.M.S. ob: 1469
5	1 Ferdinand	6		the Battle of Banbury July 26ᵗʰ	
6	2	7		[illegible] April [illegible] the Battle of Stamford in ye beg of March Henry VI restored Oc 6ᵗʰ	
7	3	1 Sixtus IV	Marsilius Ficinus ob: 1499 at 66	the Battle of Barnet on E. day Apr 14ᵗʰ the Battle of Tewksbury May 4ᵗʰ	
1 Philibert sur	4	2	John Lascaris ob: 1535 at 90		
2 the Hunter	5	3	Greg: Typhernas	the Study of the Greek Langᵉ brought into France by Typhernas	
3	6	4	Annius of Viterbo ob: 1502		Landais Favᵗᵉ of Dᵏ de Bretagne ob: 1485
4	7	5		the Constable de St Paul beheaded in ye Greve at Paris Dec 19	Admiral Coulon
5	8	6	Geo: Merula ob: 1494	Chaˢ the Bold Dᵏ of Burgʸ defeated by ye Switzers at Granson March [illegible]	
6	9	7		the 3ᵈ Defeat of the Duke of Burgundy & he is killed at Nancy	Rene IIᵈ Dᵏ of Lorraine ob: 1508
7	10	8		by Sixtus IV & [illegible] Laurence de Medici expelled Florence & an Anathema agᵗ him	Hʸ Stafford Dᵏ of Buckingʰᵐ ob: 1483
8	11	9			Oliver le Daim F.M. ob: 1484
9	12	10			Lord Hastings ob: 1483
10	13	11	Savonarola ob: 1498 at 46		Laurence de Medici ob: 1492 at 44
1 Charles I	14	12	Jo: Picus of Mirandola ob: 1494 at 67		Philip de Comines F.M. ob: 1509
2	15	13			Ant. [illegible] F.M. ob: 1512
3	16	1 Innocent VIII			
4	17	2	Demetˢ Chalcondylas ob: 1513	the Battle of Bosworth Aug 22ᵈ	the Lord [illegible]
5	18	3	Angelo Politian ob: 1494 at 40		
6	19	4	Hermolaus Barbarus ob: 1493 at 39		
7	20	5		the Battle of St Aubin & ye Dᵏ of Orleans is taken Prisoner	Louis de la Tremouille ob: 1525
1 Charles II	21	6	William Grocyn ob: 1522 at 80		Cardˡ Briçonnet F.M. ob: 1514
2	22	7			
3	23	8	Bapt: Mantuanus ob: 1516 at 68	Wᵐ Grocyn introduces ye Study of ye Greek Langᵉ into Englᵈ	Lewis Sforza Dᵏ of Milan ob: 1510
4	24	1 Alexander VI		Bretagne reunited to France. America discovᵈ by Columbus	
5	25	2	John Reuchlin Capnio ob: 1522 at 67	Capnio introduced ye Hebrew and Greek Langˢ into Germʸ	
6	1 Alphonso II	3		Charles VIIIᵗʰ Expedition into Naples [illegible]	Christopher Columbus ob: 1506 at 64
7	1 Ferdinand II	4		the Battle of Fornova [illegible] Ch. VIII & the Venetians &c.	Cæsar Borgia ob: 1507
1 Philip [illegible]	1 Frederick	5	John Colet ob: 1519 at 53		
1 Philibert II		6		the Portuguese first sail to the East Indies	Vasquez de Gama
2 the Handsome		7	Michael Marullus ob: 1500 at 30		Americus Vesputius ob: 1508
3		8	Dʳ Thomas Linacre ob: 1524	[illegible] Lewis XII takes Possession of ye Milanese by a Conquest of	
4		9		Maximilian divides ye Empire into six Circles & adds four	

N.° 51 XVIth Century. Part 1st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland
6214	1501	21 Bajazet	9 Maximilian	4 Lewis XII	28. Ferd. Vth sird.	7 Emmanuel	17 Henry VII	14 James IV	19 John King	21 John	1 Alexander
6215	1502	22 II	10 I	5	29 ÿ Catholick	8	18	15	20 of Denm.k	22	2
6216	1503	23	11	6	30	9	19	16	21	23	3
6217	1504	24	12	7	31 Philip of 1	10	20	17	22	24	4
6218	1505	25	13	8	32 Austria 2	11	21	18	23	25	5
6219	1506	26	14	9	33 Joan his 1	12	22	19	24	26	6
6220	1507	27	15	10	34 Wife 2	13	23	20	25	27	1 Sigismund I
6221	1508	28	16	11	35 3	14	24	21	26	28	2
6222	1509	29	17	12	36 4	15	1 Henry VIII	22	27	29	3
6223	1510	30	18	13	37 5	16	2	23	28	30	4
6224	1511	31	19	14	38 6	17	3	24	29	31	5
6225	1512	1 Selim	20	15	39 7	18	4	25	30	32	6
6226	1513	2	21	16	40 8	19	5	1 James V	1 Christian II	1 King both	7
6227	1514	3	22	17	41 9	20	6	2	2 of Sweden &	2 Denmark	8
6228	1515	4	23	1 Francis I	42 10	21	7	3	3	3	9
6229	1516	5	24	2	1 Charles I &	22	8	4	4	4	10
6230	1517	6	25	3	2 Vth as Empr	23	9	5	5	5	11
6231	1518	7	26	4	3	24	10	6	6	6	12
6232	1519	8	1 Charles V	5	4	25	11	7	7	7	13
6233	1520	1 Soliman II	2	6	5	26	12	8	8	8	14
6234	1521	2	3	7	6	1 John III	13	9	1 Gustavus	9	15
6235	1522	3	4	8	7	2	14	10	2 Erickson	1 Frederick I	16
6236	1523	4	5	9	8	3	15	11	3	2	17
6237	1524	5	6	10	9	4	16	12	4	3	18
6238	1525	6	7	11	10	5	17	13	5	4	19
6239	1526	7	8	12	11	6	18	14	6	5	20
6240	1527	8	9	13	12	7	19	15	7	6	21
6241	1528	9	10	14	13	8	20	16	8	7	22
6242	1529	10	11	15	14	9	21	17	9	8	23
6243	1530	11	12	16	15	10	22	18	10	9	24
6244	1531	12	13	17	16	11	23	19	11	10	25
6245	1532	13	14	18	17	12	24	20	12	11	26
6246	1533	14	15	19	18	13	25	21	13	1 Christian III	27
6247	1534	15	16	20	19	14	26	22	14	2	28
6248	1535	16	17	21	20	15	27	23	15	3	29
6249	1536	17	18	22	21	16	28	24	16	4	30
6250	1537	18	19	23	22	17	29	25	17	5	31
6251	1538	19	20	24	23	18	30	26	18	6	32
6252	1539	20	21	25	24	19	31	27	19	7	33
6253	1540	21	22	26	25	20	32	28	20	8	34
6254	1541	22	23	27	26	21	33	29	21	9	35
6255	1542	23	24	28	27	22	34	1 Mary	22	10	36
6256	1543	24	25	29	28	23	35	2	23	11	37
6257	1544	25	26	30	29	24	36	3	24	12	38
6258	1545	26	27	31	30	25	37	4	25	13	39
6259	1546	27	28	32	31	26	38	5	26	14	40
6260	1547	28	29	1 Henry II	32	27	1 Edward VI	6	27	15	41
6261	1548	29	30	2	33	28	2	7	28	16	1 Sigismund II
6262	1549	30	31	3	34	29	3	8	29	17	2 nd Augustus
6263	1550	31	32	4	35	30	4	9	30	18	3

Dukes of Savoy	Czars of Muscovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c
5 Philibert II		10 Alexander VI	Aldus Manutius ob 1513		Card. d'Amboise F.M. ob 1510
6 ye Handsome		11	Pomponatius of Mantua ob 1525 at 63		Gonsalvo ye Gd Cap. ob 1515 at 72
7		Pius III 1 Julius II	Leonardo da Vinci ob 1520 at 75	The Bat. of Cerignola wch finishd ye French Power in Naples April 28th	Card. Ximenes S.M. ob 1517 at 80
1 Charles III 3d		2	Gawin Douglas ob 1521		
2 ye Unfortunate		3	Albert Durer of Nuremberg ob 1528 at 57		
3		4	N. Machiavel ob 1529		
4		5	Lewis Ariosto of Ferrara ob 1533		
5		6	Budaeus of Paris ob 1540 at 73	The famous League of Cambray agt ye Venetians	
6	Basilius	7		The Battle of Agnadel May 14th	Gaston de Foix Dk de Nemours ob 1512
7		8			
8		9	Raphael ob 1520 at 37		Marshal Trivulce ob 1518
9		10	Erasmus ob 1536 at 70	The Battle of Ravenna on Easter day April 11th	
10		1 Leo X	Sannazarius of Naples ob 1530	The Fr. defeat at Novara by ye Swiss & the Bat. of ye Spurs; The Battle of Flodden Sept 9th	J. D. of Albany Reg. of Scotland
11		2	Polydore Virgil ob 1555 at 80		Adml. de Bonnivet ob 1525
12		3	Cornelius Agrippa ob 1534 at 48	The Battle of Marignan wch last 2 Days Sept 13th & 14th Fr. & ye Swiss	
13		4	Fra. Guicciardin ob 1540 at 58	The Treaty of Noyon Aug 16th	Chan. du Prat F.M. ob 1535
14		5	Martin Luther ob 1546 at 63	Luther began the Reformation.	Const. Dk de Bourbon ob 1527
15		6	Zuinglius ob 1531		Card. Wolsey E.M. ob 1530 at 60
16		7	Card. Bembo of Venice ob 1547 at 68		Duch. d'Angouleme ob 1531
17		8	Ludovicus Vives of Valentia ob 1536		Card. de Gattinara Chan. to Charles V. ob 1530 at 60
18		9	Copernicus of Thorn in Prussia ob 1543 at 70		Marshal Lautrec ob 1528
19		1 Adrian VI	Mic. Angelo Buo. ob 1564 at 89	The Isle of Rhodes taken by ye Turks fr. ye Knights Dec.	Anth. de Leva ob 1536 at 56
20		1 Clement VII	Paracelsus ob 1541 at 48		
21		2	Clem. Marot ob 1544 at 60		Qu. Katherine of Engd ob 1536 at 50
22		3	Julio Romano ob 1546 at 54	The Battle of Pavia & Francis I was made Prisoner Feb 24th	Sr Thos More Ld Chan. ob 1535
23		4	Paul Jovius ob 1552 at 70		
24		5	Fra. Rabelais ob 1553 at 70	Rome taken & plundered by Charles ye Vth Army the 6 May	
25		6	Olaus Magnus ob 1544		Andrew Doria ob 1560 at 93
26		7	J. Geo. Trissino ob 1550	The name of Protestants begins fr. ye Diet of Spires; The Peace of Cambray Augst 5th	
27		8	Martin Bucer ob 1551 at 60	The Union of Smalcald at ye end of Dec.	
28		9	Hieron. Vida ob 1566		Thos Ld Cromwell ob 1540
29		10	Lilio Giraldi ob 1552 at 74	The Treaty of Nuremberg Aug 2d	Adml. de Brion F.M. disgd 1540
30	1 John	11	Ignatius Loyola ob 1556 at 65		
31	2 Basilowitz	1 Paul III	Jul. Cæs. Scaliger ob 1558 at 75	The Reformation takes place in England	Ann Bullen Qu. of Engd ob 1536
32	3	2	Abp. Cranmer ob 1556 at 67	Charles Vth Expedition into Africa ends Aug 17	Barbarossa ye Turk Adml ob 1547
33	4	3	John Leland ob 1552		Jane Seymour Qu. of Engd ob 1537
34	5	4	Fracastorius ob 1553 at 71		St. Gardiner Bp. of Winchester ob 1555
35	6	5	Peter Aretin ob 1556 at 65	The Treaty of Nice betw Cha. ye Vth & Francis ye 1st	Adml d'Annebaut ob 1552
36	7	6	John Sleidan ob 1556	A Interview at [illegible] Cha. V passd thro France	Ann of Cleves Qu. of Engd
37	8	7	Rob. Stephens ob 1559 at 56		Kath. Howard Qu. of Engd
38	9	8	Melancthon ob 1560 at 64		[illegible] E.M. ob 1542
39	10	9	Titian Vecelli ob 1576 at 99		
40	11	10	John Calvin ob 1564 at 55		Katherine Parr Qu. of Engd
41	12	11	Adrian Turnebus ob 1565 at 53	The Battle of Cerisoles April 14th; The Treaty of Crespy	Count d'Enghien ob 1546
42	13	12	Conrad Gesner ob 1565 at 49	The Council of Trent begun & continues 18 Years	[illegible] of Surrey
43	14	13	Camerarius ob 1574 at 75		
44	15	14	Hieron. Cardan ob 1576 at 75	Fiesco's Consp. in Genoa; The Elector of Saxony taken Prisoner	Dk. of Somerset Protector
45	16	15	Academies [illegible] the	The Interim granted by Cha. V to the Protestants May 15	Maurice Elector ob 1553
46	17	16	Papal & Restorers of Learning		Card. de Tournon ob 1562
47	18	1 Julius III			

No. 52. XVIth CENTURY. Part 2d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland
6264	1551	32 Soliman	33 Charles V	5 Henry II	36 Charles I &	31 John III	5 Edward VI	10 Mary	31 Gustavus I.	19 Christian	4 Sigismund II
6265	1552	33	34	6	37 V.th as Emp.	32	6	11	32 Erickson	20 III	5 Augustus
6266	1553	34	35	7	38	33	1 Mary	12	33	21	6
6267	1554	35	36	8	39	34	2	13	34	22	7
6268	1555	36	37	9	1 Philip II	35	3	14	35	23	8
6269	1556	37	38	10	2	36	4	15	36	24	9
6270	1557	38	39	11	3	1 Sebastian	5	16	37	25	10
6271	1558	39	1 Ferdinand I	12	4	2	6 1 Elizabeth	17	38	26	11
6272	1559	40	2	1 Francis II	5	3	2	18	39	1 Frederick II	12
6273	1560	41	3	1 Charles IX	6	4	3	19	1 Erick XIV	2	13
6274	1561	42	4	2	7	5	4	20	2	3	14
6275	1562	43	5	3	8	6	5	21	3	4	15
6276	1563	44	6	4	9	7	6	22	4	5	16
6277	1564	45	1 Maximilian	5	10	8	7	23	5	6	17
6278	1565	46	2 II	6	11	9	8	24	6	7	18
6279	1566	1 Selim II	3	7	12	10	9	25	7	8	19
6280	1567	2	4	8	13	11	10	1 James VI	8 deposed	9	20
6281	1568	3	5	9	14	12	11	2	1 John III	10	21
6282	1569	4	6	10	15	13	12	3	2	11	22
6283	1570	5	7	11	16	14	13	4	3	12	23
6284	1571	6	8	12	17	15	14	5	4	13	24
6285	1572	7	9	13	18	16	15	6	5	14	25
6286	1573	8	10	14	19	17	16	7	6	15	1 Henry of Anjou
6287	1574	1 Amurat III	11	1 Henry III	20	18	17	8	7	16	2 wt. to France
6288	1575	2	12	2	21	19	18	9	8	17	
6289	1576	3	1 Rodolph II	3	22	20	19	10	9	18	1 Stephen Batori
6290	1577	4	2	4	23	21	20	11	10	19	2 P.ce of Transil
6291	1578	5	3	5	24	1 Henry the	21	12	11	20	3
6292	1579	6	4	6	25	2 Cardinal	22	13	12	21	4
6293	1580	7	5	7	26	Philip II takes	23	14	13	22	5
6294	1581	8	6	8	27	Poss.n of Portug.l	24	15	14	23	6
6295	1582	9	7	9	28		25	16	15	24	7
6296	1583	10	8	10	29		26	17	16	25	8
6297	1584	11	9	11	30		27	18	17	26	9
6298	1585	12	10	12	31		28	19	18	27	10
6299	1586	13	11	13	32		29	20	19	28	11
6300	1587	14	12	14	33		30	21	20	29	1 Sigismund III
6301	1588	15	13	15	34		31	22	21	1 Christian IV	2
6302	1589	16	14	1 Henry IV and	35		32	23	22	2	3
6303	1590	17	15	2 the Great	36		33	24	23	3	4
6304	1591	18	16	3	37		34	25	24	4	5
6305	1592	19	17	4	38		35	26	1 Sigismund	5	6
6306	1593	20	18	5	39		36	27	2 King of Poland	6	7
6307	1594	21	19	6	40		37	28	3	7	8
6308	1595	1 Mahomet III	20	7	41		38	29	4	8	9
6309	1596	2	21	8	42		39	30	5	9	10
6310	1597	3	22	9	43		40	31	6	10	11
6311	1598	4	23	10	1 Philip III		41	32	7	11	12
6312	1599	5	24	11	2		42	33	1 Charles IX	12	13
6313	1600	6	25	12	3		43	34	2	13	14

Dukes of Savoy	Czars of Muscovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
48 Charles III. y	19 John	2 Julius III	Annibal Caro ob. 1566		Dudley D. of Northum. E.M. ob. 1553
49 Unfortunate	20 Basilowitz	3	Paul. Manutius ob. 1574 at 62	The Treaty of Passau July 31st	
1 Emanuel P.	21	4		Edward VI dies July 6th at 16.	Cardinal Pool E.M. ob. 1558
2 Ironhead	22	5	Castelvetro ob. 1571 at 66		Ja. Hamilton E. of Arran ob. 1575
3	23	Marcell II Paul IV	Fred. Commandine ob. 1575 at 66		
4	24	2	Hier. Wolfius ob. 1580 at 64		
5	25	3	Onuph. Panvinius ob. 1568 at 39	The Battle of St Quintin Aug. 10th	Cons. de Montmorency ob. 1567
6	26	4	Ronsard ob. 1585 at 61	Calais taken by the French Jan. 8th Q. Mary	Fra. D. of Guise E.M. ob. 1563
7	27	5	Geo. Buchanan ob. 1582 at 76	The Peace of Cateau Cambresis at y beg. of Feb.	Card. de Lorraine ob. 1574
8	28	1 Pius IV		The Consp. at Amboise & beginning of Civil Wars in France	Prince of Condé ob. 1569
9	29	2	Camoens ob. 1579 at 50		Sr Nich. Bacon Ld Keepr ob. 1578
10	30	3	Peter Ramus ob. 1572	The Battle of Dreux Dec. 19th	Admiral Coligny ob. 1572 at 56
11	31	4	Osorius ob. 1580	The Council of Trent finishes Dec. 4th	E.s of Horn & Egmont ob. 1568
12	32	5			Marg.t D.s of Parma Gov. of Flanders ob. 1587
13	33	6	Tintoret ob. 1594 at 82		Card. Granvelle S.M. ob. 1586 at 70
14	34	1 Pius V	Theodore Beza ob. 1605 at 86	The first Commotions in y Netherlands begin in	Wm Prince of Orange ob. 1584
15	35	2	James Cujas ob. 1590 at 68	The Battle of St Denis Nov. 10th	Ferd. D. of Alva ob. 1582 at 74
16	36	3	[illegible] ob. 1581 at 56	Queen Mary is defeated in y Battle of Glasgow	Ja. Stuart E. of Murray R. of S.
17	37	4	Pancirolus ob. 1591	The Battle of Jarnac, the Battle of Moncontour	Arch.d Earl of Argyle ob. 1575
18	38	5	Carolus Sigonius ob. 1585 at 60		Wm Cecil Ld Burleigh E.M. ob. 1598
19	39	6	Henry Stephens ob. 1598 at 70	The famous Victory over y Turks at Lepanto Oct. 7.	Don John of Austria ob. 1578 at 31
20	40	1 Gregory XIII	Bodinus ob. 1585	The Massacre of Paris on Sunday August 24th.	Catharine of Medici ob. 1589 at 70
21	41	2	Paul Veronese ob. 1588 at 50		E. of Morton R. of Scot. ob. 1581
22	42	3	Montaigne ob. 1592 at 60		D. of Guise & Cardinal ob. 1588
23	43	4	Fran. Hotomanus ob. 1590 at 65	The University of Leyden founded.	Duke of Alençon ob. 1584
24	44	5	Palladio	The League begins in France upon the Edict of	D. de Joyeuse E.M. ob. 1587
25	45	6	James Dousa ob. 1604 at 50		
26	46	7	Card. Baronius ob. 1607 at 69	The Battle of Rimenant Aug. 2d The Battle of Alcazar Aug. 4th in w. Don Sebastian is k.	Abdemelech K. of Fez & Morocco
27	47	8	[illegible] ob. 1600 at 58	The Republick of Holland begins by the Union	
1 Charles	48	9	Peter Pithou ob. 1596		
2 Emanuel	49	10	Joseph Scaliger ob. 1609 at 69		Alexander D. of Parma ob. 1592
3	50	11	Christopher Clavius ob. 1612 at 75	Pope Gregory introduces y New Stile 5th of Octo.	
4	51	12	Torquato Tasso ob. 1595 at 51		Robt Dudley E. of Leicester ob. 1588
5	1 Theodore	13	Edmund Spencer ob. 1598	William Prince of Orange murder'd at Delft June 30th	Sir Fra. Walsingham ob. 1590
6	2 Iwanowitz	1 Sixtus V	Sir Philip Sidney ob. 1586		Duke de Mayenne ob. 1611
7	3	2	Tycho Brahe ob. 1601 at 55	The Earl of Leicester is sent to assist the Dutch.	Sir Tho.s Gresham ob. 1579
8	4	3	Sir James Melvill	Queen Mary beheaded. The Battle of Coutras.	
9	5	4	Henrico Cattarino Davila	The Spanish Armada destroy'd. The Duke of Guise killd	Sir Fran.s Drake ob. 1596
10	6	5	Justus Lipsius ob. 1606 at 58	Henry III murder'd by Clement July 22d	Sir Walter Raleigh ob. 1617 at 77
11	7	Urban VII Greg. XIV	Steph. Pasquier ob. 1615 at 86	The Battle of Ivry which ruin'd the League	Marshal Biron ob. 1602
12	8	Innocent IX	Mariana ob. 1624 at 87		[illegible] ob. 1623
13	9	Clement VIII	Scevole de St Marthe ob. 1623		Card. d'Ossat ob. 1604
14	10	2	Card. Perron ob. 1618 at 63		Duke de Sully E.M. ob. 1641 at 82
15	11	3	Isaac Casaubon ob. 1614 at 55	The [illegible] continued for y [illegible]	Earl of Essex ob. 1601
16	12	4	Shakespear ob. 1616 at 53		Const.ble Lesdiguieres ob. 1626 at 84
17	13	5	Annibal Carracci ob. 1609 at 50	Cadiz taken by the English June 21st	Count Maurice of Nassau ob. 1625
18	14	6	Cervantes ob. 1620 at 69		Archduke Albert ob. 1621 at 62
19	15	7	President Thuanus ob. 1617 at 64	The Edict of Nantes. The Peace of Vervins	[illegible] E.M. ob. 1603
20	16	8	Sir Henry Savile ob. 1622 at 72		Duke d'Ossuna S.M. ob. 1624
21	17	9	Willm Camden ob. 1623 at 72	The Battle of Nieuport July 2d	

N.° 53. XVII.th CENTURY. Part 1.st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	England Kings of Great Britain Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Dukes of Savoy
6314	1601	7 Mahamet III	26 Rodolph II	13 Henry IV.	4 Philip III		44 Elizabeth 35	3 Charles IX	14 Christian IV	15 Sigismund	22 Charles
6315	1602	8	27	14 the Great	5		45 James VI 36	4	15	16 III	23 Emmanuel I
6316	1603	9	28	15	6		1 James I unites	5	16	17	24
6317	1604	1 Achmet I	29	16	7		2 both Kingdoms	6	17	18	25
6318	1605	2	30	17	8		3 under the Name	7	18	19	26
6319	1606	3	31	18	9		4 of Great Britain	8	19	20	27
6320	1607	4	32	19	10		5	9	20	21	28
6321	1608	5	33	20	11		6	10	21	22	29
6322	1609	6	34	21	12		7	11	22	23	30
6323	1610	7	35	22 1 Lewis	13		8	12	23	24	31
6324	1611	8	36	2 XIII	14		9	1 Gustavus II	24	25	32
6325	1612	9	1 Matthias	3	15		10	2 Adolphus	25	26	33
6326	1613	10	2	4	16		11	3	26	27	34
6327	1614	11	3	5	17		12	4	27	28	35
6328	1615	12	4	6	18		13	5	28	29	36
6329	1616	13	5	7	19		14	6	29	30	37
6330	1617	Mustapha Os	6	8	20		15	7	30	31	38
6331	1618	2 man	7	9	21		16	8	31	32	39
6332	1619	3	1 Ferdinand	10	22		17	9	32	33	40
6333	1620	4	2 II	11	23		18	10	33	34	41
6334	1621	5	3	12	1 Philip IV		19	11	34	35	42
6335	1622	Mustapha re.st	4	13	2		20	12	35	36	43
6336	1623	1 Amurat IV	5	14	3		21	13	36	37	44
6337	1624	2	6	15	4		22	14	37	38	45
6338	1625	3	7	16	5		1 Charles I	15	38	39	46
6339	1626	4	8	17	6		2	16	39	40	47
6340	1627	5	9	18	7		3	17	40	41	48
6341	1628	6	10	19	8		4	18	41	42	49
6342	1629	7	11	20	9		5	19	42	43	50
6343	1630	8	12	21	10		6	20	43	44	1 Victor Amadeus
6344	1631	9	13	22	11		7	21	44	45	2
6345	1632	10	14	23	12		8	1 Christina	45	1 Uladislaus	3
6346	1633	11	15	24	13		9	2	46	2 VI	4
6347	1634	12	16	25	14		10	3	47	3	5
6348	1635	13	17	26	15		11	4	48	4	6
6349	1636	14	18	27	16		12	5	49	5	7
6350	1637	15	1 Ferdinand	28	17		13	6	50	6	1 Hyacinth
6351	1638	16	2 III	29	18		14	7	51	7	1 Charles
6352	1639	17	3	30	19		15	8	52	8	Emmanuel II
6353	1640	1 Ibrahim	4	31	20	1 John Duke	16	9	53	9	3
6354	1641	2	5	32	21	2 of Braganza	17	10	54	10	4
6355	1642	3	6	33	22	3 IV	18	11	55	11	5
6356	1643	4	7	1 Lewis XIV	23	4	19	12	56	12	6
6357	1644	5	8	2	24	5	20	13	57	13	7
6358	1645	6	9	3	25	6	21	14	58	14	8
6359	1646	7	10	4	26	7	22	15	59	15	9
6360	1647	8	11	5	27	8	23	16	60	16	10
6361	1648	9	12	6	28	9	24	17	1 Frederick	1 John Casimir	11
6362	1649	10	13	7	29	10	Interregnum for	18	2 III	2	12
6363	1650	11	14	8	30	11	12 Years	19	3	3	13

Czars of Muſcovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
18 Theodore	10 Clement VIII	Lord Chan. Bacon ob:1626 æt.66	The Siege of Ostend begins June 25th	Chan. de Bellievre ob:1607
Ivanovitz	11	Father Paul Sarpi ob:1623 æt.71		Lord Chan. Egerton ob:1617 æt.77
Boris Gudenow	12	Gruterus ob:1627 æt.67	Queen Elizabeth dies March 24th æt.70.	Secretary Villeroy ob:1617
	13	Malherbe ob:1628 æt.70	Ostend taken by ye Spaniards after a Siege of above 3 Years. Sept. 14	
Theodore Borisovitz	Leo XI 1 Paul V	Marini ob:1625 æt.56	The famous Dispute betw. ye Pope & ye Venetians. The Gun Powder Plot Nov. 5	Robert E. of Salisbury E.M. ob:1612
1 Basilius II or	2	Papirius Masso ob.1611		
2 Zuski	3	Boccalini		Chan. Brulart de Sillery ob:1624
3	4	Galileo ob:1642 æt.78	Galileo discovers ye Satellites about ye Planets by ye Telescope ye just [illegible] in Holland by Metius	
4	5	Helvicus ob 1617 æt.50	[illegible] 12 Years betw. ye Spaniards & ye Dutch April 4th	President Jeannin ob:1622
5	6	Andrew du Chesne ob.1640	[illegible] Moors expelled Spain in March. Henry IV murdered by [illegible]	Duke of Lerma S.M.
6	7	Lope de Vega ob:1635 æt.72		Concini Mar. d'Ancre E.M. ob:1617
7	8	Ben Johnson ob.1638		Carr Earl of Somerset E.M. ob:1645
1 Michael	9	John Kepler ob:1630		Barneveldt Pensy. Holland ob:1619 æt.72
2 Fedorowitz	10	J. Napier of Marchiston ob:1617 æt.67	Napier invents the Logarithms.	Marquis de Spinola ob:1630
3	11	John Barclay ob 1621 æt 38		
4	12	Sr Robert Cotton ob:1631 æt.61	A 2d Civil War in France. [illegible]	
5	13	Dominiquin ob 1641 æt.60		Duc de Luines E.M. ob 1621
6	14	Fabri de Peiresc ob:1637 æt.57	The Synod of Dort begins Nov. 13th & continues till April 1619	Count Mansfield ob:1626
7	15	William Harvey ob:1657 æt.80	Harvey discovers ye Circulation of ye Blood. The 30 Years War in Germ[any]	Fred. Elector Palatine ob:1632
8	16	Guido Reni ob:1642 æt.67	The Battle of Prague [illegible] ye Elector Palatine lost his Electorate [illegible]	Max. Duke of Bavaria ob:1651
9	1 Gregory XV	Gaspar Barthius ob:1658 æt.70	The Civil War with ye Hugonots begins in France & lasts 7 Years	Henry Duke de Rohan ob:1638 æt.60
10	2	Peter Paul Rubens ob:1640 æt.63	Heidelberg taken by ye Emperor & ye famous Library sent to Rome	Geo. Villiers D. of Buckingham
11	1 Urban VIII	Sr Henry Spelman ob:1641		E.M. ob:1628 æt.36
12	2	Card. Bentivoglio ob:1644 æt.65		Duke d'Olivarez S.M. ob:1640
13	3	John Meursius ob:1639 æt.60	King James dies at Theobalds March 27th 1625.	Williams Archbishop of York ob:1650
14	4	Cornel. Jansenius ob:1638	The [illegible] Dutch, [illegible] ye Emperor	Card. Richelieu E.M. ob:1642
15	5	[illegible] ob:1639 æt.72		Count Wallstein ob:1634
16	6	Quevedo ob:1647	Duke of Buckingham murdered. Rochelle taken by Louis XIII [illegible]	Count Tilly ob:1632
17	7	Inigo Jones ob:1651	[illegible] Members are imprisoned March 3d for ye Speeches in the House of Commons.	
18	8	Grotius ob:1645 æt.62		
19	9	Archbishop Usher ob:1656 æt.75	The Battle of Leipsick Sept. 7th	Chan. Oxenstiern S.M. ob
20	10	Gabriel Naude ob:1653	The Battle of Lutzen where Gustavus Adolphus killed Nov. 6th	Weston Earl of Portland E.M. ob
21	11	Anthony Vandyke ob:1641 æt.42		[illegible] ob:1630
22	12	John Selden ob:1654 æt.70	The Battle of Nordlingen where the Swedes were defeated	Duke of Weimar ob:1639
23	13	Gassendi ob 1655 æt.66		
24	14	Descartes ob 1650 æt.54		John Hampden ob:1643
25	15	Emmanuel Tesauro ob 1679	Mr Hampden's Trial for ye Ship Money [illegible]	John Pym ob:1643
26	16	Petavius ob 1652 æt.69	The two Battles of Rhinfeldt [illegible]	Arch Bishop Laud ob:1645
27	17	Voiture ob:1648		Earl of Strafford E.M. ob:1641
28	18	Balzac ob:1654	The Scotch Army enters England Aug. 20th & takes Newcastle ye 27th. The Parliament meets Nov. 3d	Earl of Essex ob:1646
29	19	Chillingworth ob 1644 æt.42		Marquis of Montrose ob 1650
30	20	Salmasius ob 1653	K. Charles demands ye 5 Members Jan. 4th & begins ye Civil War. The Battle [of Edgehill] on Sunday Oct. 23d	Lord Falkland ob 1643
31	21	Nicholas Poussin ob 1665 æt.71	Bristol surrenders to P. Rupert July [illegible] the Siege of Gloucester raised. The 1st Battle of Newbury Sept. 20th	Marq. of Newcastle ob 1676
32	1 Innocent X	Mothe le Vayer ob.1672	The Battle of Marston Moor July 2d [illegible]	Card. Mazarin E.M. ob 1661
1 Alexius	2	Duc de la Rochefoucault ob:1680 æt.68	The Battle of Naseby June 14th	Don Louis de Haro S.M. ob 1661
2 Michaelowitz	3	Paul Scarron ob 1660		Prince of Condé ob 1686 æt 66
3	4	Henry Hammond ob 1660 æt.55		Cardinal de Retz ob 1679
4	5	Thos. Hobbes ob 1679 æt.91	The Peace of Westphalia. The Battle of [illegible]	Anne, Austrian Q. of France
5	6	Samuel Bochart ob 1667	King Charles I beheaded Jan. 30th 1649	
6	7	Mezeray ob 1683 æt.73	The Battle of Dunbar Sept. 3d	

N.° 54. XVII.th CENTURY. Part 2.^{d}

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of Great Britain	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland		Dukes of Savoy.
6364	1651	12 Ibrahim	15 Ferdinand III	9 Louis XIV	31 Philip IV	12 John IV		20 Christina	4 Frederick III	4 John Casimir		14 Charles II
6365	1652	13	16	10	32	13		21	5	5		15 Emmanuel
6366	1653	14	17	11	33	14		22	6	6		16
6367	1654	15	18	12	34	15	Cromwell assumes	1 Charles X	7	7		17
6368	1655	1 Mahomet IV	19	13	35	16	the Protectorship	2 Gustavus	8	8		18
6369	1656	2	20	14	36	1 Alfonso VI		3	9	9		19
6370	1657	3	21	15	37	2		4	10	10		20
6371	1658	4	1 Leopold	16	38	3		5	11	11		21
6372	1659	5	2	17	39	4		6	12	12		22
6373	1660	6	3	18	40	5	1 Charles II	1 Charles XI	13	13		23
6374	1661	7	4	19	41	6	2	2	14	14		24
6375	1662	8	5	20	42	7	3	3	15	15		25
6376	1663	9	6	21	43	8	4	4	16	16		26
6377	1664	10	7	22	44	9	5	5	17	17		27
6378	1665	11	8	23	1 Charles II	10	6	6	18	18		28
6379	1666	12	9	24	2	11	7	7	19	19		29
6380	1667	13	10	25	3	12	8	8	20	20		30
6381	1668	14	11	26	4	1 Peter II	9	9	21	21		31
6382	1669	15	12	27	5	2	10	10	22	1 Michael Wisniowiski		32
6383	1670	16	13	28	6	3	11	11	1 Christian V	2		33
6384	1671	17	14	29	7	4	12	12	2	3		34
6385	1672	18	15	30	8	5	13	13	3	4		35
6386	1673	19	16	31	9	6	14	14	4	5		36
6387	1674	20	17	32	10	7	15	15	5	1 John Sobieski		37
6388	1675	21	18	33	11	8	16	16	6	2		1 Victor
6389	1676	22	19	34	12	9	17	17	7	3		2 Amadeus II
6390	1677	23	20	35	13	10	18	18	8	4		3
6391	1678	24	21	36	14	11	19	19	9	5		4
6392	1679	25	22	37	15	12	20	20	10	6		5
6393	1680	26	23	38	16	13	21	21	11	7		6
6394	1681	27	24	39	17	14	22	22	12	8		7
6395	1682	28	25	40	18	15	23	23	13	9		8
6396	1683	29	26	41	19	16	24	24	14	10		9
6397	1684	30	27	42	20	17	25	25	15	11		10
6398	1685	31	28	43	21	18	1 James II	26	16	12		11
6399	1686	32	29	44	22	19	2	27	17	13		12
6400	1687	1 Solyman III	30	45	23	20	3	28	18	14		13
6401	1688	2	31	46	24	21	4	29	19	15		14
6402	1689	3	32	47	25	22	1 William III &	30	20	16		15
6403	1690	1 Achmet II	33	48	26	23	2 Mary	31	21	17		16
6404	1691	2	34	49	27	24	3	32	22	18		17
6405	1692	3	35	50	28	25	4	33	23	19		18
6406	1693	4	36	51	29	26	5	34	24	20		19
6407	1694	5	37	52	30	27	6	35	25	21		20
6408	1695	1 Mustapha II	38	53	31	28	7	36	26	22		21
6409	1696	2	39	54	32	29	8	37	27	23		22
6410	1697	3	40	55	33	30	9	1 Charles XII	28	1 Frederick		23
6411	1698	4	41	56	34	31	10	2	29	2 Augustus	Kings of	24
6412	1699	5	42	57	35	32	11	3	1 Frederick IV	3	Prussia	25
6413	1700	6	43	58	1 Philip V	33	12	4	2	4	1 Frederick	26

Czars of Muscovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
7 Alexius	8 Innocent X	Dr. John Wallis ob: 1703 æt. 87	The Battle of Worcester Sept. 3d.	Arch. Marquis of Argyle ob: 1661
8 Michaelowitz	9	J. Fred. Gronovius ob: 1671 æt. 58	The 1st. War betw. ye English & Dutch begins May 19, in it there were [illegible]	Chancellor Seguier ob: 1672 æt. 84
9	10	Blaise Pascal ob: 1662 æt: 39		Oliver Cromwell ob: 1658 æt. 60
10	11	John Milton ob: 1674 æt. 66	Peace betw. ye English & Dutch sign'd April 5th.	Admiral Blake ob: 1657 æt. 59.
11	1 Alexander VII	Thomas Bartholin ob: 1680 æt. 64	The English under Admiral Penn take Possession of Jamaica May	
12	2	Edmund Waller ob: 1687 æt. 82		H. Vic. de Turenne & Mars. ob: 1675 æt. 64
13	3	Peter Corneille ob: 1684 æt. 78		Sir Arch. Primrose ob: 1679
14	4	J.B.te Poquelin Moliere ob: 1672	The Battle of Dunkirk June 4th & ye City deliver'd to ye English June 7th.	Adm. de Ruyter ob: 1676 æt. 69
15	5	Du Cange ob: 1688 æt. 78	The Peace of ye Pyrenees sign'd Octo. 28th.	Montague E. of Sandwich ob: 1672 æt. 47
16	6	Algernon Sidney ob: 1683 æt. 61	The Restoration of Charles IId May 29th. Peace of Oliva May 3d. The Gov.mt in Denmark made absolute Octr. 28.	Gen. Monk D. of Albemarle ob: 1670 æt. 62
17	7	Sir John Marsham ob: 1685 æt. 83		Edw.d Earl of Clarendon F.M. ob: 1674 æt. 67
18	8	Samuel Butler ob: 1680 æt. 68	The Royal Society is establish'd July 15th. Dunkirk restor'd to ye French Nov. 27th.	James Duke of Ormond ob: 1688 æt. 78
19	9	Charles le Brun ob: 1690 æt. 71		Hen. Finch E. of Notingham ob: 1682 æt. 61
20	10	Lewis Maimbourg ob: 1686 æt. 77	The Battle of St. Godart July 22d. The Treaty of Temeswar Sept. The IId Dutch War begins in Nov.	Adm. Van Tromp ob: 1691 æt. 62
21	11	Ralph Cudworth ob: 1688 æt. 71	The Dutch defeated off Harwich June 3. The Battle of Villa Viciosa [illegible]	John de Witt Pensionary of Holl.d ob: 1672
22	12	Giles Menage ob: 1692 æt. 79	The Sea Fights of June 1st lasted 4 Days, & of July 25. The Fire of Lond. Sept. 3	Montecuculi Imp. Gen. ob: 1681 æt. 72
23	1 Clement IX	Charles de St. Evremond ob: 1703 æt. 90	The Peace of Breda July 10th.	John Maitland D. of Lauderdale ob.
24	2	Benedict Spinosa ob: 1678 æt. 44	The Peace of Aix la Chapelle sign'd April 22d.	Villiers D. of Buckingham ob: 1687
25	3	Huygens ob: 1695 æt. 66	The Isle of Candia taken by the Turks Sept. 6th.	J. Baptist Colbert F.M. ob: 1683 æt. 64.
26	1 Clement X	Sir Christoph. Wren ob: 1723 æt. 91		Anth.y Ash. Cooper E. of Shaftsbury ob.
27	2	Isaac Barrow ob: 1677 æt. 47		F. W. the Great Elector of Brandenburgh
28	3	Sir William Temple ob: 1700 æt. 72	Lewis XIVth overruns great Part of Holland having taken Utrecht	W.m Prince of Orange Stadtholder
29	4	Rene Rapin ob: 1687 æt. 66		of Holland aft. K.g of G. Brit. ob: 1702
30	5	Dr. Thomas Sydenham ob: 1689 æt. 66	The Battle of Seneff Aug. 1. The Battle of Turkeim Dec. 27th.	Tho. Osborn E. of Danby F.M. ob: 1712
31	6	Robert Boyle ob: 1691 æt. 65	The Battle of Altenheim July 22d 5 days aft. ye Death of Mar. Turenne	Cha. Earl of Dorset ob: 1706 æt. 69
1 Theodore III	1 Innocent XI	Samuel Puffendorf ob: 1694 æt. 63		
2 Alexowitz	2	Carlo Maratti ob: 1713 æt. 88		F. Marsh. de Luxemburgh ob: 1695
3	3	Daniel George Morhoff ob: 1691 æt. 53	The Peace of Nimeguen July 31. The Popish Plot discover'd by	Ja.s Dalrymple E. Stair ob: 1695
4	4	John de la Bruyere ob: 1696 æt. 57	The Exclusion Bill first moved in Parliament on Sunday April 27th	Sir Will.m Pulteney ob: 1691 æt. 78.
5	5	John de la Quintinie ob: 1695 æt. 71	The great Comet first observ'd Nov. 3 & continued visible till March 10th	Will.m Lord Russell ob: 1683 æt. 44
6	6	Sir Geo. Mackenzie ob: 1691 æt. 53		James D. of Monmouth ob: 1685 æt. 36
1 Peter & John 1	7	Bouhours ob: 1702 æt. 74		Marshal Schomberg ob: 1690
2 the Great 2	8	John Dryden ob: 1701 æt. 70	Lord Russel is beheaded July 21. The Siege of Vienna by ye Turks	F. Tellier de Louvois F.M. ob: 1691 æt. 51
3 3	9	Racine ob: 1699 æt. 60		G. Savill Marq. of Hallifax ob: 1695
4 4	10	N. Boileau Despreaux ob: 1711 æt. 75	Charles IId dies Feb. 6th æt. 55. The D. of Monmouth def. at Sedgemoor	Marshal de Vauban ob: 1707 æt. 74
5 5	11	Humphry Prideaux ob: 1724 æt. 77		Spencer E. of Sunderland F.M. ob: 1702
6 6	12	John George Graevius ob: 1703		G. Fr. C. de Waldeck ob: 1692 æt. 72
7 7	13	P. Bayle ob: 1706 æt. 59	The Revolution in Great Britain begins Nov. 5. K. James abdicates	Sir Edward Seymour ob: 1708
8 8	1 Alexander VIII	John Locke ob: 1704 æt. 72	King William & Queen Mary proclaim'd Feb. 16. The Action of	Dan. E. of Notingham ob: 1730
9 9	2	Edw.d Stillingfleet B. of Wor. ob: 1699	The Battle of Fleurus June 21. The Battle of the Boyne July 1st.	W.m Cavendish D. of Devonshire
10 10	1 Innocent XII	Arch Bishop Tillotson ob: 1694 æt. 64	The Battle of Aghrim July 12 & Limerick surrenders Oct. 3 which ends ye War in Ireland	John Lord Somers L. Chan. ob: 1716
11 11	2	Gilbert Burnet B. of Salisb. ob: 1715	The Sea Fight off La Hogue May 19. The Battle of Steenkirk July 24	Adml. Ed. Russel E. of Orford ob: 1727
12 12	3	Bossuet B. of Meaux ob: 1704 æt. 78	The Battle of Landen July 19. The Battle of Marsaglia Sept. 24	Lewis P. of Baden ob: 1707 æt. 52
13 13	4	Sen. Vin. de Filicaia ob: 1707 æt. 65	Huy taken Sept 18th. Queen Mary dies Dec. 28th æt. 33.	Madam de Maintenon ob: 1719 æt. 84
14 14	5	Nicholas Malebranche ob: 1715	Namur taken by K. William July 26. The Act for new Coining ye Money	Ch. Montague E. of Hallifax ob: 1715
15 Peter ye Great	6	Cassini ob: 1712 æt. 87	The Assassination Plot discover'd Feb. 21.	Bentink E. of Portland ob: 1709 æt. 60
16 alone	7	Henry Dodwell ob: 1711 æt. 70	The Battle of Zenta Sept. 1. The Peace of Ryswick Sept. 20th	John E. of Stair ob: 1707 æt. 59
17	8	Jac. Gronovius ob: 1716 æt. 71	The IId Treaty of Partition sign'd Aug. 19th	Pensionary Heinsius ob: 1720
18	9	Dr. W.m Lloyd B. of Worcester ob: 1717	The Peace of Carlowitz Jan. 26. The Dutch Guards [illegible] Holland	Lord Chief Justice Holt ob: 1710
19	1 Clement XI	Madame Dacier ob: 1720 æt. 69	The Dutch & Protestants of Germany introduce ye New Style [illegible]	Mich. Chamillard F.M. ob: 1721

Nº. 55 XVIIIth Century Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of GreatBritain	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Kings of Prussia	Kings of Sardinia	Naples & Sicily	Czars of Muscovy
6414	1701	7 Mustapha	44 Leopold	59 Lewis XIV	2 Philip V	34 Peter	13 William III	5 Charles XII	3 Frederick IV	5 Frederick	2 Frederick I	27 Victor		20 Peter call'd
6415	1702	8 II	45	60	3	35	1 Ann	6	4	6 Augustus I	3	28 Amadeus		21 the Great
6416	1703	1 Achmet III	46	61	4	36	2	7	5	7	4	29		22
6417	1704	2	47	62	5	37	3	8	6	8	5	30		23
6418	1705	3	1 Joseph I	63	6	38	4	9	7	9	6	31		24
6419	1706	4	2	64	7	1 John V.	5	10	8	10	7	32		25
6420	1707	5	3	65	8	2	6	11	9	11	8	33		26
6421	1708	6	4	66	9	3	7	12	10	12	9	34		27
6422	1709	7	5	67	10	4	8	13	11	13	10	35		28
6423	1710	8	6	68	11	5	9	14	12	14	11	36		29
6424	1711	9	1 Charles VI	69	12	6	10	15	13	15	12	37		30
6425	1712	10	2	70	13	7	11	16	14	16	13	38		31
6426	1713	11	3	71	14	8	12	17	15	17	1 Frederick II	39		32
6427	1714	12	4	72	15	9	1 George I	18	16	18	2	40		33
6428	1715	13	5	1 Lewis XV	16	10	2	19	17	19	3	41		34
6429	1716	14	6	2	17	11	3	20	18	20	4	42		35
6430	1717	15	7	3	18	12	4	21	19	21	5	43		36
6431	1718	16	8	4	19	13	5	1 Frederick &	20	22	6	44		37
6432	1719	17	9	5	20	14	6	2 Ulrica	21	23	7	45		38
6433	1720	18	10	6	21	15	7	3	22	24	8	46		39
6434	1721	19	11	7	22	16	8	4	23	25	9	47		40
6435	1722	20	12	8	23	17	9	5	24	26	10	48		41
6436	1723	21	13	9	24	18	10	6	25	27	11	49		42
6437	1724	22	14	10	1 Lewis	19	11	7	26	28	12	50		43
6438	1725	23	15	11	25 Philip V	20	12	8	27	29	13	51		1 Catherine
6439	1726	24	16	12	26 resumes	21	13	9	28	30	14	52		2
6440	1727	25	17	13	27	22	1 George II	10	29	31	15	53		1 Peter II
6441	1728	26	18	14	28	23	2	11	30	32	16	54		2
6442	1729	27	19	15	29	24	3	12	31	33	17	55		3
6443	1730	1 Mahomet V	20	16	30	25	4	13	1 Christian VI	34	18	56		1 Ann
6444	1731	2	21	17	31	26	5	14	2	35	19	57		2 Iwanowna
6445	1732	3	22	18	32	27	6	15	3	36	20	1 Charles		3
6446	1733	4	23	19	33	28	7	16	4	37	21	2 Emmanuel III		4
6447	1734	5	24	20	34	29	8	17	5	1 Frederick	22	3	Charles 1	5
6448	1735	6	25	21	35	30	9	18	6	2 Augustus II	23	4	2	6
6449	1736	7	26	22	36	31	10	19	7	3	24	5	3	7
6450	1737	8	27	23	37	32	11	20	8	4	25	6	4	8
6451	1738	9	28	24	38	33	12	21	9	5	26	7	5	9
6452	1739	10	29	25	39	34	13	22	10	6	27	8	6	10
6453	1740	11	30	26	40	35	14	23	11	7	1 Frederick III	9	7	1 John III
6454	1741	12	1 Charles VII	27	41	36	15	24	12	8	2	10	8	1 Elizabeth
6455	1742	13	2	28	42	37	16	25	13	9	3	11	9	2 Petrowna
6456	1743	14	3	29	43	38	17	26	14	10	4	12	10	3
6457	1744	15	4	30	44	39	18	27	15	11	5	13	11	4
6458	1745	16	1 Francis I	31	45	40	19	28	16	12	6	14	12	5
6459	1746	17	2	32	1 Ferdinand	41	20	29	1 Frederick V	13	7	15	13	6
6460	1747	18	3	33	2 VI	42	21	30	2	14	8	16	14	7
6461	1748	19	4	34	3	43	22	31	3	15	9	17	15	8
6462	1749	20	5	35	4	44	23	32	4	16	10	18	16	9
6463	1750	21	6	36	5	1 Joseph	24	33	5	17	11	19	17	10

Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events .	Statesmen Warriors &c .
2 Clement XI	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 æt. 85		Sidney Erl of Godolphin E.M. ob. 1712 æt. 67
3	Fenelon Bp. of Cambray ob. 1715 æt. 64	King William dies March 8th æt. 52. War declar'd ag. France & Spain May 4th. Vigo taken by ye English & Dutch Oct. 12th.	Prince Eugene of Savoy ob. 1736 æt. 73
4	Godfrey Wm. Leibnitz ob. 1716 æt. 70		Chas. Earl of Sunderland ob. 1722 æt. 47
5	Dr. Huet Bp. of Avranche ob. 1721 æt. 91	Gibraltar taken by Adml. Rook July 24th. the Battle of Hochstet or Blenheim Aug. 2d. the Sea Fight off Malaga Aug. 13.	Jn. Dk. of Marlborough ob. 1722 æt. 73
6	Sir Godfrey Kneller ob. 1723 æt. 77		James Erl of Stanhope ob. 1721 æt. 47
7	Jn. Flamstead ob. 1719 æt. 74	the Battle of Ramillies May 12th. the Union betw. England & Scotland sign'd July 22d. the Battle of Turin Aug. 27.	Count Guido Staremberg ob. 1737 æt. 79
8	Andrew Dacier ob. 1722 æt. 71	the Battle of Almanza April 14th.	Marshal Dk. de Berwick ob. 1734 æt. 63
9	Jo. Vincent Gravina ob. 1718 æt. 50	the Battle of Oudenarde June 30th. Minorca taken by Genl. Stanhope Sept. 18th. the Action of Wynendale Sept. 28. the City of Lisle taken Oct. 12th.	Adml. Byng Ld. Torrington ob. 1733 æt. 70
10	Dr. Richard Bentley ob. 1742 æt. 80	the Battle of Pultowa June 30th. the Battle of Malplaquet Sept. 11th.	Marshal Villars ob. 1734 æt. 82.
11	Dr. Hare Bp. of Chichester ob. 1740 æt. 72	Dr. Sacheverell condemn'd March 23d. Queen Ann changes her Ministry Aug. 8th. the Battle of Saragossa Aug. 9th. Genl. Stanhope taken Prisoner at Brihuega Dec. 9th. the Battle of Villa Viciosa Dec. 10th.	Robt. Harley Erl of Oxford Pr. M. ob. 1724 æt. 63
12	Joseph Addison ob. 1719 æt. 48.		Hy. St. John Ld. Bolingbroke ob. 1751 æt. 73
13	Sir Richd. Steele ob. 1729	the Duke of Ormond separates ye British Forces from ye Allys July 5th. the Action of Denain July 13th.	Sir Simn. Harcourt Ld. Chanr. ob. 1727 æt. 67
14	Matthew Prior ob. 1721 æt. 57	the Peace of Utrecht sign'd March 30th.	J. B. Colbert de Torcy F.M. ob. 1746 æt. 81
15	Fr. Atterbury Bp. of Rochester banishd. 1723 ob. 1732 æt. 70	the Accession of George Elector of Hanover to ye Kingdom of Great Britain Aug. 1st. when Queen Ann dies æt. 50. the Peace of Baden Aug. 27.	Wm. Ld. Cowper Ld. Chanr. ob. 1723 æt. 53
16	John Harduin ob. 1729 æt. 83	Lewis XIV. dies Aug. 21. æt. 77. the Rebellion begins in Sept. the Action of Sherriff Muir & ye Surrender of Preston were both on Nov. 13.	John Dk. of Argyle ob. 1743 æt. 61.
17	John Le Clerc ob. 1736 æt. 79		Phil. Dk. of Orleans Regt. of Fr. ob. 1723 æt. 51
18	Jas. Lenfant ob. 1728 æt. 68		Card. Alberoni Sp. M. ob. 1752 æt. 88
19	Abbé Vertot ob. 1735 æt. 80	the Quadruple Alliance in May. the Spanish Fleet destroy'd off Passaro by Adml. Byng July 31. the Peace of Passarowitz.	Thos. Erl of Macclesfield Ld. Chanr. ob. 1732 æt. 66
20	Dr. John Freind ob. 1728 æt. 53	the Battle of Francavilla June 9th. Vigo taken by Ld. Cobham Oct. 10th. the Missisippi Scheme at its height in France in Nov. & Dec.	Jn. Law Contr. Genl. of ye Finc. ob. 1729 æt. 58
21	Bernd. de Montfaucon ob. 1741 æt. 86	the South Sea Scheme begins Apr. 7th. was at its Height abt. ye End of June & was quite sunk abt. Sept. 29th. The Plague breaks out at Marseilles	Card. du Bois F.M. ob. 1723 æt. 67.
1 Innocent XIII	Dr. Saml. Clarke ob. 1729 æt. 54		Sir Robt. Walpole Erl of Orford Pr. M. ob. 1745 æt. 71
2	Dr. Jonathan Swift ob. 1745 æt. 78		Chas. Ld. Townshend ob. 1738 æt. 63
3	Dr. Edmund Halley ob. 1742 æt. 82	the Bishop of Rochester found Guilty of treasonable Correspondence deprived June 1. & banish'd Jun. 22.	[illegible] ob. 1736 æt. 7
1 Benedict XIII	Jo. Albertus Fabricius ob. 1736 æt. 67	Philip V. resigns his Kingdom to his Son Lewis Jan. 15th who reigns abt. one Year & 2 Months.	Dk. de Ripperda Sp. M. disgr. 1726 ob. 1737
2	Dr. John Arbuthnot ob. 1735	the I. Treaty of Vienna betw. ye Emperor & Spain sign'd April 30th. the Treaty of Hanover betw. Great Britain France & Prussia sign'd Sept. 3.	Cardinal Fleury F.M. ob. 1743 æt. 90
3	Herman Boerhaave ob. 1738 æt. 70		Count Joseph Patinho Sp. M. ob. 1736 æt. 77
4	Dr. Edw. Chandler Bp. of Durham ob. 1750 æt. 80	the Siege of Gibraltar by ye Spaniards began May 20th & continued till April 1728. King George I. dies June 11. æt. 68.	John Erl of Stair ob. 1747 æt. 74
5	Cardinal Polignac ob. 1741 æt. 80	the Congress of Soissons began May 14th.	Sir Richd. Temple Ld. Cobham ob. 1749 æt. 74
6	Dr. Edml. Gibson Bp. of London ob. 1748 æt. 79	the Treaty of Seville Oct. 29th.	Sir Spencer Compton Erl of Wilmington ob. 1743 æt. 70
1 Clement XII	Dr. Benj. Hoadly Bp. of Winchester ob. 1761 æt. 85		Greffier Fagel ob. 1746. æt. 87
2	Alexander Pope ob. 1744 æt. 56	the II. Treaty of Vienna betw. ye Emperor Great Britain & ye Dutch sign'd March 16th.	Count Sinzendorff Chanr. of ye Empire ob. 1742 æt. 71
3	Charles Rollin ob. 1741 æt. 80	the Pragmatic Sanction confirm'd by ye Diet of ye Empire Jan. 11th.	Count Osterman Vice Chanr. of Russia
4	Abbe du Bos ob. 1742 æt. 72	Augustus I. Kg. of Poland dies Feb. 1st. the Polish War begins in Oct. & spreads into Germany & Italy	Chas. Ld. Talbot Ld. Chanr. ob. 1737 æt. 53
5	Bernard de Fontenelle ob. 1756 æt. 100	the Battle of Parma June 19th. Philipsburg surrenders July 8th. the Battle of Guastalla on Sunday Sept. 8th.	Wm. Pulteney Erl of Bath ob. 1764 æt. 81
6	Dr. Thos. Sherlock Bp. of London ob. 1761 æt. 84		John Erl of Granville ob. 1763 æt. 72
7	Dr. Geo. Berkley Bp. of Cloyne ob. 1753	the Preliminaries of Peace betw. ye Emperor & King of France April 30th.	Archd. Dk. of Argyle ob. 1761 æt. 79.
8	Colin Maclaurin ob. 1746 æt. 48		Phil. Erl of Hardwicke Ld. Chanr. ob. 1764 æt. 76
9	James Thomson ob. 1748 æt. 48	the Peace of Vienna sign'd Nov. 7th. by wch ye Cession of Lorrain was made to France, ye Dutchy of [illegible]	Lord President Forbes ob. 1747 æt. 62
10	Dr. Jos. Butler Bp. of Durham ob. 1752	Letters of Marque granted in Britain against Spain July 21. & War declar'd Oct. 23.	Marshal Dk. de Belleisle ob. 1761 æt. 76
1 Benedict XIV	Henry Fielding ob. 1754 æt. 48.	the Emperor Charles VI dies Oct. 9th. which begins ye General War in Germany & continues 8 Years.	Arthur Onslow ob. 1768 æt. 78
2	Chas. de Secondat Baron Montesquieu ob. 1755 æt. 67	the Battle of Molwitz on Monday March 30th.	Frederick Prince of Wales ob. 1751 æt. 44
3	Dr. Stephen Hales ob. 1761 æt. 82	the Battle of Czaslaw May 6th.	Wm. IV. Prince of Orange & Stadtholder ob. 1751 æt. 41
4	Geo. Frederick Handel ob. 1759 æt. 76	the Battle of Campo Santo Jan. 17. the Battle of Dettingen June 16th.	Thos. Pelham Dk. of Newcastle ob. 1768
5	Dr. James Bradley ob. 1762 æt. 70	the Sea Fight off Toulon Feb. 9. 10th. War declar'd agt. France March 31st.	Henry Pelham F.M. ob. 1754 æt. 60
6	Dr. Conyers Middleton ob. 1750 æt. 67	the Battle of Fontenoy Apr. 30th. the Battle of Friedberg May 24. Cape Breton taken June 17. the Rebellion begins in July [illegible] Sept. 21.	Count de Saxe Marshal of France ob. 1750 æt. 54
7	William Hogarth ob. 1764 æt. 67	the Action near Falkirk Jan. 17. the Battle of Culloden Apr. 16th. the Battle of Roucoux Sept. 30th.	Willm. Dk. of Cumberland ob. 1765 æt. 45
8	[illegible] ob. 1756 æt. 79	Pr. of Orange made Stadtholder May 1st. the French Fleet defeated by Adml. Anson &c. May 3d. Battle of Lafeldt [illegible]	Geo. Lord Anson ob. 1762 æt. 62.
9	Benjamin Robins ob. 1751 æt. 44	the Preliminaries are sign'd April 30th. the Peace of Aix la Chapelle Oct. 7th.	Sir John Barnard ob. 1764 æt. 80
10	Peter Bouguer ob. 1758 æt. 61		Philip Dormer Erl of Chesterfield ob. 1773 æt. 79
11	Bernard de Belidor ob. 1761	the Interest on the Publick Funds reduced to 3 p. Cent Oct. 28th.	[illegible]

Nº. 56. XVIIIth CENTURY Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of Great Britain	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Kings of Prussia	Kings of Sardinia	Kings of Naples & Sicily	Czars of Muscovy
6464	1751	22 Mahomet V	7 Francis I	37 Louis XV	6 Ferdinand	2 Joseph	25 George II	1 Adolphus	6 Frederick V	18 Frederick	12 Frederick	20 Charles III	18	11 Elizabeth
6465	1752	23	8	38	7 VI	3	26	2 Frederick	7	19 Augustus III	13 II	21	Don Carlos 19	12 Petrowna
6466	1753	24	9	39	8	4	27	3	8	20	14	22	20	13
6467	1754	1 Osman III	10	40	9	5	28	4	9	21	15	23	21	14
6468	1755	2	11	41	10	6	29	5	10	22	16	24	22	15
6469	1756	3	12	42	11	7	30	6	11	23	17	25	23	16
6470	1757	1 Mustapha III	13	43	12	8	31	7	12	24	18	26	24	17
6471	1758	2	14	44	13	9	32	8	13	25	19	27	25	18
6472	1759	3	15	45	1 Charles III	10	33	9	14	26	20	28	Ferdinand 1	19
6473	1760	4	16	46	2	11	1 George III	10	15	27	21	29	2	20
6474	1761	5	17	47	3	12	2	11	16	28	22	30	3	21
6475	1762	6	18	48	4	13	3	12	17	29	23	31	4	1 Peter III Catherine II
6476	1763	7	19	49	5	14	4	13	18	30	24	32	5	2
6477	1764	8	20	50	6	15	5	14	19	1 Stanislaus	25	33	6	3
6478	1765	9	1 Joseph II	51	7	16	6	15	20	2	26	34	7	4
6479	1766	10	2	52	8	17	7	16	1 Christian VII	3	27	35	8	5
6480	1767	11	3	53	9	18	8	17	2	4	28	36	9	6
6481	1768	12	4	54	10	19	9	18	3	5	29	37	10	7
6482	1769	13	5	55	11	20	10	19	4	6	30	38	11	8
6483	1770	14	6	56	12	21	11	20	5	7	31	39	12	9
6484	1771	15	7	57	13	22	12	1 Gustavus III	6	8	32	40	13	10
6485	1772	16	8	58	14	23	13	2	7	9	33	41	14	11
6486	1773	17	9	59	15	24	14	3	8	10	34	1 Victor	15	12
6487	1774	1 Abdulhamet	10	1 Louis XVI	16	25	15	4	9	11	35	2	16	13
6488	1775	2	11	2	17	26	16	5	10	12	36	3	17	14
6489	1776	3	12	3	18	27	17	6	11	13	37	4	18	15
6490	1777	4	13	4	19	1 Mary & Don Peter	18	7	12	14	38	5	19	16
6491	1778	5	14	5	20	2	19	8	13	15	39	6	20	17
6492	1779													
6493	1780													
6494	1781													
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6508	1795													
6509	1796													
6510	1797													
6511	1798													
6512	1799													
6513	1800													

Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
12 Benedict XIV	Thomas Simpson ob. 1761 æt.	Frederick Prince of Wales dies March 20th æt. 44	Marshal James Keith ob. 1758 æt.
13	N. Louis de la Caille ob. 1762 æt. 49	The New Stile introduced into Great Britain the 3d of Sept. being counted the 14th	Don Philip D. of Parma ob. 1765 æt. 45.
14	Dr. Edward Young ob. 1765 æt. 83		Henry Count Bruhl ob. 1763 æt. 64
15	Dr. John Leland ob. 1766 æt. 75	The French attack an English Fort on Monongahela [illegible] on the Ohio April 17th. Mr. Washington [illegible] a small Body of French June 1. Fort Necessity surrend. to the French July 3d.	John Duke of Bedford ob. 1771 æt. 61
16	Dr. Thos. Birch ob. 1766 æt. 61.	[illegible] Braddock defeated near Fort Du Quesne July 9. The French defeated near Lake George Sept. 8 [illegible] Lisbon ruined by an Earthquake Nov. 1. [illegible]	Adm. Edw. Boscawen ob. 1761 æt. 50.
17	Dr. Robert Smith ob. 1768 æt. 79.	[illegible] surrenders to Adm. Watson Feb. 13. War declared against France May 17th. [illegible] Minorca May 20. Calcutta taken June 20th. [illegible]	W.m Pitt Earl of Chatham ob. 1778 æt. 70
18	Dr. Thos. Secker A. Bp. of Canterbury ob. 1768 æt. 75.	Calcutta retaken Jan. 2. Chandernagore taken Mar. 23. B. of Prague May 6th. B. of Kollin June 18. B. of Plassey June 23. B. of Hastenbeck July 26th. B. of [illegible]	Marshal Daun ob. 1766 æt.
1 Clement XIII	Fr. Courayer ob. 1776 æt. 95	[illegible] St. David's taken June 2. B. of Crevelt June 23. [illegible]	Genl. James Wolfe ob. 1759 æt. 33.
2	Dr. Z. Pearce Bp. of Rochester ob. 1774 æt. 84.	B. of Bergen Apr. 13. Guadaloupe surrend. May 1. B. of Minden Aug. 1. [illegible]	H. F. Fox Lord Holland ob. 1774 æt. 69
3	Fr. Ar. de Voltaire ob. 1778 æt. 84.	B. of Wandewash Jan. 22. Thurot def. by Capt. Elliot Feb. 28. B. near Quebec Apr. 28. B. of Warburg July 31. B. of [illegible] Aug. 15. Montreal [illegible]	
4	Geo. Lord Lyttelton ob. 1773 æt. 64.	Pondicherry surrendered Jan. 15th. Belleisle surrendered June 7th. B. of [illegible] July 15. King George III Married Sept. 8th. Crowned September 22. [illegible]	Charles Townshend ob. 1767 æt. 42
5	M. De Condamine ob. 1774 æt. 74.	[illegible] Czarina dies Jan. 5. Martinico surr. Feb. [illegible] Grenada [illegible]	Edward Aug. Duke of York ob. 1767 æt. 29
6		The Peace of Paris Feb. 10th. The Peace of Hubertsburg betw. Prussia, Austria & Saxony Feb. 15. Expulsion of the Jesuits from France completed	R. Henley E. of Northington ob. 1772 æt. 60
7	C. V. Linnæus ob. 1778 æt. 70.	Pr. of Brunswick marr. to P.ss Augusta Jan. 16. Count Stanislaus Poniatowsky unanimously elected K. of Poland Sept. 6th. Battle of [illegible]	Geo. Grenville ob. 1770 æt. 59
8	Dr. Thos. Rutherforth ob. 1771 æt.	The Regency Bill passed May 15th. [illegible]	
9	David Hume ob. 1776 æt. 66	The American Stamp Act repealed March 18th. Insurrection in Spain which obliged the K. to leave Madrid Mar. 23. [illegible]	Charles Yorke ob. 1770 æt. 48.
10	Jean Jaques Rousseau ob. 1778 æt.	Expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain Mar. 31. Duke of York dies at Monaco Sept. 17. The Dissidents have their privileges	
11	David Garrick ob. 1779 æt. 63.	Act making the Irish Parliam. octennial passed Feb. 13. War betw. the Russians and Turks begins in Autumn.	
1 Clement XIV		1 Battle of Choczim Apr. 30th. 2 Battle of D. July 18th. 3 Battle Sept. 17th. Russian Fleet enter the Mediterranean in Dec.	
2		[illegible] Ld. Cambden dismissed as Chanc. Jan. 17th. Duke of Grafton resigns Jan. 28th & is succeeded by Lord North. The Right of [illegible]	
3		Lord Mayor committed to the Tower March 27th. The Turkish Fleet burnt by the Russians at Cesme, Natolia July 5th. [illegible]	
4		Revolut. in Denmark when Queen was imprisoned Jan. 17th. Augusta Pr.s Dow. of Wales dies Feb. 8 æt. 53. [illegible]	
5		Review of the Fleet at Portsmouth by his Majesty June 22. The Order of the Jesuits suppressed by the Pope Aug. 17. Disturbances in America [illegible]	
6		Dr. Franklin Petition dismissed Jan. 29th. [illegible] Elections made perpetual Mar. 31. [illegible]	
1 Pius VI		Hostilities in America begun at Lexington Ap. 19th. B. at Bunker Hill June 17th. [illegible] taken by Montgomery Nov. 2. [illegible]	
2		G. Howe quits Boston Mar. 17th. [illegible] Independence [illegible] July 4th. Attack on Charles Town June 28th. G. Howe lands [illegible]	
3		Ticonderoga taken by G. Burgoyne July 6th. G. Howe embarks [illegible]	
4		Treaty betw. France & America Feb. 6. [illegible]	